

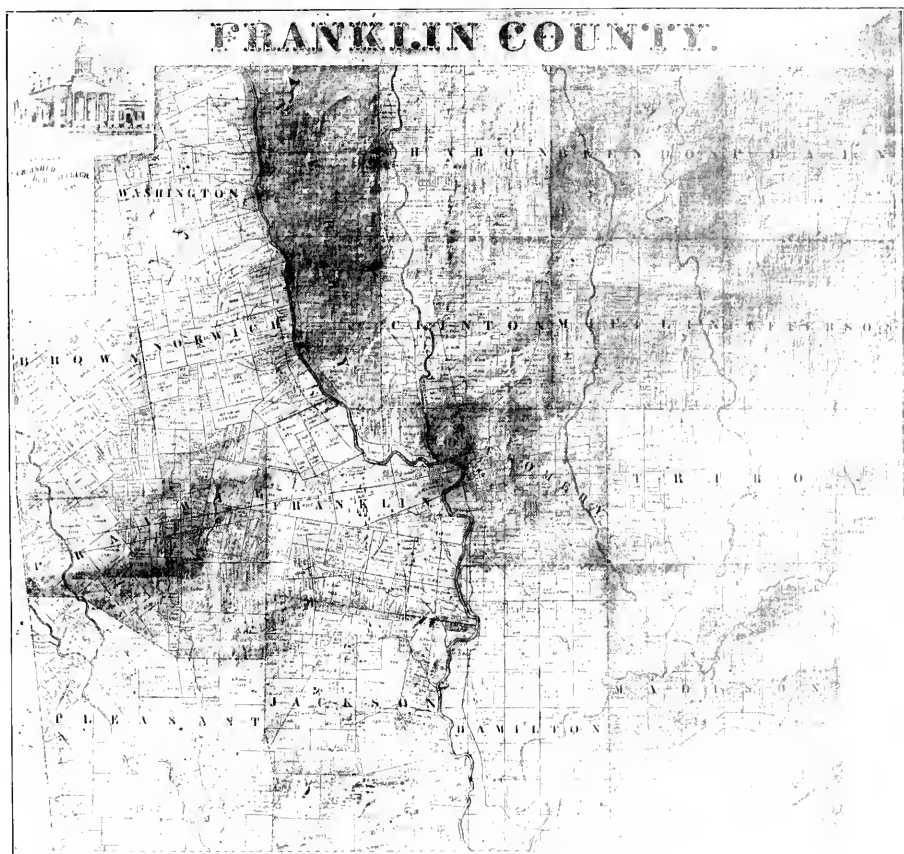


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FIRST MAP OF FRANKLIN COUNTY 1840

FRANKLIN COUNTY

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Historical Record of its Development, Resources, Industries, Institutions, and Inhabitants

With Illustrations of Public Institutions, Portraits of Pioneers,
and Well-Known People of To-day.

INCLUDING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE COUNTY'S FOREMOST CITIZENS.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

1901

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THE STATE HOUSE

History of Franklin County

CHAPTER I

PRE-HISTORIC TIMES

WHILE the present volume is intended to give a clear, succinct, and complete history of Franklin county from the time of its earliest settlement by the white pioneers of the forest wildernesses, those daring adventurers who invaded the unknown Western country then inhabited by wild beasts and the savage redmen only, to the present day when, instead of primeval wilds, are found prosperous cities, towns and villages and vast areas of cultivated farm lands, fruitful orchards and smiling gardens, yet, it is interesting, primarily, first to make brief mention of those unknown races who, in a remote, pre-historic period, once peopled the country. While no chapter of history regarding these people can be produced yet many traces of them still remain. These are in the form of mounds of earth, containing crumbling skeletons, which literally turn to dust on being exhumed. These mounds, the production of the Mound Builders, are to be found, for the most part, in valley lands from Western New York, along the Alleghenies to the far Northwest and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. They occur in great numbers in Ohio, are divided into three geographical divisions, the second division lying mostly within the valley of the Ohio and its tributaries, and a great number have been found along the Scioto valley, the number of ancient remains of this character found in this vicinity being in the neighborhood of 2,000. All of these constructions are composed of earth or stone and some times these materials are mixed, though this is rarely found. The mounds are of all sizes, ranging from those of a few feet in height and a few yards in diameter, to the size of the great mound at Miamisburgh, Montgomery county, Ohio, which is 68 feet in perpendicular height, 852 feet in circumference at the base, and containing over 300,000 cubic feet of earth. To build some of these mounds would require the labor of a thousand men, such as are employed upon our canals, with all of their mechanical aids and the improved implements of their labor, for months. Another variety of pre-historic remains are the causeways or roads and the graded descents to rivers. It is highly worthy of remark that the sites selected by the early white settlers here, were the especial favorite locations selected by the Mound Builders for the construction of their peculiar works, a fact that shows them to have been equal in intelligence to the people of to-day, in some respects at least.

THE ABORIGINES

That race, now fast dying out and approaching extermination, like the buffaloes, which used to travel in such mighty hordes, and which were at once the Indian's food, clothing, and shelter, was the next to occupy our land after the disappearance of the Mound Builders, though their numbers were far less. The history of the Indian tribes of this section dates from about the middle of the eighteenth century, knowledge regarding them before 1750 being exceedingly meagre and obtained merely from tradition. Indian traders and explorers were the first to secure definite knowledge of these savage races. The principal tribes in Ohio were the Wyandots, called Hurons by the French, the Delawares and the Shawnees, both of the Algonquin group, the Miamis, the Mingos, an offshoot from the Iroquois, or a fragment of the Six Nations, and the Ottawas and Chippewas. Of these the Wyandots occupied the country about the Sandusky river; the Delawares, the valleys of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum; the Miamis, the valleys of the Great and Little Miami; the Ottawas, the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky; the Chippewas, the South shore of Lake Erie; the Mingos, the Ohio river about Mingo bottom, below Steubenville, also on the Scioto river; while the Shawnees had their greatest strength in the valleys of the Scioto and Mad rivers. These different tribes commingled, more or less, with each other, and so it came about that in the Scioto valley, as elsewhere, at the period when the first definite knowledge of the Ohio Indians was secured, numbers of them belonging to the Wyandot, Delaware, Mingo, and Miami divisions were found. The Wyandots were among the earliest Indians to dwell in the territory that now forms Ohio, the other tribes named coming later. The Shawnees were the most warlike and bloodthirsty among the red races, and were known as the "Spartans of the race." The noted Tecumseh, one of the most famous red men in history, was chief of this tribe, and led them in many sanguinary fights with their enemies. The first permanent settlers in Ohio were harassed and persecuted by the Shawnees until 1794. They were opponents of the Americans in the war for independence, also the Indian war which followed, and which was ended in 1795 by the treaty of Greenville. Some of them, under Tecumseh, fought for the English in the war of 1812. The Shawnees upon the Scioto had in 1764 500 warriors, and their principal villages were "Old Chillicothe," "Cornstalk's Town," and "Grenadier Squaw Town," and a number more, located near or upon "Pickaway Plains." On these plains burned the council fires of the Indians, at which the affairs of their nation were discussed and war or peace decided upon, and here, at the old Indian villages, prisoners of war were put to death by the red men's fiendish forms of torture. Yes, here, in the loveliest part of the great state of Ohio, have been enacted some of the most thrilling and tragic scenes in the annals of time. Here it was that the tribes, bedimbed with their war paint, went forth to meet General Lewis; here the famed Indian chief Logan made his eloquent speech, and here the campaign of Lord Dunmore concluded with the truce at Camp Charlotte. The Shawnees were divided into four tribes, the Piqua, Kiskapoke, Mequachuke, and Chillicothe. Of these the Kiskapoke tribe was most inclined to war, and its braves were among the most fierce and crafty of the Indian tribes of the Northwest. The celebrated prophet, Elsquataway, and Tecumseh, his brother, were members of this tribe. Cornstalk was the leading chief of the Scioto Shawnees, and a man of large stature and unusual mental development. He, his son, and Red Hawk, another chief, were killed in cold blood by American soldiers, an act that naturally aroused an intense feeling of hatred against the whites throughout the Shawnee division and was the cause of much future bloodshed. The Indians in the territory of what is now Franklin county were, at the time the whites came among them, mostly Wyandots, though there was a sprinkling of other tribes. On the site of Columbus they had a large village, and they cultivated extensively the plains upon the opposite side of the river, raising corn

EARLY PIONEERS

and other crops. At one time they held a war dance upon the site where the Ohio Penitentiary now stands. A peculiarly painful incident in the later history of Indian affairs in this region was the cruel execution of an old Wyandot chief, Leatherlips, on the charge of witchcraft. He was a peaceable and harmless old Indian, and for many years a rude pile of stones marked his grave, located near the northern boundary line. During the years of the early settlement along the Scioto, the Indians were in the custom of roaming through the county, and some of them lived among or in close proximity to the whites. As late as 1813 the Indian boundary was only 50 miles from Franklinton, and the inhabitants of that village and of the other settlements in this part of the State were kept in a state of feverish anxiety, and were in constant dread that the red men would at any time open hostilities, with the usual harrowing results of massacre, rapine, the burning of their homes, and, worse by far than all, the tortures of the stake. Great, therefore, was the feeling of relief when, on June 21, 1813, the Indians, at a council held in Franklinton, agreed to observe a permanent peace, thus satisfying the spirit of all former treaties. The Indians, it may be said greatly to their credit, faithfully observed this agreement, and the county was spared a re-enactment of the bloody scenes of its earlier history.

EARLY PIONEERS

The men who first penetrated into the wilderness along the Scioto river, as well as all those adventurous earliest settlers of Ohio, from the river to the lake, were the pioneers of the grandest civilization the world has known, and of a country that is to-day the greatest and most prosperous in the world's history. They were the pioneers of an irresistible army of peace and civilization that came, not to conquer, an army with blood, carnage and ruin; but to subdue with patient toil a wilderness; to make the wild valley lily blossom as the rose; to sweep away the forest, till the prairie's pregnant soil, make fertile fields, and to construct abodes that were to become the homes of happiness and plenty. To the memory of their self-sacrifices, their sufferings, hardships and labors in the attainment of this end, no honors or praise too great can be accorded them in the pages of history.

The first hardy, determined men who navigated the Scioto and arrived where Franklin county and adjacent country lies, found here a land fertile with all that nature could provide in the form of forest, stream, plains, glades and wild game, wild fruits, and a climate that left nothing to be desired. But all these, while admirable in themselves, furnished but a suitable working ground for the labors of the pioneers, and their labors in breaking ground and clearing these wilds and bringing them into a state of cultivation were nothing short of heroic. Added to this were the dangers from the Indians, the wild beasts of the forests, and the liability to sickness which always exists in a new country, but more heart-knawing than all the sensation of isolation and the absence from old-time home scenes and former relatives and friends and the comforts of old settled districts. The first work of the pioneer on his arrival was to build a temporary shelter from the rain and wild animals; the next to make a small clearing and plant a crop, usually corn, to serve as food for the wants of himself and family. While the crop was growing the pioneer, assisted by his neighbors, if he were fortunate enough to possess any, erected his log cabin. The site of the cabin was usually selected with reference to a good water supply, often by a never failing spring of pure water, or, if such could not be found, the general rule was to first dig a well. The furniture of the log cabin was as simple and primitive as the structure itself. A forked stick set in the floor and supporting two poles, the other ends of which were allowed to rest upon the logs at the end and side of the cabin,

EARLY PIONEERS

formed a bedstead. A common form of table was a split slab, supported by four rustic legs set in auger holes. Three-legged stools were made in similar simple manner. Pegs driven in auger holes in the logs of the wall supported shelves, while others displayed the limited wardrobe of the family, not in use. A few other pegs—or perhaps a pair of deer horns—formed a rack where hung the rifle and powder horn, which no cabin was without. These, and perhaps a few other simple articles brought from the "old home," formed the furniture and furnishings of the pioneer cabin, while the utensils for cooking and the dishes for table were few, the best being of pewter. The hunter kept the larder supplied with venison, bear meat, squirrels, wild turkeys and many kinds of smaller game, while bread was made from grated or pounded corn. In the lofts of the cabins was kept the herb medicines and spices that formed the pioneer's *materia medica*; and there were also stores of nuts, strings of dried pumpkins, and bags of berries and fruits. The habits of the pioneers were of a simplicity and purity fully conforming to their surroundings. The men were daily engaged in cutting away the forest, preparing the soil and caring for their domestic animals, while their wives were busied with their household duties—providing for the day and for the winter coming on, cooking, making clothes, spinning and weaving, and every cabin sounded with the softly whirring wheel and the rhythmic thud of the loom, almost every article of clothing used being the product of the patient woman-weaver's toil. In the cabins of the cultivated pioneers were usually a few books, the Bible and hymn book, "Pilgrim's Progress," Baxter's "Saints' Rest," "Harvey's Meditations," "Æsop's Fables," "Gulliver's Travels," "Robinson Crusoe" and the like. The long winter evenings were spent in poring over a few well-thumbed volumes by the light of the great blazing log fire, in knitting, mending, curing furs, etc., and in paying visits to neighbors.

During all the early years of the settlement, varied with occasional pleasures and excitements, the great work of increasing the tillable ground went slowly on. Farm implements and tools were scarce, but the soil, that had long held in reserve the accumulated richness of centuries, produced splendid crops, handsomely rewarding the pioneer's labor. Only the commonest goods were brought into the country, being floated down the Ohio to the mouth of the Scioto, and these sold at extortionate rates. Tea was worth two or three dollars a pound long after the Scioto Valley had been settled as far as Columbus; coffee sold for from 75 cents to one dollar a pound; salt, five to six dollars a bushel of 50 pounds, and the cheapest kinds of calico brought one dollar a yard.

But all their hardships were cheerfully borne by the first settlers, who made the best of what they had. They toiled patiently on, simple in their mode of living, but happy in independence, however dearly bought, and looking ever hopefully forward to a future of plenty, which should reward them for the toils of their earliest years, and a rest from the struggle amidst the benefits gained by it.



GEORGE KILBON NASH
GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

The Hon. George Kilbon Nash, Governor of Ohio, was born on August 14th, 1842, his parents being Asa Nash and Electa Nash, nee Branch, both of whom came from Massachusetts of old New England stock. The family consisted of three sons and two daughters all of whom are deceased, with the exception of the subject of this sketch. Both his parents attained to more than three-score-and-ten, his father's death occurring at the age of 71, his mother's at the age of 73. Mr. Nash's early education was given full attention. He took a preparatory course at Hudson, Summit Co., O., and then entered Oberlin College. At the latter institution he was in the freshman class while the War of the Rebellion was in full sway, and in 1864 he left the halls of learning to enlist in the army in the cause of the Union. In the rigors of the campaign he was stricken with typhoid fever, invalided, and returned home. He subsequently recovered and during the winter of 1864 and spring of 1865 was employed as a school teacher. In April, he began the reading of law, and in 1867 passed a successful examination and was admitted as a member of the Bar. His progress in the legal profession was marked and many honors were achieved by him. In 1870 Mr. Nash was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, by a handsome majority, and filled that office for four years. So pronounced were the legal acumen and ability displayed by him that in 1880 he was elected Attorney General of the State, a position to which he was re-elected, and near the expiration of the second term, he resigned to accept the appointment tendered by Gov. Foster, of Judge of Supreme Court Commission, which took effect in the Spring of 1883, and he served in this capacity until April, 1885. From the latter date he was for over a dozen years in practical retirement. In November, 1899, he was elected Governor of Ohio by a large plurality, which office he is filling with grace, dignity, and distinguished ability.

Gov. Nash was married to a most estimable lady in 1882, his wife dying in October 1886. As a result of the union a daughter was born, but she did not survive childhood her death occurring in February, 1897, and two step-children now form his immediate family. Gov. Nash is active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in both public and private life he commands the confidence and warmest regard of all his fellowmen.

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

FRANKLIN county was first settled in 1797, the point selected being the site upon which Franklinton was subsequently laid out. The next settlement was made upon Darby creek, and the third, a scattering of pioneer cabins along Alum creek, was made in the summer of 1798. About the same time a number of settlers located at the mouth of Big Belly (now Gahanna) creek, and the subsequent settlements continued to follow the banks of this stream throughout the territory of what is now Franklin county. With the dawn of the nineteenth century the influx of population became steady and quite rapid, the country was soon occupied by a large number of people, and its natural resources began to be developed in such a manner as to encourage increased immigration here. Among the first of those to settle here were Joseph Dixon, George Skidmore, John Brickell, Robert Armstrong, Jeremiah Armstrong, William Domigan, James Marshall, the Deardurfs, the McElvains, the Sells, John Lisle and family, William Fleming, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, Arthur O'Harra, Joseph Foos, John Blair, and John Dill, who located at (now) Franklinton; while among the first settlers on Alum creek were Messrs. Turner, Nelson, Hamilton, Agler, and Reed. In 1803 a settlement was made by the Scioto Company upon the site of the town of Worthington. The company, made up of some forty families from Massachusetts and Connecticut, purchased eight thousand acres of land, or half a township, and among the foremost heads of these families, many of whose descendants reside here to-day, were James Allen, David Bristol, Samuel Beach, Alexander Morrison, Ebenezer Street, Azariah Pinney, Abner P. Pinney, Levi Pinney, Ezra Griswold, Moses Andrews, John Topping, Josiah Topping, Nathan Stewart, John Gould, James Kilbourne, Jedidiah Norton, Russel Atwater, Ichabod Plum, Jeremiah Curtis, Jonas Stanbery, Lemuel G. Humphrey, Ambrose Cox, Joel Mills, Alexander Morrison, Jr., Thomas T. Phelps, Levi Buttle, Job Case, Roswell Wilcox, William Thompson, Samuel Sloper, Nathaniel Little, Lemuel Kilbourne, Isaac P. Case, Abner Pinney, and William Vining. About a year after the first settlement of Franklinton, a James Scott opened the first small store in the place, which added much to the convenience of the settlers, and in 1803 Robert Russell engaged in merchandising. The Phelps and Griswold families came from Windsor, Conn., in 1806, and their journey hither, made with ox-teams and wagons, occupied two months. Among some of the other earlier settlements were Montgomery in 1799, along Alum creek; Pleasant township at a point on Darby creek, near Georgesville; Hamilton, in 1800; Washington, in 1801 or 1802; Madison, 1802 3; Truro, 1805; Plain, 1802; Blendon, 1806; Mifflin, 1799; Jefferson, 1802 3; Brown, 1808; Clinton, previous to 1804.

ERECTION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

In 1803 the county of Franklin was stricken off from Ross county, of which it had formed a part, and was erected and organized by act of the General Assembly convened at Chillicothe, the then State capital. The act creating the new county was passed March 30, to commence and take effect from and after the 30th of April, 1803. The boundaries are described as follows: "Beginning on the western boundary of the twentieth range of townships east of the Scioto river, at the corner of sections Nos. 24, 24 and 25 in the 9th township of the 21st range, surveyed by John Matthews; thence west until it intersects the eastern boundary line of Greene county; thence north with said line, until it intersects the State line; thence eastwardly with the said line to the northwest corner of Fairfield county; thence with the western boundary line of Fairfield to the point of beginning; that is bounded on the

ERECTION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

east by nearly the present line, south by a line near the middle of what is now Pickaway county, on the west by Greene county, and on the north by Lake Erie. The creation of the county of Delaware in 1808 reduced our northern boundary to its present line; the creation of the county of Pickaway in 1810, reduced our Southern boundary to its present limits; the creation of Madison in 1810, and of Union in 1820, reduced our western limits, but, subsequently, by an act of legislature passed March 4, 1815, our western boundary was changed by making Darby creek the line from the northwest corner of Brown to the north line of Pleasant township; and by an act passed January 27, 1857, entitled "an act to annex a part of Licking county to the county of Franklin," there were nine half sections taken from the southwest corner of Licking and attached to Franklin. Then, at the session of 1850-51, a range of sections, being a strip one mile in width and six miles in length, including the town of Winchester, was taken from Fairfield county, and attached to the east side of Madison township in Franklin county. The county is now in nearly a square form, is twenty-two and a half miles in extent north and south, and would probably average a trifle over that from east to west.

There are four several denominations of land in this county. They are designated the United States Military lands, Refugee lands, Virginia Military lands and Congress lands. The townships of Plain, Jefferson, Mifflin, Blendon, Sharon, Clinton and Perry are within the United States Military district; the townships of Montgomery and Truro, in the Refugee tract; the townships of Hamilton and Madison, in the Congress lands, so called; and all the other townships, west of the Scioto, are in the Virginia Military district. The United States Military lands are so called from the circumstance of their having been appropriated by an act of Congress in 1796, to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. The Virginia Military district in Ohio comprises the lands between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers; and when the state of Virginia, in 1783, ceded to the United States all her right of soil and jurisdiction to all the tract of country she then claimed northwest of the Ohio river, it was provided that all the "Virginia troops of the continental establishment," should be paid their legal bounties from these lands. The Refugee tract, of which Montgomery and Truro townships are a part, is a narrow strip of country four and a half miles broad, from north to south, and extending eastward from the Scioto river 48 miles. This tract was so called from the circumstance that it was appropriated by Congress for the benefit of certain individuals from Canada and Nova Scotia who espoused the cause of the American colonies in the Revolutionary War. The Congress lands, of which Hamilton and Madison townships are a part, are so called because they have not been set apart for any particular purpose, and they were sold to purchasers by the immediate officers of the government, pursuant to the laws of Congress.

EARLY MAILS

For seven or eight years after the first settlement of Franklinton there was no postoffice nearer than Chillicothe, and when other opportunities did not offer, the people of the village would occasionally raise by contribution the means and employ a man to go to the postoffice (15 miles away) to carry letters to be mailed to their distant friends, and to bring back such letters or papers as might be awaiting them at the postoffice. Rather an aggravatingly slow process, compared with our magnificent mail system of today. In 1805 the first regular mail carrier was appointed to convey the mails between Franklinton and Chillicothe. He was a 13-year-old boy, named A. McElvain, and he was obliged twice to swim Darby and Deer creeks, carrying the mail bag on his shoulders.

POPULATION

Franklin county has had a remarkable increase in its population during the past quarter century, particularly in Columbus, the capital city, which is a most progressive and thoroughly cosmopolitan modern community. The following tables show the population of the county every decade from 1820 to 1870, as given by the United States census, and the population of the townships at three periods of their growth:

1820.....	10,300	1850.....	64,132
1830.....	11,756	1860.....	30,361
1840.....	24,880	1870.....	63,524

The following shows the population of the townships, at three periods of their growth:

	1820	1840	1870
Blendon.....		972	1,771
Brown.....		425	819
Clinton.....	518	965	1,800
Franklin.....	777	1,315	2,629
Hamilton.....	943	1,238	1,827
Harrison.....	426	-	-
Jackson.....	310	787	1,923
Jefferson.....	559	1,010	1,405
Madison.....	1,097	1,815	3,410
Mifflin.....	241	832	1,562
Montgomery.....	1,631	-	-
Montgomery, including Columbus city...		7,497	33,744
Norwich.....	257	710	1,632
Perry.....	426	1,039	1,297
Plain.....	373	1,263	1,293
Pleasant.....	599	811	1,833
Prairie.....	322	603	1,364
Sharon.....	983	1,168	1,180
Truro.....	693	1,418	1,866
Washington.....	137	842	1,334

FRANKLIN COUNTY NOW A CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The census of 1900 gives the population of Columbus as being 125,560, an increase of 42.14 per cent. over the population of 1890. These figures indicate that in the re-districting of the state for congressional districts Franklin county will have sufficient population to entitle it to a full district, thus eliminating Fairfield county, which is at present included in the Twelfth congressional district. The census returns for the entire county show a marked increase.

DANGERS OF EARLY SURVEYORS.

The original survey of the lands comprised in Franklin county was attended with great difficulty and danger. When the district was opened, in 1787, Messrs. Massie, Sullivan, McArthur and others began the adventurous undertaking of surveying. All the locations of land warrants, prior to 1790, were made by stealth. Every creek which was explored, every line which was run, were at the risk of life from savage Indians, whose courage and perseverance were only equaled by the perseverance of the Whites to push forward

DANGERS OF EARLY SURVEYORS.

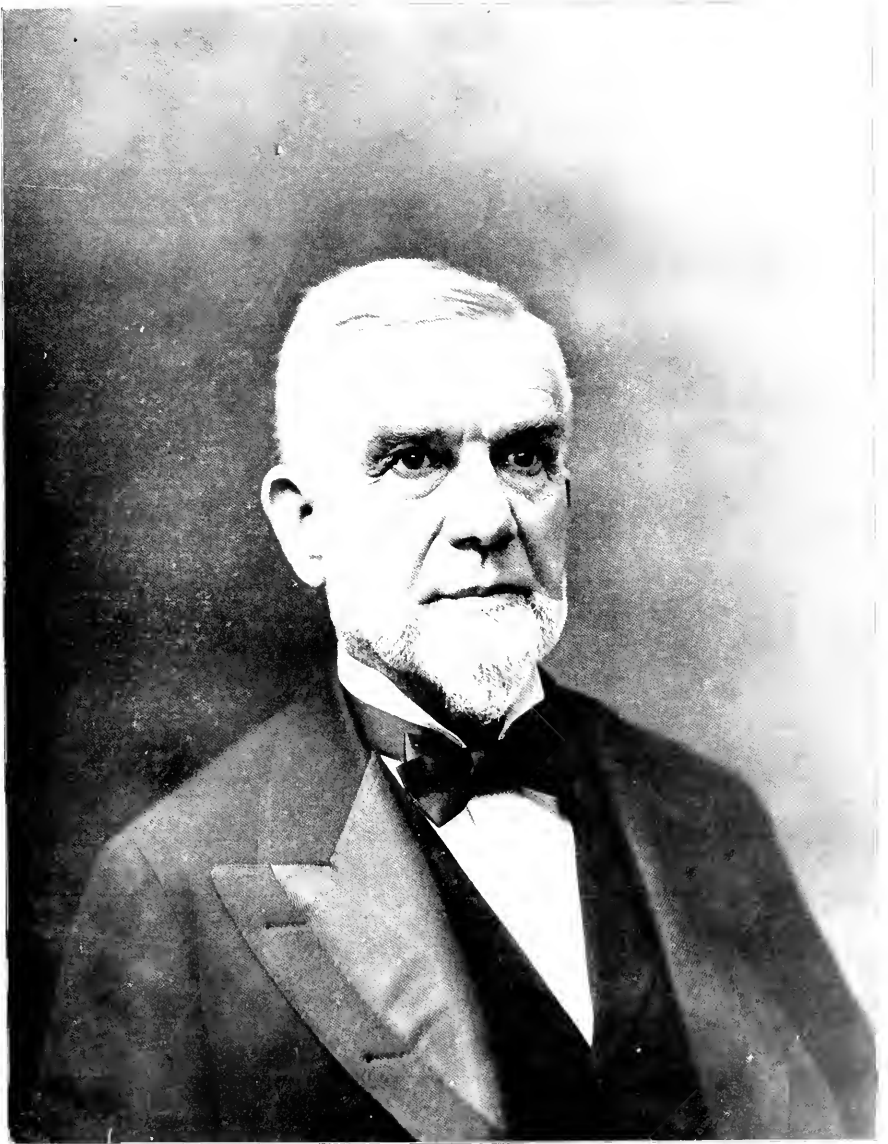
their settlements. Lucas Sullivan, one of the first settlers on the site of Columbus, who died August 8, 1823, surveyed most of the Virginia Military grant lying in the present limits of Franklin county. In some of his first attempts he was driven back by the Indians, but, finally, having formed a large party, about twenty men, surveyors, chain bearers, markers, scouts, hunters, and pack-horse men with pack horses, he made his way up the Scioto valley, through the untracked wilderness to the vicinity of what is now Columbus. The party experienced much suffering, sometimes having a short allowance of food, and because of the proximity of Indians, not daring to use their rifles to bring down game. Wolves were constant visitors to the encampment, and the panther was more than once found prowling around. Once when the Sullivan party were encamped near what the early settlers knew as the Salt-Lick, on the west side of the river, three miles below (now) Columbus, a panther was discovered crouching upon the horizontal limb of a tree, nearly overhanging the place where they were sitting around the brightly blazing fire. The tail of the panther was swaying to and fro, and he seemed about to spring upon them, when one of the hunters, seizing his rifle, aimed at the head, between the glaring eye-balls of the animal, and, with a steady hand, pulled the trigger. Simultaneous with the crack of the gun, the beast gave a spring, and falling in their midst, scattered the camp-fire in his death struggles. Later on two members of the party were killed by Indians, so it will be seen that the pioneer veritably took his life in his hands in the accomplishment of his duties.

CHAPTER III

THE OHIO CANAL

IT was in 1820 that public opinion first began to be stirred upon the necessity of a permanent water communication between the Ohio river and Lake Erie, and on the Fourth of July, 1825, ground was broken for the beginning of this great work by Governor Clinton of New York, the ceremony taking place at Licking Summit amid impressive ceremonies and great enthusiasm. This great undertaking was not completed until 1832, and cost over five million dollars. It has a minimum breadth of forty feet at water line and twenty-six feet at the bottom, with a depth of four feet of water. The walls of the locks are of solid masonry, which, as well as the culverts, are of fine construction and great solidity. The length of the main line is three hundred and seven miles. It has a navigable feeder of fourteen miles to Zanesville, one of eleven miles to Columbus, one of nine miles to Lancaster, one of fifty miles to Athens, the Waldhonaig branch of twenty-three miles, besides other short branches. Although Governor Clinton's predictions as to the profitability of the Ohio canal were not fulfilled, the improvement undoubtedly paid the people well for their investment. An effect worthy of mention in connection with this subject, and, indeed, directly connected with it, was the change wrought in the policy of the State by the creation of the public debt. This was caused and compelled by the construction of the canals, and a complete revision of the system of taxation in Ohio resulted.

On the 30th of April, 1827, occurred the event of greatest interest in the history of the canal to the people of Columbus and Franklin county. On that day work upon the branch, or feeder, from Lockbourne to Columbus, known as the "Columbus side-cut," was begun with marked ceremony. In the afternoon of that day the people of Columbus assembled at the state house. A procession was formed, consisting of several military companies and the State officers, and, marshalled by Colonels McDowell and McElvain, marched to the



RICHARD A. HARRISON.

The above named, who has for many years been a foremost member of the Franklin County Bar, was born on April 8, 1824 in Thirsk, Yorkshire county, England --the son of Robert and Mary (Almull) Harrison, the former a Methodist minister, and

also a trade craftsman, but both have long been deceased. He came with his parents to Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio, in 1832, and a few years afterward they removed to Springfield, Ohio, where he was educated in the common schools, and also in the High School of Springfield, noted for its efficient management, under the principalship of the Rev. Chandler Robbins.

When but twelve years old, Richard A. was compelled to seek work for his living, and secured employment in the office of the Springfield Republic, where he continued up to 1844. At the request of William A. Rodgers he entered the law office of that distinguished Springfield attorney, and among those who were fellow-students with him in the High School and in Judge Rodger's office was the late eminent Judge William White.

Mr. Harrison entered the Cincinnati Law School and graduated therefrom in 1846; on the eighth of April of that year, he was admitted by the Supreme Court a member of the Bar, soon after entering upon the practice of law at London, Madison county, where he quickly acquired an excellent business.

On December 25, 1847, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Maria Louisa Warner, a daughter of Henry Warner, one of the pioneers of Madison county, and a few years later began to travel "the circuit" in Southern Ohio, securing a large practice. His legal abilities became more and more widely known, and a foremost position was acknowledged him by his contemporaries.

Mr. Harrison was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, from Madison county, in 1857, and, in 1859, was elected a member of the State Senate, from the district composed of Clark, Champaign, and Madison counties. Mr. Harrison was appointed a member of the Committee on Judiciary, and in this position an excellent opportunity was afforded him for the exercise of his legal talents, an opening he was not backward in taking advantage of. Many important bills that became enacted into laws were introduced by him, and among the more valuable of these were a bill to relieve the district courts, a bill concerning the relation of guardian and ward, and a bill providing for the semi-annual payment of taxes.

It was near the close of the second session that Mr. Harrison particularly distinguished himself by his highly eloquent discussion of the report of the commission appointed at the preceding session to investigate the State Treasury defalcation. By this report it was sought to implicate and besmirch the character of Salmon P. Chase, who was then Governor. In his special message, communicating the report to the House, the Governor called attention to its invidious criticisms. To rebuke him, it was moved to print the report without the message. On this motion Mr. Harrison obtained the floor, and by reason of his conclusive argument, the message went forth removed of its partisan significance. While delivering this speech Mr. Harrison was attacked with a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. He was advised not to persist in the continuance of his speech, but he could not be dissuaded, and after a brief rest he continued until he had concluded his argument.

Among other honors Mr. Harrison was elected President pro-tem. of the Senate, and was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Associated with him in the Senate were James A. Garfield, afterward President of the United States, Governor J. D. Cox, Judge Thomas C. Jones, Judge Thomas A. Key, Prof. James A. Monroe, and many other brilliant men. The session of 1861 was one of the most eventful in the history of Ohio. During that session Mr. Harrison was the author of the joint resolution which pledged the resources of Ohio to aid in the maintenance of the authority of the United States.

Shortly after the Legislature adjourned Mr. Harrison was chosen to the seat in Congress made vacant by the resignation of ex-governor Corwin in 1861, and took his seat in the special session which opened July 4, 1864. In 1870, he ran as nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Hayes, and confirmed by the Senate, as a member of the Supreme Court Commission of Ohio, but he declined the position.

In 1875 Mr. Harrison, who is better known as Judge Harrison, removed to Columbus, where he has since resided. He is the senior member of the prominent law firm of Harrison, Olds, Henderson & Harrison, who have their office in the Pioneer Block.

THE OHIO CANAL

river, where an address was delivered by Judge Joseph R. Swan. General McLeue, then Secretary of State, and Nathaniel McLean, keeper of the penitentiary, removed the first shovelfuls of earth, and it was wheeled from the ground by R. Osborne, Auditor of State, and H. Brown, State Treasurer, while the people loudly applauded. A lunch was afterward served on the brow of the hill, a few yards north of the penitentiary square. The heaviest jobs were the dam across the Scioto and the Columbus locks, the four-mile locks and the locks at Lockbourne. The first mile from the river was excavated by penitentiary convicts under guard, many of whom received remittments of their sentences for their faithful labor. That portion of the canal passing through Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Scioto and Pike counties, was of much more value to people along its line than some other sections of the Ohio canal. Its usefulness was not so soon superseded by the railroad, and the amount of traffic was well kept up until the building of the Scioto Valley railroad.

PHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

Franklin county is bounded on the north by Delaware county, on the east by Licking and Fairfield, on the south by Pickaway, on the west by Madison. Union county touches it also at one corner, forming a small portion of the northern and western boundary. It occupies a position in the State which is almost central. The principal stream is the Scioto river, which divides the county into two nearly equal parts, flowing through it from north to south. From the north line of the county, almost to the city limits of Columbus, the river has worked out its way in heavy Devonian limestone, leaving vertical walls, which in some places are forty to fifty feet in height, while the real depth of the excavated valley is not less than one hundred and twenty-five feet. Here, and along some of the tributaries of the Scioto, is to be found the most picturesque and romantic scenery that the county affords. The bottom lands are very narrow and sometimes entirely wanting. Along the river south of Columbus, the banks and the valley are entirely different from those in the northern part of the county. The valley is broad but is indistinctly defined. Widely eroded regions, now filled with heavy and irregular drift, attest the former course of the river at points several miles removed from its present limits. Besides the Scioto river there are several other streams, viz.: Darby creek, which forms the western boundary of Brown and Prairie townships, also of the county, and flows southeasterly through Pleasant township into Pickaway county; the Olentangy, which flows from the north and empties into the Scioto at Columbus, and Gahanna river, which empties into the Scioto river near the southern county line, and which is formed in the northwestern part of Madison township by the union of the Black Lick, Big Walnut and Alam creeks, all three of which flow from the north in nearly parallel courses through the eastern half of the county.

The topography of the county is much more varied than that of any of the counties that lie along the same parallel to the west of it. The valleys of the Scioto, already spoken of, and its tributary streams, constitute the chief features. The several water sheds between the streams are about 925 feet above tide water, or 360 feet above Lake Erie. Columbus, the county seat, is centrally situated in the county in north latitude 39 degrees 57 minutes, west longitude 6 degrees from Washington. Franklin county has an extended geological scale. In this respect it is surpassed by but four counties in the State, and is equaled by a scarcely larger number. Highland, Adams and Pike counties, to the southward, have a somewhat wider range, the first two mentioned extending from the Lower Silurian to the Sub-carboniferous formation,

PHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

inclusive, and the last from the Upper Silurian to the coal measures; but none of them contains a greater number of geological elements, after all, than Franklin county, for the Devonian limestones of Central and Northern Ohio are excluded from this region by the overlap of the Huron Shales upon the Helderberg and Niagara rocks. The adjoining counties of Pickaway and Delaware agree with Franklin exactly in both the range and composition of their geological column. The following formations, named in descending order, are found:

1. Waverly Group.
3. Huron Shale.
2. Corniferous limestone.
1. Lower Helderberg limestone, or water line.

These formations represent three main divisions, viz.: The Carboniferous, Devonian and Upper Silurian ages. The lower Helderberg limestone, or water line, is a late found but important member of the geological series of Ohio. Its presence in the State was first recognized at the beginning of the survey in 1874. It has been found to occupy a larger area than any other limestone. It makes, however, but a small contribution to the surface of Franklin county, its outcrops being limited to a few points on Big and Little Darby creeks on the extreme western border. The valleys of both these streams now lie in this formation for several miles above and below Georgesville, but on account of the heavy drift deposits the rock is seen at but few points. The best exposures found in the bed and bank of Big Darby are one mile below Georgesville, and in the sections formed by small tributaries of the stream in the same vicinity. It is also seen in the banks of the Little Darby, one mile above Georgesville. About fifteen feet of this formation is shown in the first mentioned locality; it is immediately overlaid by the heavy and easily recognizable ledges of the Corniferous limestone. This point, therefore, possesses the interest that always attaches to a well marked boundary in a geological series. The junction of the two great divisions of geological time is found here, the Helderberg limestone, belonging to the Upper Silurian system, and the Corniferous to the Devonian. This is the only point in this part of the state where the line of junction between these limestones is plainly marked. Fossils are, as a rule, only to be found after a most careful examination, and in the most considerable portion there is no trace of life. The useful applications of the Corniferous limestone are two in number and of immense importance. The formation furnishes building stone and lime, and the supply in Franklin county is indefinitely great. It can be counted by the square mile in areas where excellent shipping facilities prevail. The quarries are never less than twenty feet deep, and often thirty feet of stone, every foot of which is available for some purpose, lies above the river level. The stone is of very superior quality. It is a dense, compact limestone, with a specific gravity of more than 2.5; is very strong and can bear all the burdens which architecture demands. Its color is good and it receives ornamentation to advantage. Much of this stone was used in the construction of the State House at Columbus.

TURNPIKE ROADS

In the history, development and improvement of Franklin county, the turnpike roads have occupied an important part. The great expense of these roads made it impossible to construct them after the repeal of the law by which the State became a stockholder of one-half of the whole property, that is, subscribing as much as all others combined.

The Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike was the first joint stock company constructed, any part of which was in Franklin county. The company organized for the building of this road received their charter on January 31, 1826,

TURNPIKE ROADS

from the State Legislature. The capital was \$100,000, with power to increase to \$200,000, and the stock was divided into shares of \$100 each, and on March 3, 1827, Congress gave to the State of Ohio in trust for the use of the said company, to aid them in the construction of the road, 31,810 acres of land. Without unnecessary delay the road was surveyed and located. The work of construction lasted eight years, and was finished in the fall of 1834. The road is one hundred and six miles in length, from Columbus to Sandusky, and cost \$74,376, being an average of \$701 per mile. The charter required that at least eighteen feet in width should be made "an artificial road, composed of stone, gravel, wood or other suitable materials, well compacted together, in such manner as to secure a firm, substantial and even road, rising in the middle with a gradual arch," and upon the proper construction of this clause hung all the subsequent troubles between the road company and the traveling public. The company seem to have supposed that a properly formed clay road would meet the requirements of the charter, while the public expected a stone or gravel road. When completed, Nathaniel Merriam, who was appointed for that purpose by the governor, made an examination of the road, and reported that, in his opinion, it was constructed in accordance with the provisions of the legislative act. This report, however, did not make the actual condition of the road any better, and the people's disapprobation was made manifest by the toll gates being occasionally torn down. Much bitter feeling was engendered, and the trouble had fair to be continued indefinitely. But in 1833 the legislature took hold of the matter, and on the 28th of February of that year an act was passed whereby the charter of the company was unconditionally repealed. Although this act made it unlawful to maintain the toll system upon the road, the toll gates were kept up and tolls collected until 1845, when an act was passed establishing the road to be a public highway, and authorizing a State road to be surveyed and located upon the bed of the clay turnpike from Columbus to Sandusky.

The Cumberland, or National road, which was built as far as Columbus about 1836, was made of stone set upon edge, was perfectly straight, thoroughly graded and the culverts were all of cut stone. This road cost about \$15,000 a mile.

The principal turnpikes in Franklin county, other than the Cumberland or National road, and the Columbus and Portsmouth pike, are the Columbus and Sandusky, Columbus and Harrisburg, Columbus and Johnstown, Columbus and Sunbury, Columbus and Groveport, Cottage Mills and Harrisburg, Jackson and Franklin, and the Columbus and Worthington plank road or turnpike. The latter was begun in 1849 and completed in 1850. The company being authorized to construct a road upon any public highway, chose the old bed of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike. Their capital stock was \$27,825, with power to increase to \$50,000.

The Columbus and Harrisburg turnpike was constructed in the years 1848-49 by a company with a capital of \$20,815. The road cost \$35,602, of which amount the county donated \$1,500 to pay for the erection of the bridge over the Scioto. The company was left largely in debt, to the payment of which a portion of the receipts of the road was devoted.

The Columbus and Johnstown turnpike was constructed in 1851 from Columbus to Walnut creek, opposite the village of Bridgeport.

The Columbus and Sunbury turnpike and plank road company was incorporated March 20, 1850, and constructed a road, diverging from the above about three miles northwest of Columbus, and extending to Central College. The road was built in 1852 and cost nearly \$7,000.

The Columbus and Granville turnpike, or as it is commonly called, Brush's plank road, was made in 1852 from Columbus to Walnut creek, a distance of seven miles.

TURNPIKE ROADS

The Columbus and Groveport turnpike company was incorporated March 19, 1819. About \$12,500 worth of stock was subscribed, and the road was completed in 1850.

The Cottage Mills and Harrisburg turnpike was built in 1852 and is seven and a half miles in length.

The Franklin and Jackson turnpike was constructed from the Columbus and Harrisburg pike down the river to the Cottage Mills and Harrisburg pike, a distance of ten miles, at a cost of between seven and eight thousand dollars.

The Columbus and Lockwin plank road, beginning at the intersection of the old Harbor road with the Columbus and Johnstown turnpike, and extending seven miles, was built in 1853-54, the cost being \$16,500, almost \$2,400 per mile; but the road was very strongly made of plank eight feet long and three inches thick on four-inch stringers.

The Clinton and Blendon plank road company was organized in 1853 and the road was finished in 1854. It runs from a point on the Lockwin road about four miles north of Columbus and extends to the county line, a half mile north of Westerville, being a little over eight miles long. It cost about \$16,600, or over \$2,000 per mile.

CHAPTER IV

CIVIL LIST OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

The civil roster of the official representatives of Franklin county, from the earliest elections to the present is as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

In 1803, the year following the adoption of the State Constitution, Franklin county was organized, and from this date until 1812 the entire State was entitled to but one representative in Congress. In 1812 the State was divided into congressional districts and the following are the names of the gentlemen who have represented Franklin county in Congress:

In 1803, Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren county; 1812, James Kilbourne, of Franklin county; 1816, Philemon Beecher, of Fairfield county; 1820, Joseph Vance, of Champaign county; 1822, William Wilson, of Licking county; 1827, William Stanbery, of Licking county; 1832, Jeremiah McLean, of Franklin county; 1836, Joseph Ridgeway, of Franklin county; 1842, Heman A. Moore, of Franklin county; 1844, A. P. Stone, of Franklin county; 1844, Columbus Delano, of Knox county; 1846, Daniel Duncan, of Licking County; 1848, Charles Switzer, of Delaware county; 1852, Edson B. Olds, of Pickaway county; 1854, Samuel Gallogway, of Franklin county; 1856, S. S. Cox, of Franklin county; 1865, James R. Hubbell, of Delaware county; 1867, George W. Morgan, of Knox county; 1873, Hugh J. Jewett, of Franklin county; 1875, Ansel T. Walling, of Pickaway county; 1877, Thomas E. Ewing, of Fairfield county; 1879, George L. Converse of Franklin county, re-elected in 1881, and served up to 1885, succeeded by Joseph H. Outhwaite, who served until 1895; 1895, David K. Watson, of Columbus; 1897-99 John J. Lentz, of Columbus.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

Franklin county has furnished two members to the U. S. Senate—Salmon P. Chase and Allen G. Thurman.

STATE SENATORS

In 1803, Nathaniel Massie and Abraham Claypool; 1804, Joseph Kerr; 1805, Duncan McArthur; 1806, Abraham Claypool; 1807, Duncan McArthur; 1808, Henry Massie; 1809, Duncan McArthur; 1810, Joseph Foos, of Franklin



HON. JUDGE EVANS



HON. JUDGE WILLIAMS



HON. TOD GALLOWAY
PROBATE JUDGE



C. A. PEARCE
SHERIFF

CIVIL LIST OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

county; 1812, John Barr, of Pickaway county; 1814, Joseph Foos, of Franklin county; 1816, Thomas Johnston, of Franklin county; 1822, Henry Brown, of Franklin county; 1823, James Kooker, of Franklin county; 1824, Joseph Foos, of Franklin county; 1828, Joseph Olds, of Pickaway county; 1831, William Doherty, of Franklin county; 1833, Ralph Osborn, of Franklin county; 1835, Elias Florence, of Pickaway county; 1837, John L. Green, of Pickaway county; 1840, Alexander Waddle, of Clark county; 1841, Alfred Kelley, of Franklin county; 1846, J. Stedson, of Madison county; 1848, William Demison, Jr., of Franklin county; 1850, Abraham Thomson, of Delaware county; 1851, John Cradlebaugh, of Pickaway county; 1853, Samuel Bartlett, of Franklin county; 1855, Alfred Kelley, of Franklin county; 1857, Augustus L. Perrill, of Pickaway county; 1864, George L. Converse, of Franklin county; 1866, Ansel T. Walling, of Pickaway county; 1868, Robert Hutcheson, of Franklin county; 1870, Adin G. Hibbs, of Franklin county; 1872, John G. Thompson, of Franklin county; 1876, William Miller, of Franklin county; 1878, Charles F. Krimmel, of Pickaway county; 1880, A. R. Van Cleaf, of Circleville; 1881, Horace Wilson, of Columbus; 1882, Horace Wilson; 1883, Aaron R. Van Cleaf, of Pickaway county; 1887, William T. Wallace; 1889, Aaron R. Van Cleaf; 1891, Moses B. Earnhart, of Columbus; 1895, Thaddeus E. Cromley, of Pickaway county; 1898, John C. L. Pugh, of Columbus.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

1803, William Creighton, John Evans, James Dunlap, Elias Langham; 1804, Michael Baldwin, Duncan McArthur, William Patton; 1805, Elias Langeham, David Shelby, Abraham J. Williams; 1806, Nathaniel Massie; 1807, Thomas Worthington, Jeremiah McLene, William Lewis; 1808, John Blair, of Franklin county (new district); 1810, John Barr, of Pickaway county; 1812, Gustavus Swan, Franklin county; 1813, Thomas Johnston, Franklin county; 1815, William Ludlow, Franklin county; 1816, Thomas Moore, Franklin county; 1817, Gustavus Swan, Franklin county; 1818, John H. McDowell, Franklin county; 1820, John R. Parish, Franklin county; 1822, David Smith, Franklin county; 1823, James Kilbourne, Franklin county; 1824, George S. Williams, Franklin county; 1826, David Smith, Franklin county; 1827, Thomas C. Flourney, Franklin county; 1828, Joseph Ridgway and Daniel Upson; 1829, William Doherty; 1830, Joseph Ridgway; 1831, Philo H. Ohmstead; 1832, Francis Stewart and M. B. Wright; 1833, Philo H. Ohmstead; 1834, Adam Reed and John Grubb; 1835, Adam Reed; 1836, Alfred Kelley; 1837, Alfred Kelley and Robert Neil; 1838, James Kilbourne and John W. Andrews; 1839, Buckley Comstock; 1840, James C. Reynolds; 1841, Nathaniel Medbury and Joseph Chenoweth; 1843, Samuel Parsons and Cornelius Cram; 1844, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., and Charles McCloud, of Madison; 1845, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., and Edward Fitzgerald, of Madison; 1846, John Noble and Jeremiah Clark; 1847, A. F. Perry and George Taylor; 1848, James Dalzell and David Gregory, of Delaware; 1850, Wray Thomas and Charles L. Eaton; 1851, Edward Cartwright and Edward A. Stanley; 1853, Alexander Thompson and Hiram Hendron; 1855, George M. Parsons and James H. Smith; 1857, William R. Rankin and H. L. Chaney; 1860, Benjamin L. Reese and George L. Converse; 1862, George L. Converse and Otto Dressel; 1864, Otto Dressel and John G. Edwards; 1866, Adin G. Hibbs and J. R. Marshall; 1868, Carl T. Mann and William L. Ross; 1870, Llewellyn Baber and Clark White; 1872, William L. Ross and Clark White; 1874, George L. Converse and John H. Heitman; 1876, George L. Converse; 1877, Henry J. Booth, of Columbus; 1880, Benjamin Rees and W. T. Wallace, both of Columbus; 1881, J. B. Hall and William Bell, Jr., of Columbus; 1883, Casper Lowenstein and Allen O. Myers, of Columbus; 1885, Henry C. Taylor, William Shepard, Hugh L. Chaney; 1887, Lot L. Smith, John B. Taylor, the latter died January 16, 1890; 1890, A. D. Heffner, Lot L. Smith; 1891, Philip H. Bruck, David P. Boyer, Benjamin F. Gayman; 1894, William Felton, Charles Merion.

CIVIL LIST OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

Jr., Eugene Lane; 1895, Charles Q. Davis, Benjamin F. Gayman, James R. Kilbourne; 1896, Charles Q. Davis, James M. Merryman, Benjamin F. Gayman, James R. Kilbourne; 1898, Benjamin F. Gayman, W. M. Payne, E. J. Bracken.

FRANKLIN COUNTY OFFICERS

PRESIDENT JUDGES

In 1803, Wyllis Sillimman; 1804, Levin Belt; 1805, Robert Slaughter; 1807, Levin Belt; 1810, William Wilson; 1812, John Thompson; 1816, Arris Parish, elected for seven years, resigned 1819, and Frederick Grimke appointed; 1820, John A. McDowell, died in 1823, and Gustavus Swan appointed; 1830, Frederick Grimke; 1834, Joseph R. Swan; 1848, J. L. Torbet, who served until the office was abolished by the new Constitution, February, 1852. In 1851 James L. Bates was elected under the new organization of the courts for five years, beginning the second Monday of February, 1852, he was re-elected in 1856, again in 1861, serving until 1866. In 1867, John L. Green was elected, and was twice re-elected thereafter; 1868, Joseph Olds was elected in district formed of Franklin, Madison and Pickaway counties; 1873, E. F. Bingham was elected to fill the place until then occupied by Judge Olds, and was re-elected in 1878; 1879, Eli P. Evans elected for term of five years.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

In 1803, John Dill, David Jamison and Joseph Foss; 1808, William Thompson; 1809, Isaac Miner; 1810, Robert Shannon, William Reed and Alexander Morrison, Jr.; 1814, Arthur O'Harra; 1815, William Reed; 1817, Samuel G. Flenniken and David Smith; 1819, Recompence Stansberg; 1820, Abner Lord; 1821, Edward Livingstone; 1822, John Kerr; 1823, Thomas Johnston; 1824, Aurora Buttes and Samuel G. Flenniken; 1829, William McElvain; 1831, Aurora Buttes and Samuel G. Flenniken; 1836, Adam Reed; 1837, William McElvain; 1838, Christian Heyl and Samuel G. Flenniken; 1843, James Datzell; 1844, John A. Lazell; 1845, John Landes and Christian Heyl; 1851, William T. Martin, who served until the office was abolished by the new Constitution.

PROBATE JUDGES

This office was created by the new Constitution, and in October, 1851, William R. Rankin was elected first Probate Judge of Franklin county for three years, beginning in February, 1852. He was succeeded in 1854 by William Jamison; 1857, Herman B. Alberty succeeded William Jamison; January 26, 1858, Herman B. Alberty, commissioned for three years; June 26, 1861, Mr. Alberty again commissioned for three years; December 16, 1863, John M. Pugh, commissioned for three years. Mr. Pugh took the office and was re-elected five times, going out of office February 9, 1879; succeeded by John T. Gale, who served two terms, retiring February 9, 1885. February 9, 1885, Charles G. Saffin came into the office and served two terms, going out February 9, 1891. February 9, 1891, Lorenzo D. Hagerly took the office and served two terms, February 9, 1897, Tod B. Galloway took the office (he was commissioned November 23, 1896) for the term of three years, his term expiring February 9, 1900, when he was again elected.

CLERKS OF THE COURT

In 1803, Lucas Sullivant; 1810, Lyne Starling; 1815, Abram L. McDowell was appointed, and served until 1836, when he was succeeded by Elijah Backus; March 15, 1838, Lyne Starling, Jr., and resigned February, 1846, Louis Heyle succeeding. In October, 1851, Kendall Thomas was elected under the new Constitution for the term of three years, commencing the second Monday in February, 1852; October, 1851, Alfred Buttes, elected; October, 1857, James Bryan, elected; February 7, 1859, James H. Smith, died in office, and in 1862,

CIVIL LIST OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

David W. Brooks was appointed; October 22, 1862, commission issued to Thomas S. Shepard; December 11, 1865, Thomas S. Shepard; November 2, 1868, Casper Lowenstein; October 20, 1871, James S. Abbott; October 19, 1874, James S. Abbott; November 6, 1877, Harvey Cashatt; November 1, 1880, Harvey Cashatt, he died in 1883, and John J. Joyce was appointed; October 20, 1885, John J. Joyce, elected; December 3, 1886, John J. Joyce; November 13, 1889, Theodore Beck, died May, 1890, and William H. Simonton was appointed to fill the vacancy. In November, 1890, he was elected to the office for three years, serving up to November 17, 1893, when he was appointed to serve until the first Monday in August, 1894. In 1893, Charles F. Galloway was elected and commissioned for three years, taking the office on August 6, 1894. He was re-elected in November, 1896, and again commissioned for three years, the second term commencing August 6, 1897, and expiring August 5, 1900. The present incumbent is John W. McCafferty, who assumed office in August, 1900.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

This office was appointive until 1833. The holders of the position were: 1805, Reuben Bonam; 1810, John S. Wills; 1813, David Scott; 1819, John A. McDowell; 1820, Thomas Backus. From this date (1821) until 1830, the names occur of John R. Parish, James K. Carey, Gustavus Swan, Orris Parrish and William Doherty. In 1830 Joseph R. Swan was appointed, and elected in October, 1833; 1834, P. B. Wilcox; 1836, Moses H. Kirby; 1838, William W. Backus; 1842, Lewis Heyl; 1846, L. H. Webster; 1848, Thomas Sparrow; 1850, B. F. Martin; 1854, George L. Converse; 1856, Milton H. Mann; 1868, E. T. DeLany; 1870, George K. Nash; 1876, Joseph H. Outhwaite; 1878, W. J. Clark; 1880, W. J. Clark; 1882, R. B. Montgomery; 1884, Cyrus Huling, who was re-elected in 1886; 1891, Curtis Williams; 1894, Joseph H. Dyer; 1897, Charles W. Voorhees. Mr. Voorhees died in December, 1898, and his assistants, Florizel Smith and William B. Ford, conducted the office until Lee Allen Thurman was appointed to fill the vacancy.

SHERIFFS

Benjamin White, 1803; was the first Sheriff of Franklin county, and in the same year Adam Hosack was elected. Following are their successors in office: 1807, E. N. Delashmutt; 1811, Samuel Shannon; 1815, Francis Stewart; 1819, John McElvain; 1829, Robert Brotherton; 1833, Andrew McElvain; 1837, James Graham; 1841, William Domigan; 1845, John Graham; 1849, John Greenleaf; 1853, Thomas Miller; 1855, William Miner; 1857, Silas W. Park; 1859, George W. Huffman; 1863, William Domigan; 1867, George W. Earhart, who died November 27, 1868; 1869, Samuel Thompson; 1873, William E. Horn; 1877, Josiah Kimcar; 1879, John N. Richenbacher; 1881, Louis Heinmiller; 1885, William H. Barber; 1887, Brice W. Custer; 1891, James Ross; 1895, Wheeler J. Young; 1897, Wheeler J. Young; 1900, Charles A. Pearce.

COUNTY AUDITORS

This office was created by the Legislature at its session in 1820-21. The Auditor was elected annually until 1821, and since that year biennially. In March, 1821, Joseph Grate was appointed by the Commissioners to serve until the next election, and in October of the same year, Zechariah Mills was elected, serving until his decease, in 1826, when John C. Brodrick was appointed his successor. He was succeeded in 1839 by Frederick Cole; 1845, Smithson E. Wright; 1849, Holdemond Crary; 1853, John M. Pugh; 1857, John Phillips; 1862, Matthias Martin; 1866, Dennis B. Straight; 1868, S. E. Kile; 1874, Levi T. Strader; 1878, Emil Kieseewetter was commissioned for three years; again commissioned October 29, 1881, and served until February 13, 1884. He was succeeded by Frank J. Reinhard, who was elected for two years, and in November, 1887, was re-elected for three years. In November, 1890, Henry J.

CIVIL LIST OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

Carew was elected for three years, taking the office in October 1891, and serving one term. The present Auditor, William H. Halliday, took the office October 15, 1891, for a term of three years, and again October 15, 1897, for a second term of three years, expiring October 15, 1900.

COUNTY TREASURERS

This office was first filled by appointment by the Associate Judges, and next by the County Commissioners. On January 24, 1827, an act was passed by the Legislature providing for the biennial election of a treasurer. In 1803 Jacob Grubb was appointed treasurer, and held the office until 1827; June, 1827, Christian Heyl was appointed, and served until 1833, when George McCormick was elected, and following is the succession up to the present time: 1841, Joseph McElvain; 1845, Joseph Leiby; 1851, O. P. Hines; 1855, James H. Stauring; 1859, John G. Thompson; 1863, Joseph Falkenbach; 1867, Aaron C. Hadley, who resigned, James E. Wright being appointed to fill the vacancy; 1870, Lorenzo English; 1872, James E. Wright; 1877, P. W. Corzilius; 1881, George Beck; 1885, Albert D. Heffner; 1889, Henry Pausch; 1893, Samuel A. Kinnear; 1895, Ossian E. D. Barron; September, 1899, Nelson A. Sims.

COUNTY RECORDERS

Since 1831 the recorders of Franklin county have been elected biennially by the people. Prior to that time the office was filled by appointment, by the judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Lucas Sullivan was appointed to the office in 1801, serving until 1807, when Adam Hosack succeeded him, holding office up to 1813, when Lincoln Goodale was appointed. The latter gave place to Abram J. McDowell in 1817, who continued in office up to 1831, when the position was made elective. The first recorder elected was William T. Martin, who continued in office until October 20, 1846, when Nathan Cole succeeded him, and served continuously for 33 years, or up to 1879. On October 24, 1879, F. M. Senter was commissioned, and served two terms; October 26, 1885, Michael A. Lilley was commissioned and served one term; November 10, 1888, Robert Thompson was commissioned, and served two terms; November 13, 1891, J. W. Peters was commissioned and served one term; in November, 1897, Neville Williams was elected, and went into the office in September, 1898, for the term of three years.

COUNTY COLLECTORS

This office existed from the organization of the county until 1827, when it was abolished, and the treasurer required to collect the taxes. For about the first three years of the existence of Franklin county the chattel tax was received by township collectors, while the county collector attended to the land tax. From 1806 to 1820 the State was divided into four districts, and a collector in each district appointed by the Legislature, for non-resident land tax, while the collection of the chattel and resident land tax devolved upon the county collectors, and from 1820 until 1827 all taxes were collected by the county collectors. The several incumbents of this office were as follows: 1803, Benjamin White; 1804, Adam Hosack; 1808, Elias N. Delashmut; 1811, John M. White; 1812, Samuel Shannon; 1815, Francis Stewart; 1818, Jacob Kellar; 1822, Andrew Dill; 1823, Aurora Buttes; 1824, Peter Sells; 1826, Robert Brotherton, who continued until the office was abolished.

COUNTY ASSESSORS

This office was created by act of Legislature, February 3, 1825, prior to which each township elected an assessor at the annual spring election. January 16, 1827, an act was passed requiring the county commissioners to appoint an assessor, who was to serve until the October election, when the office



JUDGE WILLIAM J. BALDWIN

In the history of the Bar of Franklin county many prominent names have appeared, among them some of the most distinguished legal luminaries in the annals of the State of Ohio.

A gentleman who for half a century was active in the practice of the legal profession, was the late Judge William J. Baldwin, whose career was an exemplification of the highest morale of professional life, whose integrity was unimpeachable, and who ever sought to elevate the standard of the honorable calling which he had chosen for his life vocation. He was an authority on all questions connected with decisions and the general practice of law, and his ability was fully recognized and freely recognized by all his contemporaries.

William J. Baldwin was born on April 30, 1822, and, after attending the public schools, entered Yale College, at New Haven, Conn., and, although graduated from that institution in August, 1842, he still continued to attend the law school connected with that college, until September, 1843, when he came to Columbus. Here he read law in the offices of, and under the direction of Samuel Brush and Matthew J. Gilbert, prominent attorneys of the Capital City.

At the September term of the Supreme Court of Ohio, held in Wayne county in 1844, Mr. Baldwin was admitted a member of the Bar, and at once began the practice of his profession, and continued "in the reins" up to the end of his lengthy and most useful career, with the exception of a short period in which he served as Judge of the Superior Court of Franklin county. The appointment was made by Governor Brough to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Matthews, and during the time Judge Baldwin sat on the bench all cases coming before him were adjudicated in a fair, impartial and dignified manner.

On August 13, 1846, Judge Baldwin was married to Miss Margaret Hoge, daughter of the venerable Dr. James Hoge, the pioneer minister of Presbyterianism in Central Ohio. They had but one child, a daughter - Clara - who in 1870, was married to William J. McComb, the well known real estate operator of Columbus, whose office is at No. 111 1-2 South High street, while his residence is at No. 207 East State street. His wife, Mrs. Clara McComb, nee Baldwin, still continues his most estimable spouse, and both are most favorably known in the community.

Judge Baldwin died on September 29, 1889, and his death was a distinct loss to the community. He was survived by his widow, but that lady, too, has also deceased and gone to her reward, her death occurring two and a half years later.

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was filled by election, and on March 20, 1841, the office was abolished. Those who had held the office were: James Kilbourne, 1825-27; John Swisher, 1827-35; James Graham, 1835-37; William Domigan, 1837-39.

COUNTY SURVEYORS

This office was filled by appointment by the Court of Common Pleas until March 3, 1831, when an act was passed providing for the election of Surveyor. The first surveyor was Joseph Vance, appointed in 1803 and in service until his death in 1824. Those who have since held the office are as follows: Richard Howe; 1827, General McLene; 1832, Lyman Starling, Jr.; April, 1833, Moses Smith; October, 1833, Frederick Cole; 1836, William Johnston; 1848, Jesse Cartwright; 1854, W. W. Pollard; 1857, Daniel Hess; 1860, C. C. Walcutt; 1862, Uriah Lathrop; 1865, W. P. Brown; 1874, Joseph Kinnear; 1874, Benjamin F. Bowen, who served up to 1883; 1883, Josiah Kinnear; 1889, John J. Dun; 1895, Henry Mactzel, who is still in office.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

The first board of commissioners of Franklin county was elected in June, 1804, and the term of service filled by the members was determined by lot. Following are those who have acted as members of this board: John Blair, until October, 1804, clerk of the board; Benjamin Sells, until October, 1805; Arthur O'Harra, until October, 1806; 1804, Michael Fisher, clerk until 1809; 1805, Ezekiel Brown; 1806, Arthur O'Harra; 1807, Michael Fisher; 1808, James Marshall; 1809, Arthur O'Harra; 1810, Robert Armstrong (O'Harra, clerk); 1811, James Marshall (Adam Hosack, clerk); 1812, William Shaw (Adam Hosack, clerk); 1813, Robert Armstrong (G. Swan, clerk); 1814, James Marshall (Joseph Grate, clerk); 1815, William McElvain (J. A. McDowell, clerk until 1817); 1816, Robert Armstrong, Samuel G. Flenmiken; 1817, Joseph Grate, James Marshall; 1818, David Jamison (Joseph Grate, clerk until 1820); 1819, George W. Williams; 1820, Joseph Grate. In 1821 the office of County Auditor was created, and Joseph Grate appointed to that office; 1821, Robert Armstrong and Horace Walcutt, commissioners; 1822, James Marshall; 1823, Andrew Dill; 1824, Robert Armstrong; 1825, William Stewart; 1826, John M. Walcutt; 1827, William McElvain; 1828, William Stewart; 1829, Horace Walcutt and William Miller; 1830, Matthew Matthews; 1831, William Stewart; 1832, Horace Walcutt (died 1833); 1833, John W. White and Matthew Matthews (Timothy Lee was appointed in place of White, deceased); 1834, Horace Andrews, in place of Stewart; 1835, Robert Lisle; 1836, James Bryden; 1837, R. W. Cowles, in place of Andrews; 1838, John Tipton, in place of Lisle; 1839, James Bryden, re-elected; 1840, William W. Kyle, in place of Cowles; 1841, Samuel S. Davis; 1842, John Greenwood, in place of Bryden; 1843, William W. Kyle, re-elected; 1844, Samuel Davis, re-elected; 1845, John Clark, in place of Greenwood; 1846, Adam Stewart, in place of Kyle; 1847, Thomas J. Moorman, in place of Davis; 1848, O. P. Hines, in place of Clark; 1849, Jacob Slyh, in place of Stewart; 1850, Eli F. Jennings, in place of Moorman; 1851, Jesse Baughman, in place of Hines; 1852, C. W. Speaks, in place of Slyh; 1853, Edward Livingston, in place of Jennings; 1854, Willis Mattoon, in place of Baughman; 1855, Theodore Comstock, in place of Speaks; 1856, Edward Livingston, re-elected; 1857, Willis Mattoon, died, and O. P. Hines appointed; 1857, Isaac White, elected in place of Hines; 1858, David L. Holton; 1859, John Snyder; 1860, Thomas Sparrow; 1861, Jacob Slyh; 1862, James W. Barbee; 1863, D. B. Strait; 1864, John M. Koerner; 1865, James W. Barbee; 1866, John G. Edwards; 1867, William Gulick; 1868, Eli M. Lisle; 1869, J. O. B. Renick, William Cooper; 1870, William Cooper, Frederick Beck; 1871, John P. Bruck; 1872, Adin G. Hibbs; 1873, Francis Riley; 1874, Isaac S. Beeky; 1875, Daniel Matheney; 1876, Dennis B. Strait; 1877, Isaac S. Beeky; 1878, Daniel Matheney; 1879, Thomas Robinson; 1880, Joseph

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M. Briggs; 1881, Josiah C. Lunn; 1882, William Wall; 1883, Joseph M. Briggs; 1884, Richard Z. Dawson; 1885, William Wall; 1886, Louis Morehead; 1887, Richard C. Dawson; 1888, Thomas D. Cassidy, William Wall; 1889, Louis Morehead; 1890, J. B. McDonald; 1891, Thomas D. Cassaday; 1893, J. B. McDonald; 1894, George Bellows; 1895, George Bellows; 1895, John R. Brown; 1896, William Pinney; 1897, J. B. McDonald; 1897, J. Nick Ackerman; 1898, Zeloria E. Amlin; 1899, William Pinney; 1900, William Pinney. The present board is composed of William Pinney, J. Nick Ackerman and Zeloria E. Amlin. The office of County Commissioner is quite an important one to the taxpayer. This board makes the tax levy for county general expenses, poor, bridge, children's home, elections and county debt, and allows bills, all footing up many thousands of dollars each year.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS

The first infirmary directors were Jacob Grubb, Ralph Osborn and P. B. Wilcox, appointed by the commissioners of Franklin County in 1832. Directors were first elected at the annual State election in 1842, those chosen being George Erankenberg, Augustus S. Decker and Robert Riorden. Those subsequently elected to the office were as follows: - 1848, John Walton; 1849, S. D. Preston and Arthur O'Harra; 1852, Amos S. Ramsey; 1853, Rufus Main; 1854, Orin Backus; 1855, L. J. Moeller; 1856, John Lisle; 1857, William Aston; 1859, James Legg; 1860, Newton Gibbons; 1861, Philemon Hess; 1862, Frederick Beck; 1863, Newton Gibbons; 1864, Philemon Hess; 1865, Frederick Beck; 1866, Newton Gibbons; 1867, Jacob Gran; 1868, Frederick Fornoff; 1869, Henry L. Siebert; 1870, William H. Gaver; 1871, John Schneider; 1872, John H. Earhart; 1873, William H. Gaver; 1874, John Schneider; 1875, John H. Earhart; 1876, William H. Gaver; 1877, James Burns; 1878, John H. Earhart; 1879, Christian Engroff; 1880, James Burns; 1881, Jacob Reed; 1882, Christian Engroff; 1883, James C. Cleary; 1884, Harvey Lisle; 1885, Emery McDermith; 1886, James C. Cleary; 1887, James C. Cleary; 1887, Harvey Lisle; 1888, Stephen Kelley; 1889, John Kelley; 1890, Adam Fendrick; 1891, J. Nick Ackerman; 1893, J. F. Medbery; 1894, Henry Becker; 1895, Charles Frank; 1896, J. F. Medbery; 1897, Wash. S. Johnston; 1898, Morton Hayes. The present board of directors: John F. Medbery, Wash. S. Johnston, Morton Hayes and John B. McKinley, the latter having been elected in 1899; his term began the first Monday in January, 1900.

COUNTY CORONERS

The first coroner of Franklin county was Joseph Dixon, 1805, and the following incumbents of the office were: - 1807, William Domigan; 1815, Townsend Nichols; 1817, Thomas Kincaid; 1818, Robert Brotherton; 1819, William Richardson; 1821, Robert Brotherton; 1825, Jacob Ebey; 1830, Jonathan Neereamer; 1835, George Jeffries; 1839, James Walcutt; 1843, A. W. Reader; 1845, Horton Howard; 1849, A. W. Reader; 1851, James W. Barbee; 1853, A. W. Reader; 1855, Elias Gaver, who served to 1869; October 18, 1869, Patrick Egan was commissioned and served until November, 1894, when Edward Herbst, M. D., was commissioned. On November 23, 1896, J. W. Birmingham, M. D., was commissioned and he still continues in office.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES

Following is a list of those who have been judges of the Common Pleas Courts, also the present incumbents, together with their dates of commission: James L. Bates, January 16, 1852, January 23, 1857, November 8, 1861; John L. Greene, December 12, 1866; Joseph Olds, additional judge, April 17, 1868; Edward F. Bingham, April 25, 1873; John L. Greene, October 26, 1876; Edward F. Bingham, April 23, 1878; Eli P. Evans, April 23, 1878; George Lincoln, November 18, 1879; Hawley J. Wylie, December 7, 1881; Edward F. Bingham, April 28, 1883; Eli P. Evans, May 2, 1883; Thomas J. Duncan, Decem-

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ber 3, 1886; Eli P. Evans, January 14, 1888, additional judge under act of April 15, 1882; David F. Pugh, April 7, 1888, unexpired term ending May 14, 1888; David F. Pugh, May 14, 1888, additional judge under act of February, 1868; Isaac N. Abernathy, November 3, 1889, additional judge, succeeding Lincoln; Thomas J. Duncan, January 14, 1892; Eli P. Evans, February 2, 1893, additional judge, re-elected; David F. Pugh, April 10, 1893, additional judge under act of February 1868; Dewitt C. Badger, April 10, 1893, additional judge under act of May 15, 1893; Thomas M. Bigger, November 18, 1896; Curtis C. Williams, November 19, 1897, additional judge; Dewitt C. Badger, November 19, 1897, additional judge, re-elected; Eli P. Evans, November 19, 1897, re-elected. The present holders of the office are Judges Bigger, Williams, Badger and Evans.

LEGAL RECORDS

The records to be found in the Probate Judge's Court are as follows: Will records, 20 volumes; marriage records, 27 volumes; journals, 55 volumes; complete records, 42 records; record of accounts, 65 volumes; administrator records, 55 volumes; administrator dockets, 11 volumes; civil dockets, 12 volumes; administrator bonds and letters, 19 volumes; executors' bonds and letters, 11 volumes; guardians' bonds and letters, 20 volumes; assignees' bonds and letters, 7 volumes; guardians' docket, 14 volumes; assignees' docket, 10 volumes; record of births, 7 volumes; record of deaths, 5 volumes. Before the year 1880 all papers were dated, but since 1880 all papers have been numbered, and the number is now about 13,000.

CHAPTER V

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

IMMEDIATELY after the formation of Franklin county in 1803, it was divided into four townships of equal size. The southwest quarter, then nearly double the size of the present entire county, was designated as Franklin township, and it is the only township in the county that bears its original name. It was reduced to its present limits by the erection of Prairie township in 1819. Here was begun the settlement of this now populous and wealthy county, for here, in August, 1797, was laid out the pioneer village of the county—Franklinton—now annexed to Columbus. The surface features are generally level, the only exceptions being along the course of the streams, where it is rolling. The principal water course, the Scioto river, is of some importance as furnishing water power advantages. The Olentangy river is next in size and, flowing from the west, is Scioto Big Run, which, with its tributaries, completes the water courses of the township. The Indians in the vicinity were peaceable and friendly toward the settlers, and though, when under the influence of whiskey they fought savagely among themselves, rarely did they molest the Whites. When the Indians finally left this section, one remained, a harmless old fellow, who lived on game and help from the settlers; but this poor red man was finally killed by a hunter named Daniel Harrington.

The first hotel here was built in Franklinton in 1803, by Joseph Foes; it was of brick, and considered a monster affair at that time, though it would hardly make a respectable kitchen for the hotel of to-day. Mr. Foes was an active, progressive citizen, served for some twenty years as a member of the Legislature; served in the War of 1812 as brigadier-general and afterward in the

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militia, rose to rank of major-general. The second hotel, or "tavern", as they were then called, was opened by William Donigan, Sr., who came here in 1803. John Huffman, one of the first settlers, established a distillery here in 1801 and some years later he purchased four thousand acres of land in Plain township, giving in payment therefor ONE GALLON OF WHISKY PER ACRE, one debt that may truthfully be said to have been liquidated by him.

Samuel White was prominent in the pioneer settlement of Franklin township. He was a soldier in the Revolution and fought nearly seven years in the struggle for independence. At the battle of Stony Point it is said he was scalped by the Indians, who left him on the field for dead. He lived, however, up to October, 1841, when he was fatally injured by a runaway horse. Captain Adin G. Hibbs, who came here from Pennsylvania in 1832, subsequently laid out the village of Shadeville and amassed great wealth. The first merchandising was by Robert Russell in 1803, and the stock, which consisted of but an armful or two of general merchandise, was displayed on shelves placed around the sides of a small building designed for a "smoke-house". A small table in the center served the double purpose of counter and a seat for the proprietor, who could readily reach the goods on the shelves without moving from his seat. Several "pack-horse traders" were engaged in business here from time to time. The goods were transported on horseback from Pittsburgh and Detroit, and consisted mainly of iron utensils, salt and whiskey. A post-office was erected in Franklinton in 1805, and discontinued in 1835; the successive post-masters were: Adam Hosack, Henry Brown, Joseph Grate, James B. Gardiner, Jacob Kellar, Joseph McDowell, William Lusk, W. Risley. The first cemetery in the township was that situated on the bank of the Scioto river, north of the village of Franklinton, and here were buried a host of those hardy pioneers who helped to subdue the wilderness. The first meeting house here was built of logs in the twenties by the Methodists, and on its site was afterward built a brick edifice, known as the Union Church. The first school was a little log cabin on Gift street, Franklinton, 1805. The teacher was an Irishman of good education, but a great consumer of whiskey. When under its influence, which was most of the time, he was brutally cruel, his favorite method of punishing a scholar being to make him place his hands palms down upon the desk in front of the teacher, when he, the fiend, would draw the keen blade of his knife across the fingers, making deep gashes. This finally coming to the parents, the teacher was deposed and driven from the community.

PHYSICIANS

The pioneer physician of Franklin township was Dr. Lincoln Goodale, who located in Franklinton village in 1805, subsequently removing to Columbus. Dr. Goodale was born in Worcester county, Mass., February 25, 1782. His father, Nathan Goodale, was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Coming west, he settled in Marietta, O., in 1788, and afterward at Belpre. There he was captured by the Indians in 1794, and died near Sandusky, whither they were taking him to hold for ransom. Dr. Goodale studied medicine at Belpre, and began practice in 1805. In 1812 he enlisted in the war, and was appointed assistant surgeon in McArthur's regiment. He was taken prisoner at the time of Hull's surrender and sent to Malden with wounded men. Being released he returned to Franklinton in October, having been in the service less than a year. Removing to Columbus in 1814, he entered upon that successful career as a merchant which he followed for over thirty years, acquiring great wealth in that period. His death occurred April 30, 1868, in his 87th year. Several years before his death he presented to the city the beautiful park with which his name will be for aye associated. The second physician to locate in Frank-



HON. LORENZO ENGLISH

One of the most prominent citizens in the history of Franklin county was the Hon. Lorenzo English, long foremost in legal and public circles.

Lorenzo English was born in Herkimer county, New York State, on May 22, 1819, upon his father's farm, where he remained up to his 18th year, receiving the advantages in education only such as the common schools of that county afforded. In 1837 the family removed by wagon, then the usual mode of traveling for those seeking homes in the West, to Ohio, locating in Mt Vernon, Knox county. In the fall of 1839 Mr. English entered Oberlin College as a student taking a full course, and graduating with honor from that institution in August, 1843. In the September following he came to Columbus and began the study of law under Edwards Pierrepont, afterward Attorney General of the United States, and one of the foremost jurists the country has seen. Completing his law studies in 1845, he was admitted a member of the Franklin County Bar, and at once began the practice of law in Columbus. Being very industrious and possessed of patience, integrity and great popularity, his professional career was a success from the outset. In 1850 Mr. English was the choice of the Whig party as their candidate for Mayor of Columbus and he was elected over the Democratic nominee by a handsome majority. So able was his administration he was renominated in 1852 and for the subsequent terms up to 1861, when he refused a further nomination, and his record as mayor for these eleven years was without a blemish, reflecting credit upon himself and the city alike. Later on he served most successfully for a term as Treasurer of Franklin county, although, the county was largely Democratic. In law he conducted a general civil practice and was counsel in many prominent cases. He was one of the charter members of Capitol Lodge, No. 334, I. O. O. F., and in 1880 was Republican candidate for Congress in opposition to George L. Converse, and although the previous Congressman, a Democrat, had received over 3,000 majority, this party vote was reduced by Mr. English to 500. He has held many positions of honor and trust, aside from those herein enumerated, and has always fulfilled the duties pertaining to the same with dignity, fidelity and efficiency. His lamented death occurred on March 14th, 1888, after a brief illness of two weeks thus closing the career of one of Franklin County's most honored and representative citizens.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH

The legal profession is represented in Columbus by men whose ability will favorably compare with that possessed by any similar body in any part of the Union. A successful member of the Franklin County Bar is Mr. William H. English, who occupies office quarters in the Hayden Building on Broad street. Mr. English is the son of one of the most distinguished legal luminaries the Franklin County Bar has ever known and who was also actively prominent in public affairs, viz: the Hon. Lorenzo English, who practiced law for some 40 years and attained eminence and high reputation as a Jurist. He was a leader in the Republican party, of whose principles he was a strong advocate, and he served with ability as Mayor of Columbus for eleven consecutive years, also as County Treasurer. In his death, which occurred in March, 1888, Columbus lost one of its foremost, most public spirited citizens. Mr. William H. English was born in this city April 20, 1860, being one of a family of four sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. His brothers are employed here in banking and commercial pursuits. Mr. English was educated in the common and high schools of Columbus, and also entered upon a University course. He read law in the offices of his father and the late Hon. Judge Baldwin, and was admitted to the Bar in 1883. Mr. English conducts a general law practice and ably conserves all interests of his clients. In politics he is a Republican, in fraternal circles a 32nd degree Mason, and personally is most popularly known in the community. In January, 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida Neal, and they permanently reside in this city.

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Union was Dr. S. Parsons, who came here in January, 1811, and afterward was elected to the State Legislature.

ANENT EARLY INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS

The need of flouring mills was one of the earliest wants of the first settlers, and their absence caused the pioneers much inconvenience. In Franklinton a hand-mill was constructed which would grind corn, but it was far short of capacity sufficient to accommodate the whole colony, and many were obliged to use the "stump mortar", while others reduced the corn to a proper condition for bread making by grating it. About 1800 two small mills were built on the Scioto, but both soon fell into disuse and decay. After this mills driven by horse power were built, but they were primitive in their construction and proved unsatisfactory. The first grist mill of importance was erected in 1820 by Lucas Sullivan. Franklin township had numerous saw mills in its early history, as the government made donations to any one who would construct a mill. As a consequence many persons built mills, sawed lumber enough to get a title to the land, when they would let the mill go to decay.

THE STATE QUARRY

Embraces lands 50 acres in extent, situated in Franklin township, on the banks of the Scioto, and they were the property of William S. Sullivan, from whom they were purchased in 1815. The rock is of different formations, of different colors and forms, giving to the block an appearance like clouded marble. The strata run from five inches to five feet in thickness, and afford the finest building stone in Central Ohio. The stone used in the construction of the State House came from this quarry, and also that used in the construction of the Penitentiary and other State institutions.

CAMP CHASE

This rendezvous was famous in the War of the Rebellion. Goodale Park, which had been used for a military camp from the first mustering of troops, began about June to be gradually thinned of soldiers, or recruits, and was at length altogether abandoned as a camp. In the meantime a new camp on a more extensive scale was organized on the National road, about five miles west of the city. This was at first called Camp Jackson, but the name was soon afterward changed to Camp Chase, in honor of Salmon P. Chase, ex-governor of Ohio, and then Secretary of the United States Treasury. It was ultimately turned over to the United States authorities. Camp Chase soon assumed the appearance of a military city. It was regularly laid out in squares and streets, with numerous wooden structures and white canvas tents. Each regiment or other organization had its special quarters assigned. From a camp for the rendezvous, organization and drill of troops it became, as the war progressed, the quarters for paroled prisoners of war, and the site of a huge prison for the confinement of Rebel prisoners. The camp lasted as long as the war lasted, and here thousands of Ohio's loyal sons learned "the dread art of war," and went forth to battle for the Union. Of these many, very many, never returned. Their lives were sacrificed in the cause of the Union, and beneath the skies of the Sunny South, where the orange and magnolia wave a ceaseless perfume, their graves perhaps unmarked, they sleep the final sleep of all. The lands formerly embraced within the enclosure of Camp Chase are now divided into lots, and where was once the spacious parade ground, now stand the dwellings of the peaceful citizens. To the south of the camp is the Rebel graveyard, containing the remains of some thousands of Confederate soldiers, who died in prison in the camp of disease or wounds. Subsequent to the erection of Camp Chase, Camp Thomas was established east of the Worthington plank road, about four miles from the city. It was at

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first used as the rendezvous of Colonel H. B. Carrington's regiment, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, but soon became a camp for general war purposes. Franklin township furnished a full share of men and officers, many of whom achieved fame, and to all is due a meed of glory for the attainment of that great result "One Flag, One Country!"

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

This township was set off and organized under its present name in 1809, at that time including all of its present territory, as well as that of Perry and Norwich and a portion of Brown township. It was composed of parts of the original townships of Liberty, Franklin and Darby. In 1820 it was established with its present boundaries, a large portion on the east being taken in the formation of Perry. The earlier settlements were made along the Scioto river, the first being on the site of the present town of Dublin. The territory, at a little distance back from the river, with the exception of that bordering on the runs and small brooks, was late in settlement, especially in the northern part of the township. The eastern portion of the township, where it borders on the Scioto river, has high hills and bluffs, which extend up the valley of Indian run for some distance, and for a short distance up nearly, if not all, the small runs that empty into the Scioto. The main road, extending from north to south, follows the river bank for a long distance over the out-cropping limestone rock, making a solid and permanent road bed, though not always as smooth as could be desired. The timber was originally beech, maple, hickory, elm, ash, walnut, buckeye, oak and other varieties in lesser degree, but most of the valuable timber has been felled and utilized. The soil is mostly clay and capable of producing large crops when intelligently cultivated. The streams are: Indian run, Hayden run and numerous small runs or brooks that help to drain the surface of the township. At the point where these runs descend the hills and bluffs to reach the river, is some very rugged and romantic scenery. In places the water has a perpendicular descent of from ten to twenty feet, falling sixty or seventy feet.

Among the first settlers of Washington were Ludwick Sells and his sons, Samuel, Peter, Benjamin and William, from Pennsylvania, and John Sells, brother of Ludwick; George Ebey, who, with John Sells, erected a flouring mill in 1812; Alexander Bassett, Augustus Miller, James Hovey, John Wyandt, James Slosson, Jacob King and Jacob Shadle. Joab Hayden, an eccentric genius, settled, very early, in the extreme southern part of the present township on a run which still bears the name of Hayden's run. Hayden was a fool-hardy man, who would attempt the most dangerous feats, at which he, strangely enough, always came off safely. He once went to the Kanawha salt works for salt, and in a spirit of boasting said he would climb a very high tree and stand on his head on a limb, nearly a hundred feet from the ground, for a barrel of salt. The offer being accepted he proceeded to execute his proposition. After reaching the designated limb he was offered a barrel of salt to desist from his purpose, but he swore he would stand on his head, and he did, although the spectators expected to see him fall to a certain death. He then offered to fall into the river for another barrel of salt, but could find no one to make the offer. Samuel Sells, a son of Ludwick Sells, settled in Franklinton in 1802, and the Sells family has ever been prominent in this section. Sells' circus, a noted organization of the kind, was established and is still conducted by Sells Brothers, descendants of the original Sells family of settlers here. In 1809 Samuel Sells moved to Washington township and settled a mile west of the village of Dublin on Indian run. A large body of Indians, about 150 in number, were encamped on his land, it being a favorite ground for them. Some of them enlisted under General Harrison, among them a noted warrior called Captain Turtle, who participated in the battle of Tippecanoe. Washington township's first post-office was established in 1820. John Swain bought a mill site on the Scioto river in 1832. He built an oil mill and put in a carding ma-

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chine, and afterward a cloth-fulling machine, which were run up to 1855, when he sold out to Lorenzo Holcomb, who built a flouring mill on the same site. Holcomb Tuller started an ashery in Dublin in 1810, where he made black salts some four or five years, when he began the manufacture of saleratus, carrying on a good business ten or twelve years, and selling his goods in Cincinnati. Edward Eberly, 1810, was the first blacksmith in Dublin. Jacob Hayden, the eccentric individual already mentioned, was also a blacksmith, being, in fact, apt at anything. He hunted wild bees a great deal, and always had a stock of honey on hand. Henry Shout built a saw-mill on Indian run in 1818. His mill was run by an overshot wheel and lumber in large quantities was sawed and floated down to Franklinton and Columbus, where it was sold. John Sells took the first boat down the Scioto river in the spring of 1821. It was flat-bottomed, sixteen feet wide by sixty in length, and had been built during the winter. Mr. Sells secured a load of five hundred barrels of flour and a quantity of bacon, which he intended to take to New Orleans. He waited until the March freshet to be sure and have enough water on the rapids. Enoch Evans went as pilot, Abraham Sells as cook, John Sells and Moses Davis as deck hands. Fletcher Sells also accompanied the expedition. It was prophesied by many that the boat would not pass the mill-dams in safety, and Mr. Sells was naturally somewhat anxious as to the result. The dam at Marble Cliff Mills was a low one and was readily passed, but one, some seven feet in height, near Franklinton, was approached with dread. A large crowd, for those days, was gathered to see the boat pass over this dam. The pilot sent all hands to the stern of the boat, and when the bow struck the water below the fall, it recovered slowly but safely, while loud cheering from both banks of the river testified to the feelings of all on shore. Mr. Sells sold his load at Maysville, Kentucky, and returned to Dublin. Similar trips were made by other parties later on. The village of Dublin was platted by an Irishman, John Shields, and was named by him after the famous city in Ireland, where he was born.

Members of the Wyandot tribe often encamped on Indian run, which flows into the Scioto river just north of Dublin. A camp under the chief, Billy Wyandot, made their abiding place here a great portion of the season, for several years after the early settlers came from the country, and parties from Upper Sandusky often traveled over the Indian trail to Franklinton, laden in the spring, with furs, the result of the winter's trapping, and with maple sugar, which they traded with a Frenchman, who kept a trading post at Franklinton, and, in return, secured guns, ammunitions and blankets, besides trinkets for their squaws and themselves, for the male Indian is a very vain creature in the adornment of his person, though his taste be not of the most aesthetic order. Alarms that the Indians were on the warpath and were butchering the families of the settlers sometimes caused the latter to retreat from their homes to some common point, where defense could be made, but no Indian massacre ever occurred here. About the time of the war of 1812, an alarm was circulated that the Indians were coming. It was caused by a young woman, Susan Sells, who was staying at Mr. Kings on Indian run. She asked Jacob Ebey to lend a gun for her, as she wished to learn to shoot. It was near evening and Mrs. Samuel Sells, hearing the report of a gun, believed the Indians were murdering King's people. She sent her stepson, Daniel, to spread the alarm, while she hurried her family to a place of safety. The alarm spread rapidly and the settlers started toward Franklinton. Jacob Ebey soon came from Kings, with the team he had been using in plowing, explained the cause of the alarm, and, as soon as possible, dissipated the fears of the settlers, and induced them to return home.

PERRY TOWNSHIP

This township is composed of two fractionally surveyed townships, and is bounded on the west by the Scioto river, on the east by Sharon township. It is ten miles in length from north to south, and from one to three miles in

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width, varying with the course of the river. It was originally a part of Liberty township, afterwards a part of Washington, then a portion of it was attached to Norwich. It was organized with its present boundaries in 1820, receiving the name of Perry. There is no village in the township, and there was no post-office until after the completion of the Toledo and Columbus railroad. In 1878 a post-office was established at Olentangy station, and called Olentangy Post-Office. Previous to this time the inhabitants procured their mail from the most convenient post-office, some going to Columbus, others to Worthington, and still others to Dublin. In the northern part of the township are what were known as the Kosciusko lands, consisting of 500 acres, which were given by the United States Government in 1800 to Thaddens Kosciusko in consideration for his services to the Colonies during the Revolutionary War. He attempted to assign to other parties the patent to the land, but was unable to convey a good title, and the lands were claimed some time later by a distant heir. At the conclusion of peace in America, Kosciusko returned to his native country Poland which shortly after became involved in a war with Russia. Kosciusko was appointed commander-in-chief of the Polish army, which was organized. He was defeated and, severely wounded, carried captive to St. Petersburg, but was finally released. He took up his residence in France, and lived in retirement there up to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1817.

The first section of Perry township was for many years owned by parties in Baltimore, Md., and but a small portion was settled until after 1830. This section was first run off by Mr. Schenck, who reserved three hundred acres in the eastern part of the section, for his services as surveyor. The lands owned in Baltimore were surveyed into one hundred acre lots and sold to settlers. About 1833 H. Thomas Backus built flouring mills on the Scioto river, which proved of great benefit to the inhabitants of the vicinity, and were known as the Backus Mills. Passing out of his hands they, for many years, were known as McCoy's Mills and, still later, as Matere's Mills and Marble Cliff Mills. The town was named in honor of the naval hero, Commodore Perry, at the time it was organized as an independent township in 1820. Perry is well supplied with district schools, and part of them are used by the youth of Sharon township, as, at some seasons, it is impossible for scholars to cross the Olentangy to attend school, and the territory belonging to Sharon, west of the river, is not large enough to sustain independent schools. The first to settle in Perry, prior to 1815, were Ezekiel and Morris Brown, Bela M. Tuller, Samuel Boyd, Peter Millington, Paul Dearduff, Samuel S. Shattuc, Harding Pearce, Amaziah Hutchinson, William Walcott, and his son, Robert Walcott.

A brewery was started half a mile below the present Olentangy station, about 1830 by John McCoy, who conducted it several years. It was afterward fitted up as a dwelling house and finally destroyed by fire. A distillery was started near the brewery shortly after 1830 by Simon Shattuc, in a log cabin, but it was not continued long. The still was removed and the building afterward utilized as a meeting place for a Methodist class. Below Marble Cliff Mills is a large stone quarry, which has been worked for many years. The cliffs along the river at this point abounded in rattlesnakes at an early day, a refuge being found by them in the seams of the rocks. One of their dens was closed by the early settlers, and many years later, when the stone was removed, a large number of bones of the reptiles were found. The snakes have long since been exterminated. About 1850 Simon Shattuc laid off a part of his farm into small lots, and brought a number of families into close proximity, the place being known as Shattucksburg, though it has never been called a town and was not intended as such. In 1878, when the Columbus & Toledo railroad was built through the township, a station was built two miles west of Worthington, and called Elmyood. A Methodist class was formed prior to 1840, meeting in a log cabin until 1840, when the Asbury Church was organ-

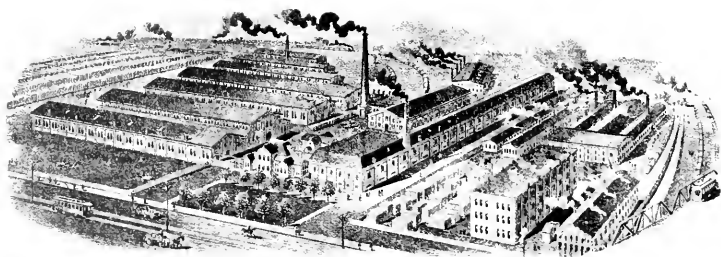


JAMES KILBOURNE

James Kilbourne married first was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 31, 1841. He comes of a family noted for its patriotism and good citizenship. His grandfather Colonel James Kilbourne, was one of Ohio's earliest pioneers and the first to represent his county in Congress. His father, Lincoln Kilbourne, was a leading merchant of Columbus. James Kilbourne graduated with high honors at Kenyon College in 1862, and two years later received the degree of Master of Arts. The day after he passed his examination he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-Fourth Ohio Volunteers, was transferred to the Ninety-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction from the beginning to the end of the war, being promoted through the various grades to that of Captain, and being brevetted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the United States Volunteers. During a part of this period Colonel Kilbourne served on the staffs of General J. M. Tuttle and General John McArthur. His war record is one of great gallantry. After the close of the war Colonel Kilbourne entered the Law School of Harvard University, where he graduated in 1868. He was admitted to the Bar, but his health having been undermined by his army service, he decided on the advice of his physician to take up a more active occupation than law, and entered business with his father. A few years later he founded the Kilbourne & Jacobs Mfg. Co., the largest corporation of its kind in the world, and of which he became president and general manager. He was a director, and in 1895 was President of the Board of Trade of Columbus. He has been a director of the Columbus Club and four times its president, and also one of the earliest presidents of the Arlington Country Club. He is a director of the First National Bank and the Clinton National Bank, of the Columbus Hooking Valley & Toledo, and of the Columbus Cincinnati & Midland Railway, and of many private business corporations, and political and social organizations. For many years he has been president of the board of trustees of the Columbus Public Library, and largely instrumental in the growth of that institution. He is the president of the Kenyon College Association of Central Ohio. Also president of the Central Ohio Harvard Club. He is a life member of the Ohio Archaeological Society, and vice president of the Old Northwest Genealogical Society. His fondness for children, and his sympathy for them, led him to assist in the Columbus Children's Hospital, of which he was president for five years. He is the Vice-president of the Columbus Neighborhood Guild Association, and is a member of the board of managers of the Associated Charities of Columbus. An eloquent, persuasive speaker, Colonel Kilbourne

...upon by the party to address the people, and has often been publicly urged to serve as a candidate for Mayor, Governor, Congressman and Senator. He was a delegate from the Twelfth Ohio Congressional District to the Democratic National conventions in 1892 and in 1896 and at the Ohio Democratic Convention in 1898 received 237 votes for nomination for Governor. He was delegate-at-large from Ohio to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City in 1900 and chairman of the Ohio delegation. He was appointed by Governor Campbell one of the commissioners from Ohio to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, but was compelled to decline from the stress of business cares. Besides being a member of the Grand Army, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union Veteran Legion and the Loyal Legion, Colonel Kilbourne, is a Vice-President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. At his home also was organized the Columbus Cuban League, which accomplished much in aid of the people of that island. Since its organization he has been President of the League. When the Spanish-American War broke out his services were tendered immediately to the Governor, and the loyalty of his family was further attested by the offer of three of his sons. Of the sons and grandsons of Colonel Kilbourne's father, ten offered their services and seven were in the army, all but one seeing active foreign service. Colonel Kilbourne is one of the largest employers of labor in Ohio, and his relations with his employes have always been ideal.

Neither against him nor the company managed by him has there ever been brought a suit of law, and never have the wages of any man employed by him been reduced. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Ohio Centennial Commission and, although the majority of the commission were Republicans, he was by a unanimous vote, elected President. He attends the Protestant Episcopal church and is a vestryman of St. Paul's. Colonel Kilbourne married October 5, 1869, Anna B. Wright, eldest daughter of General George B. Wright, and has four children, three sons and one daughter.



KILBOURNE & JACOBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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ized by the Rev. Uriah Heath, and a stone edifice was built on the bank of the Scioto river. Fletcher church was also organized about the same time and by the same clergyman; and that busy divine also organized the Bethel Methodist church. A Predestinarian Baptist church was organized in Perry, south of the Olentangy station, in 1827, by Elder Adam Miller. The organization was given up inside of ten years, some of the members joining the Methodist church. On the banks of the Scioto river, in Perry, are remains of ancient works, which have the appearance of fortifications, and were undoubtedly used as such by some earlier inhabitants of the country, of whom all trace, further than these mounds and forts, is lost. On the farm of Joseph Ferris, a mile north of Dublin bridge, are to be seen, in a good state of preservation, the outlines and embankments of three forts. One of these is about eighty feet in diameter inside, with an entrance at the east side. The ditch and embankment are well defined. A short distance northeast of this spot is a larger fort, square in form, and enclosing nearly a half acre of ground. Although the tramping of cattle for years has worn down the embankments, they are several feet high, and the ditch, which is inside the works, is six feet deep. When Perry was first settled this ditch was filled with water and was a bed of mire, a pole thrust into the ground to a depth of ten feet finding no solid ground beneath, which would tend to show that originally this was a strong fortification and the ditch quite deep. The fort is situated on a hill that commands a view of the surrounding country for a considerable distance. At a lower point, near the river, is a smaller mound. There was also a small mound in the center of the larger fort. This was opened many years ago and found to contain the bones of a large man, which crumbled to pieces soon after exposure to the air. There have been several old works of this kind along the bank of the river, between these works and Columbus, but they have been mostly obliterated by the cultivation of the land on which they stood.

CHAPTER VI

TOWNSHIPS (CONTINUED)

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

THIS township is bounded on the north by Brown and Norwich townships, south by Pleasant township, east by Franklin and Jackson townships, and west by the township of Jefferson, Madison county. Prairie presents few distinctive features; its surface is level, its soil varied and generally well adapted to the growing of wheat and corn. Its streams are: Darby creek, flowing along a portion of the western boundary; Darby run, flowing from north to south, about central in the township, and Scioto run, which flows eastward into the Scioto river. None of these are now of much importance, so far as concerns water power, as they are nearly or quite dry during the summer months. This township was organized and set off under its present name in 1819; its bounds then extended much farther north, including a considerable part of what is now Brown township, and it had originally been part of Franklin. Among the early settlers were Samuel Higgins and family, Shadrick Postle and family, William Mannon and family, and in 1813 the Clover family, who had been living in Ross county, moved into Prairie and formed what is known as the Clover settlement. Solomon Clover, one of the sons, had a passion for hunting, and killed more wolves, bears, and deer, with which the county then abounded, than any of his competitors. His brother Samuel was also proficient with the gun. The father, mother, brothers and sisters of Daniel Harrington, who settled in Prairie in 1824, were all massacred by the Indians in their home in Kentucky, where Daniel was born. The first post-office was established in

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1836, John Graham being appointed post-master. About 25 years ago, another post-office was established at Galloway station, Milton Demorest becoming post-master. The first physician was Dr. George Richey, a skilled practitioner, and the first hotel was opened in Alton. The first school in Prairie, 1817, was taught by Peter Clover in a little log building standing on his farm, and he had about twenty scholars. A large log house was next built, and it was used for many years for both school and church purposes. The Revs. John Solomon and George Nealy were among the first preachers, and a meeting house was erected on the Harrisburg and Galloway turnpike.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

This township is situated in the extreme southern part of the county, adjoining Pickaway county, and is bounded on the north by Franklin township, east by Hamilton, west by Pleasant and Prairie, and south by Scioto township. Jackson was set off and organized under its present name and boundaries in 1815. It had originally been part of Franklin township. The first settler was Hugh Grant, a native of Maryland, who removed to Pittsburgh, and there married Catherine Barr. In 1801 he came with his family, numbering five, to Ohio, locating first in Ross county. While there he purchased some four hundred and fifty acres of land in Jackson township, and in the spring of 1805 removed there. Not knowing the exact location of his purchase he squatted on land near the river, where he was killed not long afterwards, and his widow eventually located on the land her husband had purchased, where she remained until her death on August 17, 1836. Mr. Grant was a noted hunter, and is reputed to have killed eighty-two deer during one fall. The township suffered much from the want of direct and good roads to market, but the construction of the Harrisburg, the Franklin and the Cottage Mill turnpikes, all passing through Jackson, removed that inconvenience. Among the early settlers of Jackson were Jonas Orders, John Curry, Samuel Breckenridge, Percival Adams, William C. Duff, James Seeds, John Hoover, William Brown, Jacob Borer, Henry Baumgartner, John C. Neff, Hawes Baybee and Valentine F. Shover.

The first white child born in Jackson was Nancy, daughter of William C. and Catherine Duff. The first brick house here was built by William Brown in 1814. There was no village nor post-office until Grove City was laid out in the summer of 1852 by W. F. Breck, when a post-office was established there. Mr. Breck was the first post-master, holding the office up to 1857, when he was succeeded by Ralph Higgy. The first saw mill was built on Turkey run, over 60 years ago, by Robert Seeds. Three years later it was carried away by floods, and Mr. Seeds afterward built a mill on Grants' run. About 1850 the first steam saw mill was built here, stone for grinding purposes being added later. A drain tile factory, wagon factory, blacksmith shops and general stores complete the business interests here. Grove City is pleasantly situated on the Harrisburg pike, and is about seven miles from Columbus. The first church in Jackson was Scioto Chapel, erected by the Christian Faith denomination, which was organized in 1812. The Methodists built Jackson Chapel in 1859. The Methodist Episcopal church was built at Grove City in 1859. Concord Chapel was also built in 1859. The German Lutheran church was organized at Grove City in 1855. The Presbyterian church at Grove City was formed about 1861. Zion Chapel, composed of members from Scioto Chapel, was built in 1869. The first school in Jackson was held in 1815. The first physician here was Dr. Joseph Bullen, who arrived about 1852, and his death occurred in 1878. The township is now well supplied with school houses.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP

This township is bounded on the north by Marion township, on the south by Pickaway county, and on the west by the Scioto river. In the original division of Franklin county into townships, Hamilton was embraced in Liberty

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and Harrison townships. Hamilton was organized under its present name in 1807. It then contained within its limits the territory now constituting Madison township. In the formation of the township of Marion in 1873, the two northern tiers of sections in Hamilton were detached and included in the new township. The lands in Hamilton came into market in 1800, having been surveyed by John Matthews the year previous, and among the first settlers were John Bill, Michael Fisher, Percival Adams, Thomas Morris, James Culbertson, George W. Williams, Robert Shannon and his sons, Samuel, Hugh, James, John, Joseph, and William, the Weatheringtons, the Stewarts, the Stombaughs and the Johnstons. The township has been regarded as containing a greater proportion of fine land than any other in the county. The location of the Ohio canal through it gave advantages in the way of water power. Hartwell's mills, at the four-mile locks, were built soon after the completion of the canal, and, later the Cottage mills were built by Messrs. Hibb and Da'zell in 1811. In the fall of 1831 the town of Lockbourne was laid out and it has long been a prosperous community. The principal stream is the Gahanna river, known as Big Walnut creek, a large eastern branch of the Scioto river. On the west bank of Gahanna river, on an elevation, are the remains of an ancient fort, which has become almost obliterated by the cultivation of the soil. About a mile from this are two mounds; these have been dug into to some extent and implements and human bones found. There are several other mounds, and they are all that remain of the unknown race that formerly inhabited this country.

All kinds of animals were plentiful in the early days of Hamilton, although bears may be said to be an exception, they being few in number. About 1818 an old bear was seen by Jacob Hamler preparing to make a feast of one of George Rohr's hogs. Hamler notified Mr. Rohr, and a party was made up, armed with guns and axes, and accompanied by two dogs, a pursuit of the bear was made. For about a mile a running fight was made when the bear sought refuge in a large black oak tree. By this time, it being too dark to shoot accurately, a bonfire was built and a volley of bullets was showered into Bruin's retreat. The tree was cut down, when the bear was found dead, lodged in a fork of the tree, with sixteen bullet holes in his carcass. He was carried to the Rohr farm, where he furnished material for a barbecue the following day. On another occasion a man named Gordon killed three bears in Jackson county, just over the river.

Among other early settlers was Samuel Pursell, who came to Hamilton in 1809, from Pennsylvania. Shortly after his arrival he was married to Nancy O'Harra, whose parents were pioneers of the old town of Franklinton. Mr. Pursell was a volunteer in the War of 1812, and assisted in building the block-houses at Upper Sandusky. He was an expert hunter, and during the early years of his settlement killed a great many deer, wild turkeys and smaller game, which, as was the custom among the pioneers, he divided with his neighbors. Ten children were born to him. Asa Dunn, another early arrival, settled on the bank of the river, where Shadeville now stands, and where he built a distillery and corn mill. Michael Stimmel with his wife and two children came from Virginia in 1810, making the journey on horseback, the parents each carrying a child. Mr. Stimmel opened a blacksmith shop in Hamilton. He died on the farm of his son, John Stimmel, in 1859. Alexander Harrison, Sr., who settled here, was a Revolutionary soldier, serving almost through the entire war, and was in several important engagements. He was a guard at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, when the Declaration of Independence was read. The first birth in the township was that of Maximilla Fisher, daughter of Michael and Sarah Fisher, born September 20, 1800, at their home on the Scioto river. She afterward became the wife of Arthur O'Harra. There were some very early burials in the Walnut Hill burying ground, but most of the graves are unmarked. The oldest inscription is on the grave of John Hornbaker, who died in February, 1811. In July of the same

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year, his son Henry was buried. The first road in the township was the old Franklin and Chillicothe road, on which the first tavern in Hamilton was kept by George W. Williams. The first schools were kept in private cabins, and were supported by subscription. Among the earliest teachers were John Lusk, Samuel Clark, Andrew Armstrong, Ellen Toppin and Mr. Goodnough. The first physician to settle in the township was Dr. Jeremiah Clark, who came from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1825, and practiced here until 1846, when he retired. His death took place in 1865. Dr. Holbrook was the first physician in Lockbourne, settling there in 1846, but he did not remain longer than two or three years. Dr. Marshall was a later physician of Lockbourne, and afterward a member of the State Legislature. Dr. Davis was the first physician to settle in Shadeville, in 1850 or 1851. Other doctors to settle in Hamilton were: A. N. Beales, Dr. Carl, H. L. Cheney, Dr. Carney, R. G. McLane, L. N. Robinson, H. C. Blake, M. A. Boner, W. J. Scott, O. P. Brinker, M. M. Stimmel and W. H. Blake. The Rev. M. Foster, of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, was the first minister in Hamilton. He came here in 1812, remained two years, and held meetings in different dwelling houses. The second minister was Charles Henkel, who arrived in 1819 and remained about seven years. In 1821 a log meeting house was built, and an organization effected under the name of the "German Lutheran and Reformed Congregation of the Township of Hamilton." Previous to the settlement of Mr. Foster, Hamilton had been visited in 1804 by the Rev. James Quinn, a pioneer circuit rider, who was piloted through the wilderness by Ezekiel Hills, and organized the first Methodist society here. This society built a frame meeting house in 1833, the Presbyterians assisting in its erection. A brick church was built in 1869, costing \$6,400. The Methodist church at Shadeville was organized in 1856, by the Rev. Mr. Hooper; St. Matthew's church (Evangelical Lutheran) at Lockbourne was built in 1875, the society there being formed about the same time. The United Brethren had a church organization for many years in Lockbourne. In 1813 they built a church there. At its start the society met with opposition and even persecution from a class of people having no regard for religious teaching. The church at one time had about fifty members, but the society finally disbanded, the church being sold to Lockbourne for a town hall.

Hamilton Grange, No. 136, was organized in 1871, the charter members being Eli Shook, Christian Kortzholtz, T. M. Huddle, J. C. Platter, Job Rohr, J. J. Rohr, Rebecca Shook, G. L. Thompson, Elizabeth Thompson, R. M. Williams and A. C. Finks. Hamilton Church Grange, No. 557, was organized in February, 1874, with the following officers: Master, H. C. Jones; Overseer, John Stimmel; Secretary, Jacob Reab; Lecturer, John Helsel; Chaplain, Jacob H. Evans; Steward, John R. Shoaf; Assistant Steward, H. G. Clark; Treasurer, William Williams; Gate Keeper, F. M. Stimmel; Ceres, Mrs. L. W. Simpson; Flora, Mary Stimmel; Pomona, Mrs. Mary Reab; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Lizzie Stimmel. Shadeville, situated on the Chillicothe pike, two miles north of the south line of the township, was laid out by A. G. Hibbs in 1853, and called after his wife, whose maiden name was Shade. The first store in Shadeville was kept by Joshua Betts, who started business in 1838. A post-office was established in 1853, the first post-master being A. G. Hibbs, and he was proprietor of the first tavern, the Shadeville House, which was opened in 1850.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

This township, originally known as Township Number One, in range sixteen of the United States Military lands, was established September 6, 1846, under its present name and boundaries. It is just five miles square, and is bounded on the north by Plain township, east by Licking county, south by Truro and west by Mifflin. Its surface is, for the most part, level, being broken only by the streams Blacklick and Rockyfork, which flow through it. The soil is in some places clay, in others sandy, and very rich on the bottoms. The



LINCOLN KILBOURNE.

Lincoln Kilbourne, son of the Hon. James Kilbourne (one of Ohio's most distinguished pioneers, and father of Colonel James Kilbourne), was born at Worthington, O., October 19th, 1810. His mother was Cynthia Goodale Kilbourne, a sister of Dr. Lincoln Goodale, who gave to the city of Columbus the park known by his name, and daughter of Major Nathan Goodale, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary War. Lincoln Kilbourne was a student of the Worthington Academy, of which his father was president, until his 15th year.

Of the same self-reliant, sturdy nature as his father, young Kilbourne then came to Columbus and entered the store of his uncle, Dr. Lincoln Goodale, as clerk. His natural ability and attention to business soon won for him deserved recognition, and in 1835, although only twenty-five years old, he was admitted as an equal partner of the firm. Upon the retirement of Dr. Goodale from business, Mr. Kilbourne formed a partnership with his brother-in-law Cyrus Fay, under the firm name of Fay & Kilbourne. They engaged in a general mercantile business, which, largely owing to Mr. Kilbourne's efforts, became very extensive. After some years partnership, the growing tendency of specialization in business led the firm to dissolve partnership, Mr. Kilbourne retaining the hardware department, while Mr. Fay took the dry goods department, removing to the corner of High and Chapel streets, Mr. Kilbourne remaining at the original location. The firm was re-organized under the name of Kilbourne & Kuhns, and so continued until 1868, when the firm of Kilbourne, Jones & Co. was formed, of which Mr. Kilbourne remained the head until his death. Mr. Kilbourne was a twelve-year veteran in mercantile pursuits in Columbus for a period extending over sixty-six years, deriving the satisfaction of seeing the small business house which he, a boy of fifteen, had

her was a clerk grew to the extensive well-known firm, whose policy he had directed and was still actively directing at the time of his death.

Mr. Kilbourne's attention to his business was proverbial. In all the sixty years of his active life he scarcely missed a day from his office, where he--a man eighty years of age--was engaged the day before his death. The business ability of Mr. Kilbourne is best shown by the fact that neither he nor any firm with which he was ever connected ever failed to meet their obligations when presented. He was one of The Kilbourne & Jacobs Mfg Co. of Columbus, Ohio, and a director of the company until his death. He was one of the executors of the Dr. Goodale estate, and for years its sole trustee. His name is one of the six on the roll of honorary members of the Columbus Board of Trade.

Mr. Kilbourne was a Whig in politics until the organization of the Republican party, and remained an active Republican the rest of his life. He always took an active interest in political matters, but never sought nor held political office, nor, in marked distinction to his father who was a famous Mason, did he affiliate with any fraternal societies. Mr. Kilbourne's advanced age at the outbreak of the Civil War prevented an active participation in the field, but few men did more for the Union cause. He was always conspicuous in the measures taken by the citizens of Columbus and the State for the support of the army and the Government, sending his sons to the front and devoting to the assistance of the dependent families of soldiers the greater part of the profits derived from his business during the continuance of the war.

Mr. Kilbourne married Jane Evans, at Gambier, Ohio, on June 13th, 1837. He was the father of five children, Alice Grant, wife of Brigadier-General Joseph Hayden Potter, U. S. A., Colonel James Kilbourne, of Columbus, Ohio, Charles Evans Kilbourne, U. S. A., now stationed in the Philippine Islands, Fay Kilbourne, who died in childhood, and Lincoln Goodale Kilbourne, of Columbus, Ohio. Lincoln Kilbourne was a splendid type of the men who have made the great middle west of this country.

Self-reliant, conservative, yet courageous, he early saw the great possibilities and latent resources of the Northwest Territory, and by his honest, industrious life, as well as by his broad business policy, he has contributed more than one man's share to the making of the State. By those who knew him best, Mr. Kilbourne was especially loved for his never-failing, absolute unselfishness. Called upon constantly to administer estates and to advise and counsel the widows and children--not only of his own friends, but also of those men, who, knowing his worth and his goodness of heart, left their affairs in trust to him, he was always ready to subordinate his own personal interests to what he ever considered a sacred obligation upon him.

He died full of years and honors on February 13th, 1894, and a magnificent column of Italian marble marks his last resting place in Greenlawn Cemetery, in the city to whose interests he had devoted the best part of his life.

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noticeable physical features are sandstone outcroppings, and the presence of a fine sulphur spring, an object of much interest to strangers and residents alike, and possessed of valuable medicinal qualities. Jefferson was first settled in 1802, a large number of the pioneer settlers being from New Jersey, the northeast quarter of the township being patented to General Jonathan Dayton of that State, in 1800, who platted it into lots of one hundred acres. A number of these lots were sold to persons in New Jersey who had never seen the land. Among the first settlers were Daniel Dague, Moses Ogden, Peter Francisco, William Headley, Michael Stagg, Abraham Stagg, Jacob Thorp, Jacob and John H. Smith, Jonathan Whitehead and Isaac Baldwin and, a little later, came Joseph Edgar, John Kelso, Michael Neiswanger, S. Mann, Richard Rhodes, Isaac Painter, John Inks, Joseph Compton, John Davenport, William Havens, William Armstrong and others. Jefferson was originally a portion of the township of Liberty and was afterward attached for civil purposes to Plain, together with Blendon and Mifflin townships. The township contained at the time of the War of 1812 about twenty settlers, some of whom, however, remained but a short time. But few of the early pioneers are represented by descendants at present in the township. Of those who came here prior to 1812, Jacob Thorp, from New Jersey, was one of the most active, useful and prominent. He built the first grist mill on the Blacklick, operating it several years, in addition to fulfilling the many arduous duties inseparable from the life of a pioneer. He finally became a preacher and returned to his native State. Joseph Edgar, son of John and Esther Edgar, who came here in 1812, was a prominent citizen of Jefferson and for about forty years was township trustee. Jonathan Whitehead, who settled here in 1811, was the first tanner in Jefferson. The first frame house was built by Moses Ogden of New Jersey. Grahamsville, or Taylorstown, or Taylor's Station, as it was best known, is located on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad about two miles west of Blacklick, and south of the center of section three. This section was held by the heirs of L. Brien up to 1850, when it was conveyed to David Taylor, at ten dollars per acre. He laid out the village which bears his name; built there a warehouse and saw mill and a number of dwellings.

The village of Smithville, now called Blacklick Station, is a small cluster of houses on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio near the southern boundary line of the township. It was laid out in 1852 by William A. Smith, and the first post-master was Thomas McCollum, who was succeeded in 1856 by C. S. Morris. An older post-office was that known as Oxid Post Office, established at Headley's Corners in 1832, the first post-master being Dr. Ezekiel Whitehead. William Headley succeeded him, holding the office for many years. The office was discontinued in 1875.

Joseph Edgar came from Truro township, Franklin county, in 1816, and opened the first school here, teaching at home, and among his pupils were children of the Staggs, Ducks and Rhoads. Peter Wills taught school a little later, in a small log school house. Worthy Mitchem, worthy in character as well as in name, was the most valued teacher the township ever knew. She served in the capacity of an instructor for over a quarter of a century, from as far back as 1821. A term of three months was taught for two dollars per pupil and, the instruction being thorough, parents sent their children from many miles distance to secure tuition, many coming from Mifflin and Plain townships, as well as from the small settlements of Jefferson. There are still living here aged men who recall with pleasure the days they spent at Worthy Mitchem's modest school. The benches were huge slabs, supported on pins driven into them at each end, while the desks were inclined shelves, which rested on stout arms fastened in the chinks of the log walls.

The first physician in Jefferson was Dr. Ezekiel Whitehead of New Jersey. Those who came subsequently were Doctors J. Schaffer and David Kemble.

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A valuable stone quarry was found on lands owned by S. R. Armstrong, east of Blacklick Station, who, upon the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road, conducted a business amounting to three thousand dollars a year. The material taken from this quarry is a superior sandstone, which has been largely used in Columbus and elsewhere. A large quantity was used on the Blind Asylum, and it was likewise largely utilized for the foundations of the Union Station, the Panhandle round house and numerous other buildings. It is also extensively used for window cappings and sills, and there are few streets in Columbus where this stone is not to be seen in some form.

Preaching was begun by the Methodists shortly after Taylor's Station was laid out, a class being formed in 1853, led by the Rev. Richard Pitser, Michael A. Ebright and Jacob Young. The Christian Union church was built at Havens' Corners in 1871, though the society was organized prior to that period.

CHAPTER VII

TOWNSHIPS (CONTINUED)

CLINTON TOWNSHIP

THIS township consists of just one of the original surveyed townships of five miles square, and is designated on the original plats as Township One, Range Eighteen, United States Military lands. It was subdivided into four quarters, or sections, the original owners of which were the following: Jonathan Dayton, first and third sections; John Rathbone, second section; George Stephenson, fourth section. Their entries to the land were dated March 12, 1800. The township is level, almost perfectly so on the east side of the river. The principal stream is the Olentangy river, formerly known as the Whetstone creek, which flows south through the western portion of the township, finally uniting its waters with those of the Scioto river at Columbus. Clinton was organized as a township in 1811. Among the early settlers were Balser Hess, John Lisle and a family named Henderson. Balser Hess came from Pennsylvania with his wife and eight children, first stopping in Ross county for two years, when he moved to Clinton. This family made the first improvement here, for they literally cut their way into the woods of Clinton, their son Daniel going ahead of their team and with his axe preparing a passage for the slowly moving train. The first house, a double log cabin, was built by the Hess family and, although not a tavern, travelers were always made welcome there. Mr. Hess was a tanner and shoemaker by trade, and the first leather and first shoes in the township were made by him. His fame spread and people came from Chillicothe and other places to have their boots and shoes made by him, though money seldom proved part of the payments made him. Though one of the first pioneers, Mr. Hess was also one of the first to die, his demise occurring in 1806, though his wife's death did not occur until 1855. His son Daniel was one of the first justices of the peace, being elected in 1812. Among other early settlers were Hugh and Elijah Fulton, brothers, Samuel McElvain and family, John Hunter, David Beers, John Wilson and wife, Denman Coe, Joseph Shrum, Jordan Ingham, Daniel Case, Thomas Boll and family, John Smith. Mr. Smith was a zealous Christian and most of his life was passed in religious and reformatory work. He was for a number of years a missionary among the Ojibway Indians of Minnesota, and was first president of the first temperance society and of the first anti-slavery society in Franklin county. In 1844 he settled in Clinton

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and organized the first Sunday school in this township, continuing its superintendent for some thirty years. He died in April, 1865, his wife and six children surviving him. Roswell Wilcox and family came to Clinton from Connecticut in 1805. The journey was made by wagon, consuming three weeks, and from Granville to Worthington they traveled by "blazed" trees, the country being a dense wilderness. Philologus Webster and family, and his sons Peter, John and Harvey with their families, came from Connecticut in wagons in 1812, occupying three months on the road. The Maynards, with some others, came from Massachusetts in 1806. In Connecticut, while on their way hither, the party was arrested for traveling on the Sabbath, in violation of the old Blue Laws of that state. Two men of the party accompanied the officers to the magistrate, at whose instance they had been arrested, and they succeeded in securing their freedom without paying any penalty. It is a query if the spirit of that magistrate is not severely disturbed by the universal travel of today. Other early settlers were Edward Stanley, Sr., Ezekiel Tuller, John Buck, Sadosa Bacon, Philip Zinn, Alexander Shattuck, Henry Innis, Samuel G. Flenmiken, Casper Kiner, Walter Fields, Frederick Weber, Windson Atcheson, Joseph Pegg and J. J. Little and wife. David Beers, Sr., one of the foremost among Clinton's pioneers, was a resident of the township from 1801 to 1850, when his death occurred at the great age of one hundred and four years. He was born in New Jersey, and when seven years of age, in company with a two-year-old sister, was stolen by Indians. They and their mother were going on a journey on horseback at the time when captured by the Redmen. The children were parted from their mother (whom they never again beheld and who was undoubtedly killed) and taken over into Canada. David remained in captivity seven years, when, through an exchange of prisoners between the Indians and Whites, he was released. Meantime his sister was taken to the region of Upper Sandusky, and remained among the Indians her entire life. She became the wife, successively, of three Indian chiefs, her last husband being the noted Wyandot leader, Between-the-Logs. Mr. Beers, some years after his settlement in Clinton, heard of a white woman living with the Indians at Upper Sandusky. He made a visit to the tribe and discovered the woman was his sister, but she was happy and satisfied with her savage life and could not be induced to return to civilization. Mr. Beers died in 1809, leaving a widow and nine children.

The county in its original state, and long after its first settlement, abounded with game of large variety—deer, wild turkeys and smaller game being particularly predominant. Bears were not plentiful in Clinton township or vicinity, but they would often pass through it, and many were killed within its bounds. Deer were more numerous than cattle are today, and venison was a leading article of food. It was nothing out of the common for a settler to bring down a fine buck with his rifle, while standing at his cabin door. One of the most successful hunters among the pioneers was David Beers, Jr., son of David Beers, Sr., already mentioned. He was born in Pennsylvania, settled in Clinton in 1802, and moved to Millin in 1831, settling on Alum creek, where he remained until his death, and for thirty years he was a justice of the peace of Millin township. David Beers, Jr., began to hunt when fourteen years of age, and this was his sole occupation for seven years. His frequent boast was that he had hunted in every county in the State, and that the first eighty acres purchased by him were paid for with the products of his gun. In one day he killed a bear and five deer in Clinton. The last deer killed in this township were probably those shot by W. S. Shrum and John Flenmiken, about the year 1890. They were four in number and were found on the Morse farm, in the eastern part of the township. Wolves were plentiful and more dreaded than any other four-footed denizen of the forest. So bold were they that they would often approach the cabins of the settlers, the doorways of which were, in many cases,

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protected merely by a blanket or quilt, and here their howls would make night hideous. Their ravages among the sheep were particularly felt by the settlers. Wild turkeys were caught by means of rail pens, which were built over the ends of ditches dug in the ground. The birds were decoyed into the enclosure with corn scattered in the ditch, and when once within the pen they were safely imprisoned, as they would never go down into the ditch to seek freedom, but would invariably search for a means of egress above. Squirrels were so numerous and destructive to the crops as to be regarded only as pests, and various methods were employed to exterminate them. Large hunting parties were organized who destroyed thousands of squirrels. W. S. Shrum and his brother killed thirty-two squirrels before breakfast one morning, and that without the use of a gun. The only place in the county today where this feat might be duplicated would be among the tame squirrels in the grounds at the Capitol Building, Columbus.

As regards the presence of the Redmen, we learn that Indians of the Wyandot and other tribes remained in Clinton and vicinity for a number of years after the white settlers took possession. Intercoarse between them and the Whites was of a friendly nature, and only during the year of 1812, after the surrender of General Hull, by which the whole Northwest was exposed to the ravages of the enemy, was danger feared by the inhabitants. One day, shortly after that event, the settlers on the river were greatly alarmed by a report that the Indians were over-running the northern part of the State and massacring the Whites, and settlers fled in terror to Franklinton for protection, while some made their way to Zanesville. Andrew Wilson, who was born in Clinton in February, 1806, says the report reached his father's house after nightfall and, though but six years of age, Andrew never forgot the excitement that ensued. After passing a night of anxiety in Franklinton the refugees returned to their homes, discovering later on the falsity of their alarm.

On the west bank of the Olentangy, on the farm of James Hess, was a burying ground of a former race, probably Indians, which was opened in the summer of 1879, and about fifteen skeletons were exhumed. They were in two parallel trenches about twelve feet apart and three and a half feet deep. A large number of arrows, tomahawks and other Indian implements of war were found here, indicating that a battle had once been fought on the spot.

In 1846-7 Monzo Bull laid out a few building lots on the Columbus and Worthington road, which were bought and improved by mechanics. Not designed for a village, Mr. Bull had no plat of his lots recorded, his purpose being merely to afford homes for a few mechanics, for the benefit of the neighborhood. The few houses erected, however, formed the nucleus around which grew up a little town which took the name of Clintonville. A post-office was established in October, 1847, with James Ferguson as post-master. In 1842 Solomon and George W. Beers laid out forty acres into lots on the road about a mile south of Clintonville. They recorded the plat and named the place North Columbus. The first lots were purchased by Alexander Shattuck, who built the second house, the first having been erected by William Carroll, while the first store was opened by a man named Bender. In 1859 Kinnear's addition, embracing fifteen acres, was laid out by Samuel Kinnear, and in 1870 an addition of one hundred and seven acres on the east side of the street, owned by George Williams, was laid out. The town is now embraced in the corporation limits of Columbus.

The first school in Clinton was kept by Miss Griswold, in an old log cabin on the Lisle farm, about 1800. The cabin had only part of a puncheon floor, and greased paper for windows. The children who lived east of the river had to wade the stream to get to school. An Irishman, named Michael M. Baker, opened a log-house school in 1812 on the Maynard farm. Other early school teachers were Miss Becky Gordon, Miss Diadamia Cowles, Timothy Sedgwick, Miss Rachel Cook, James Ferson, Dr. Bull. The first meetings held by the



COLONEL JAMES KILBOURNE.

Colonel The Hon James Kilbourne, one of the foremost of the founders of Ohio, was born in New Britain, Conn., October 19, 1770. He was of an ancient family long settled in New England, and who traced their descent from the fourteenth century in Scotland, through long, successful years in England, and through one of the earliest of emigrants who came to try his fortunes in the new America. At the time of his birth his father was a very successful farmer, endowed with intense patriotism and eager to grasp for his sons the best the young republic could give them. Himself fired with this zeal, and urged thereto by his father, James Kilbourne, at sixteen years of age, went to reside at the home of Mr. Griswold, father of Bishop Griswold, of the Protestant Episcopal church. Here, while studying Greek, Latin, English, and the other academical studies possible to a young man at that time, he became interested in the business of the clothier, and, giving his time and attention to it night and day, was soon proprietor of four large establishments. He did not, however, allow his business to lead him from his love of study and reading, but was busily laying the foundation of that broad knowledge of men and letters which made his after life so conspicuous. At the age of nineteen he fell in love with and married Lucy, daughter of John Fitch, the builder of the first steamboat, a beautiful girl, famous for her wit and gaiety. His close attention to business during the next few years, too closely spent in hard work, brought on a sickness and weakness which made anything but rest and freedom from care impossible. He retired to one of his father's farms, and interested in the natural and practical operations of farming, his health was gradually restored, and he became what was at that time held to be a wealthy man.

But, to a man of his quick, eager nature, the life of a farmer, although peaceful and happy, was not sufficient. At the age of thirty, in 1800, he conceived the plan of organizing emigration companies to settle in the fertile regions of the new Northwest Territory. He grew intensely interested in the idea, and organized the Scioto Company of forty members, and in 1803 led a few families to what is now the town of Worthington.

tion, O., where the S.oto Company held large tracts of land. The first year's settlement numbered twelve families, ninety-nine members in all. His own daughter, Orren, born on the journey, made the number an even hundred. In 1804, Ohio, as a state, was organized, and Mr. Kilbourne was made captain of all the forces on the north-west frontier. He was also Franklin county's justice of the peace. In 1805 he surveyed all the S.oto Company's lands, divided them, and dissolved the association. The same year he surveyed the southern shore of Lake Erie from Erie county to the Maumee Rapids, a tract of land which was then practically Indian territory, and surveyed and laid out Sandusky, predicting that it would become the great lake port of the Northwest. At this time he was also appointed by the United States Government surveyor of public lands, which position he held for nine years. In the meantime his interest in colonizing the new State had not lessened, and in 1805 he organized three Ohio companies, from New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. He also brought out from Granville, Mass., the colony which settled the present town of Granville, O. Altogether, he was instrumental in bringing hundreds of Eastern families to try their fate in Ohio, at that time the Eldorado of the nation. Probably no one man did as much to encourage emigration and thus to build up the fortunes of the new State as did Mr. Kilbourne.

In 1806 the Ohio Legislature made him a trustee of the Ohio University at Athens, which had, through Mr. Kilbourne's efforts, been endowed by Congress with 46,000 acres of land. His prominence in religious and educational matters was recognized by his election in 1807 to the presidency of St. James' Episcopal Church and Worthington Academy, both of Worthington. In 1808 he was one of the commissioners chosen to select a site for Miami University. At the same time his business was growing enormously and he was busy erecting mills, houses, shops, and warehouses, and found it necessary each year to journey across the mountains to the East for supplies for his varied enterprises. In 1807 President Madison appointed him one of two commissioners to establish the boundary line between the Virginia and the Northwest reservation and the United States public lands. A few days after the completion of this survey Mr. Kilbourne was elected a member of Congress, and served through four sessions. He was a watchful, careful member, and has the honor of having introduced the first bill for the distribution of public lands to actual settlers. He carefully guarded the interests of the New West, and was instrumental in bringing about passage of bills looking to the betterment of the lives of the pioneers, the sailors of the Great Lakes, the men who had served in the Indian wars, and all who were actively engaged in the great work of beginning a new empire in the West.

Colonel Kilbourne was a famous Mason. He was the first grand master of the first Masonic lodge in Ohio, and the first high priest of the first Royal Arch Chamber. In 1823-24 he was a member of the Ohio General Assembly. He served on many important committees, among them the committee on the revision of Ohio laws, and he made the glossary of obsolete Greek, Latin and English words and terms found in Ohio's legal books. The governor appointed him to select the lands given by the Congress to Ohio for canal lands. He surveyed and laid out fourteen towns and cities in Ohio and was a favorite and a famous chairman of public meetings and conventions. He presided at the great Whig convention at Columbus on February 22nd 1840, and on July 4th when the corner-stone of the present Capitol was laid. Mr. Kilbourne, while devoted to Ohio, was more closely interested in the welfare of the town of Worthington. He felt for it all the love a man feels for his own child and he was greatly disappointed when the Legislature chose Columbus as the capital in place of his beloved home. The story of the struggle is a dramatic one. Yet though disappointed in the Legislature's choice, Mr. Kilbourne did not grow any less warm in his love for the State and his zeal for its good. He had the misfortune when he first came to Ohio of losing his beautiful wife, who died shortly after they first came to live in Worthington. He married a second time, Cynthia, sister of Dr. Lincoln Goodale. He died at Worthington April 9th, 1850, at the age of 89, full of years of honors, leaving a large family. Looking back on the unselfish, broad life of this man, with his love for others, and devotion to high ideals and his pride in the welfare of his state, and noting the results of his thought and labor, we may well say, "Verily he builded better than he knew."

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Methodists were in 1819 in the house of Eber Wilson; in 1838 they built the first meeting house in the township. The McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church, in the eastern part of the township, was organized at the dwelling of John Baker in 1852, and they built a small meeting house in the same year. The Baptist church, west of the river, called the Clinton Predestinarian, was organized in August, 1860. The Union church near the west line of the township was organized by the Episcopalians of Clinton, and a German Reformed society in Perry township, in 1852. The German Reformed society was organized by the Rev. Jacob Weaver at the Kenny loghouse school in June, 1851. The Protestant Episcopal society was organized in 1852. The Winebrennians (Church of God) had an organization for a number of years and erected a brick church in 1852; this was afterward made into a dwelling. In the first settlement of the county, the pioneers were compelled to make extended journeys to have their grain ground into flour. To travel through unbroken forests to Chillicothe, where the mill was, a distance of about 35 miles, as the first settlers were obliged to do, was quite an undertaking. The grist was ground in the order of its reception at the mill, and the facilities of the few mills in existence were so overtaxed, that at times, several days would be required to get the grist through the mill. As a settler of experience said, "One in going to mill could eat his grist while waiting for it". Frequent use was made of the mortar and pestle, a crude device. A cavity burnt into the top of a stump, or block; a spring pole, or sapling, with a pestle attached by means of bark—these were the sum total and parts of the mortar and pestle mill, and with this they pounded their corn. Frequently they had "jointed" corn, so-called because it was corn cut from the cob with a joiner's plane. The first grist mills of any considerable advantage to the county were those of Colonel Kilbourne and Samuel Dyer, the former near Worthington, the latter on Darby creek, where Georgesville now stands, which were built about 1805. The first grist mill in the township was erected in 1810 by David Beers, Sr., who, in 1816, sold it to his son-in-law, D. P. Wilcox, who operated it until 1839, when he sold it to James Mateer. The latter subsequently sold it to John B. Piatt, who was succeeded by the Messrs. Hess. A grist mill farther up the river, was originally built on the Olentangy, in Sharon township, by Stephen Maynard, in 1813, and later was removed to its present location. George Whip owned this mill for thirty years, and it was known as Whip's mill. The first saw mill was built here in 1810 by Roswell Wilcox, just below Beers' grist mill. The two mills were run by the same flume, which caused some trouble and litigation between the owners. Several othersaw mills were built later. At one time there were three distilleries in operation in Clinton; in later years a prominent industry was the manufacture of bricks. The first tavern in the township was opened by Peter Haroff on the old Columbus road, the house consisting of three or four log cabins joined together, and in it the early township elections were held. About 1814 the Wilcox tavern was built by Robert Wilcox, and was kept by him until his death. The pioneer physician of Clinton township was Dr. Charles H. Wetmore, who moved here from New York city in 1819, and died September 10, 1868. Dr. Nathan T. Bull also practiced here many years.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP

Plain was first known as Township Number Two, in Range Sixteen, and was designated so on all correct maps. Plain is part of the United States Military survey, and the fourth, or southeast quarter was laid out in one hundred acre lots for the benefit of the Revolutionary soldiers, who held one hundred acre warrants, the patents being issued accordingly. The north half of the township was laid off in sections, a mile square, and afterward divided into quarter sections. Section three, the southwest quarter, was patented to Dudley Woodbridge in 1800, who, two years later, sold to John Huffman of Franklin

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county, for a consideration of a gallon of whiskey per acre, or four thousand gallons of whiskey, to be delivered at Marietta. When Mr. Huffman died in 1822 he divided the land among his children. Plain township is the northeast corner township of Franklin county; is bounded upon the north by Delaware county, upon the east by Licking, south by Jefferson township and west by Blendon.

Plain was settled in the first year of the nineteenth century, and had a steady growth thereafter, though the soil was not of the best; but, as an offset, the water was good, the locality a healthy one. The credit of being the first settler lies between Joseph Scott and a man named Morrison. Scott settled upon what is known as the Caleb Farver farm, near the south line of the township. A tract of ground in this locality has always been known as "Scott's Plains". Morrison settled near the northern boundary of section three, and the broad expanse of level land in this vicinity was named after him, "Morrison's Prairie".

Among the early settlers in Plain township were: Adam Baughman and wife, Henry Hoffman, George Baughman and wife, Thomas B. Patterson, Jesse Byington, Lorin Hills, Gilbert and Philip Waters, Matthias Dague and son, Daniel and George Dague, Matthew and George Campbell, John Robinson, Jacanias Rose, William Goodhart, John Shesler, Roger and Benoni Hill, David Cook and son Emyl, John Smith, John and James Daniels, Christian Horlocker, Jacob and Catherine Wagner, John Clymer, Jacob Bevelheimer, John Alspach and Daniel Triplett. The latter arrived in the township in February, 1816, when snow two feet deep lay upon the ground. He had traded for six hundred acres of land and it was upon this that he made his settlement in the northern part of the township. Plain township was organized in 1810, and originally included the territory now embraced in Blendon and Jefferson. John Scott and Simeon Moore, the latter an early settler in what is now Blendon township, were the first justices of the peace. The only post-office in the township, named "Hope", is located at New Albany. The first post-master was Daniel Landon. The village of New Albany, located southeast of the center of the township, was laid out in May, 1837, by Daniel Landon and William Yantis, each being the owner of one-half of the land laid out in lots. The village prospered, became incorporated, and in April, 1856, was held the first charter election resulting in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, S. Ogden; Recorder, C. S. Ogden; Councilmen, F. Johnson, J. McCurdy, C. Baughman, A. B. Beem, S. Stinson; Marshal, R. Phelps. The village is a special school district. It has first-class schools, several hotels, and a number of business houses.

In 1826 Lorin Hills and Lester Humphrey laid out a village plat on the Granville road, near New Albany, and named it Lafayetteville; but no improvements were made, and the land was, a few years later, given back to agriculture. Francis Clymer laid out a village in 1835, upon his farm, naming it Mount Pleasant, but this, too, proved a failure and was abandoned. The first marriage of Whites in Plain township was on July 10, 1810, the contracting parties being George Dague and Mary Baughman. The first death was that of Eve, daughter of Adam Baughman. The first barn built in 1807, was owned by George Baughman; the first frame house was built by Daniel Triplett in 1819; the first brick house was erected by Henry Smith. The first burial place was set apart in 1811, on land given by John Smith, and singularly enough it eventuated that he was the first person to be buried there. The first school was taught by Philip Waters, on the northeast of the Alspach farm, and there was but one term in seven years. In 1821 there was a schoolhouse on the Triplett farm, taught by Jacob Smith, who was probably the next teacher to follow Waters. The church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized in Plain township in 1826, among the pioneer members being Daniel and Catherine Cramer, Jacob and Catherine Wagner, Frederic and Christina Henry,

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Rev. John and Mary Clymer and George and Eva Cramer. The Methodists erected Plain chapel in 1836, at a cost of \$1,200. The first Methodist Episcopal church was organized prior to that date. About 1805 the New Albany Methodist Episcopal church of Plain had its origin in the meetings held by Joshua Williams, and from 1808 the Keys, Benjamin Lakin and John Grave visited the settlement as regular appointees. The Congregational church was organized July 13, 1818, the charter members being James M. and Sarah Woodruff, Nannan and Roxanna Case, Charles Pettit and wife, Louisa Landon, Louis Hard and wife, Matilda Stedman and Susan J. Marvin. The Evangelical association was organized early in the history of the township, and the first members were Christian Bevelheimer, Peter Quinn, Daniel Swickard, Christian Horlocker, Daniel Stauffer, Samuel and Sarah Rigel and Conrad Cring. As early as 1820 there was a temperance agitation in Plain, something very unusual at that period. Abraham Adams was the leader of the reform. Meetings were held to test the feelings of the community in the matter of abolishing whiskey at log raisings, husking bees, and other social functions. It was found that some were in favor of prohibiting the use of liquor on such occasions, but as the people were by no means unanimous in that decision, no definite action was taken, and so, at most of the social gatherings, and occasions of united labor, whiskey continued to be furnished as before.

BROWN TOWNSHIP

This township is bounded on the north by Canaan township, Madison county and Washington, west by Canaan and Jefferson townships, south by Prairie, east by Norwich, Washington and Jefferson townships. The surface presents the same level plain which characterizes the townships of Franklin county, save where, along the extreme western boundary, it is cut by numerous small ravines. The only stream of water is Big Darby creek. This flows along the entire western line of the township, and was considered of much importance when the place was first settled. The soil is mainly gravel, though in some portions a black loam predominates. In productiveness, however, the township is fully up to the average. Brown was first settled along the Darby creek in 1808 or 1810. The eastern portion remained a wilderness until 1840. The territory in Brown was formerly a part of the townships of Norwich, Prairie and Washington, and it was organized as a separate township in the spring of 1830. Among the early settlers were Adam Blount, Joseph Belchey, John Patterson, John Hayden, James Boyd, James Rinier, Knowlton Bailey, Obil Beach, Adam Reese and wife, Thomas Kilgore, John Lloyd and wife, N. E. Ferris, John Helser, John McCoy and wife, Charles A. Holmes, Jacob Francis and wife, natives of Virginia, settled in Athens county, Ohio, early in the century. After living there a few years they moved to Madison county, and in 1825 located in Brown township. The land they located on was covered with a dense wood, but, by continued efforts, this has disappeared, and in its place are broad acres, whose product yields a rich return to the husbandman. Mr. Francis died in 1810, his wife two years later. Another settler, Henry C. Alder, was grandson of Jonathan Alder. In March, 1782, the latter, with his brother David, were in the woods near their home, in what is now West Virginia, when they were surprised by a party of Indians. Jonathan, being a mere boy, nine years old, was easily captured. His brother tried to escape, but was thrust through with a spear, killed and afterwards scalped. Jonathan was adopted by the Shawnee tribe, and lived with Chief Lewis. In June, subsequent to his capture, occurred the defeat of Crawford. After Wayne's victory, Alder, having in the meantime married an Indian woman, came to live on Big Darby creek. He became dissatisfied with his wife, and after much trouble, secured a separation, when he returned to his family in Virginia, where he married Mary Blount, with whom he returned to his former home on Big Darby creek, in Madison county, where he died about 1850.

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Along Big Darby creek, in the western part of Brown township, there existed, in the early settlement, many evidences of that mysterious people of whom so much has been written, and so little is known—the Mound Builders. On the Henry Francis farm stood quite an extensive mound, and toward the creek were numerous others, which exist no longer. These were evidently tumuli, or burial places, as many human bones were found during the excavation of these works. There was also an enclosure, or fort, on the H. C. Alder farm, with two circles, enclosing about a half acre of ground. It was situated upon the high bank of the creek, toward which was the usual opening found in works of this kind. It was composed of gravel, which has long since been removed for building and other purposes. Human bones were also found, and as stone hatchets, arrow points, skinning knives, etc., were discovered in great numbers by early settlers, it is surmised that this was a favorite camping ground for the Indians.

The first physician to locate in Brown was John Rathbun, in 1839, and he gained an extensive practice. The first frame house was built in 1834 by Henry Alder, the second in 1841 by Dr. Rathbun; the first brick house by Henry Francis. A private post-office was established in July, 1848, and called "Darby." The first post-master was Joseph O'Harra, though not commissioned. This office was, after a few years, abandoned. The first store in the township was opened by Sylvester Brown. The first religious organization was known as the McCoy Methodist Episcopal Church. The church flourished, a comfortable frame meeting house was built, but the society ceased long ago to exist, and the meeting house was turned into a barn. The eastern portion of the township being largely settled by people of Welsh descent, they early formed the Welsh Congregational church, services being held in 1845, in a little log school house, and during the same year an organization was effected, among the first members being John E. Rowland and wife, Francis Jones and wife, John Bibb and wife. The first school was held in the winter of 1820, in a small log cabin on the farm of Adam Blount, the teacher being Marantha Adams. The pioneer school house was built in 1840, and stood near the Welsh church. In 1847 a number of colored people formed an association to promote education among children of their color. A tract of land was purchased in Brown township, buildings erected, and a school formed, but the venture was finally abandoned.

CHAPTER VIII

TOWNSHIPS (CONTINUED)

SHARON TOWNSHIP

SHARON is designated as Township Two, in Range Eighteen, and is one of the townships designated in the United States Military district. The original township was known as Liberty, and extended for a considerable distance into what is now Delaware county. Franklin county, as first organized, comprised but four townships, Sharon being located in the northeast, Franklin in the northwest, Darby in the southwest, Harrison in the southeast. The change in name occurred on March 4, 1806, and Sharon was finally established, with its present boundaries on March 1, 1816. In area it is just five miles square, and it is bounded on the east by Blendon, south by Clinton, west by Perry and north by the Delaware and Franklin county line. At the time of its first settlement, Sharon, like nearly all portions of Ohio, was covered by a dense forest, the woods here being principally oak, elm, beech, maple, ash and walnut. When the labors of the pioneers and their successors removed the



CONRAD BORN SENIOR.

In the history of Franklin county, a name that will ever be prominent is that of Conrad Born, Sr., one of the pioneer brewers of Ohio.

He was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 1, 1812, of an old and highly honored German family, and was given a sound education in the schools of his native country. On leaving school he was engaged in the butcher trade, and became an expert in that line. At the age of 27, he came to the United States and found employment in Schenectady, New York, remaining there about a year when he moved to Utica, N. Y., and followed this trade there for a year. He next went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at his trade up to 1840, when he moved to Columbus, where he became the owner of a stall in the High street market, where he conducted a thriving business up to 1856. Being thrifty, economical and saving, he accumulated quite an amount of money, and from 1856 to 1859, when Columbus was rapidly growing, he invested largely in real estate, buying and selling. At this period there were two breweries in the city, and Mr. Born determined to open a brewery, equipped upon modern improved lines. He sent his son, Conrad Born, Jr., to Cincinnati and other cities, where he became thoroughly versed in the art of brewing, and on his return here took charge of his father's new brewery which started with a capacity of 6000 barrels, and in 1864 he was admitted to a partnership interest. The brewery is to-day one of the largest in Ohio.

Conrad Born, Sr., was married to Miss Mary Ann Rickley, who came of good old Swiss stock, was a lady of the most estimable personal character, domestic in her tastes, and she bore her husband eight children, five of whom died in infancy. The only surviving son, Conrad Born, Jr., and a daughter, now Mrs. J. George Hoster of Columbus. Mrs. Born died in 1878, after a most useful, interesting life, in which she was truly the helpmate of her respected husband, and her demise was universally regretted throughout the community. Mrs. Born was a sister of S. S. Rickley, who is the only surviving member of the Rickley family, and who is prominently identified with the financial and business interests of Columbus.

Charles Born died in June, 1890, at his residence, opposite the brewery plant, and the loss in his death was deeply felt by his fellow citizens. Mr. Born was a man of high spirit, enterprise, strict integrity, honesty, business ability, and high personal worth. In politics he was a member of the Democratic party, but never sought office or allowed his name to be used for candidacy. But his advice was sought by the party, and also by business men, his judgment being held in highest value, and during his life time he did much to advance the welfare and prosperity of Columbus.

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forest, the soil brought to view proved unusually rich, particularly in the valleys of the Olentangy and the many runs which help to form that stream. The entire surface of the township has an excellent natural drainage, the land being of a rolling nature. The Olentangy runs through it from north to south, smaller streams emptying into it from either side. The eastern part of Sharon is drained by a number of small runs that empty into Alum creek in Blendon township. For many years after the first settlement of the county, the rivers abounded in fish, while the forests contained a great variety of game. Fish were captured with nets, or sometimes with a brush seine, which took from ten to twenty men to handle. As there was then no obstruction to prevent their coming up all the streams, large quantities of fine fish were caught. Hunting was followed for a three-fold reason: for the love of the sport, for obtaining food supplies and for the protection of crops. One season before the county was thickly settled, a grand ring or drive-hunt was organized. On the day appointed a line was formed, beginning at Columbus and extending from the Olentangy river eastward to Alum creek. Another line was formed near the Delaware county line, when the two parties began their march, meeting below Worthington. At the conclusion of the hunt, it was found the game captured comprised five hundred wild turkeys, thirty deer and a number of bears. The wolves, having made their escape to the swamps, none were secured. In early days the squirrels were so numerous as to be a positive annoyance and loss, owing to their devastations in the corn crops. A note was accordingly published in the Columbus Gazette, August 29, 1822, calling for a grand squirrel hunt of all the people in the vicinity, the hunt to continue two or three days. It began on Saturday, August 31, 1822, and when it ended it was found that the party had slaughtered 19,670 squirrels.

Sharon township, that is, the greater part of it, was originally owned by General Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey, and Dr. Jonas Stanberry of New York city. It was comprised in the Military lands appropriated by Congress in 1796, to satisfy the claims against the United States Government held by officers and soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War. The lands were surveyed about 1798 into tracts of five miles square, these being divided into quarters, each containing four thousand acres. In December, 1802, a colony was formed in Massachusetts and Connecticut to purchase lands and establish homes in Ohio. Articles of agreement were signed by the owners of the land, embracing four sections, situated upon and near the Olentangy river, in the Military tract, containing sixteen thousand acres, and the price agreed upon was one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. The purchasers agreed between themselves that one lot of one hundred acres be perpetually used for the purpose of providing a school, and another lot of equal size for the benefit of a Protestant Episcopal Church; also, that two roads should be laid out, one running north and south, one east and west through the tract, and that at the crossing of these roads a square plat, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, should be laid out and divided into one hundred and sixty lots, four of which, the four lying on the four central corners, should be given as a public square, to remain for a green or parade. One of the town lots was also reserved for school purposes and one for a Protestant Episcopal church lot. In 1804 the entire tract was partitioned off, and divided among the members of the company, each of whom received a little less than one hundred acres, with a certain number of village lots.

In 1801-2 an association was organized in Connecticut and Massachusetts, under the name of the Scioto Company, the object being to form a community near the Scioto river, in the territory of Ohio. A foremost spirit was the Rev. James Kilbourne, who was most active in promoting the enterprise, and he was appointed as agent to visit this territory and examine its resources and possibilities. He made the trip of exploration in the spring of 1802, and, after traveling about a thousand miles on foot through the wilderness, he selected

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES

the sixteen thousand acres owned by General Dayton and Dr. Stanberry, as already stated, and then returned to Connecticut. In 1803 the following persons to prepare for the removal of the families who were to become the pioneers in this part of the wilderness: Lemuel Kilbourne, accompanied by his own family, and Levi Pinney, Alexander Morrison, Jr., Abner P. Kinney, William Morrison, Adna Bristol, E. C. Brown and Israel P. Case, who came in advance for the purpose of erecting cabins for the use of the colony and also to build a mill. On September 15, 1803, James Kilbourne, Ezra Griswold, with various others, and their families, turned their faces westward, and Ezra Griswold and family were the first to complete the journey, arriving where now stands the village of Worthington (then a wilderness) on the twenty-sixth of October, and the others of the party arrived shortly afterward. A well was dug on the south church lot, and was used by the entire colony. A school house was immediately built on south college lot and the same winter the first school was taught by Thomas T. Phelps. The first woman teacher was Clarissa Thompson, 1804. It is a noteworthy fact that the first timber cut for any kind of building purposes, in the woods where the village now stands, was for a school house, and a school house was the first structure erected. This worthy example of the first settlers has been emulated by their successors down to the present time. Worthington possesses some of the best schools in the state, including the Ohio Central Normal school.

Colonel James Kilbourne, who was agent of the Scioto Company, was an Episcopal minister, and held the first service of that church in this part of the country. During the first half of the nineteenth century, or up to the time of his death in 1850, he was actively prominent in the affairs of the colony. He conducted a public house forty years or more; served in Congress during 1812 and 1811, and in the State Legislature in 1823 and again in 1838, besides holding minor offices. He was thrice married, first to Lucy Fitch of Connecticut, who died in 1807, after whom he married Cynthia Goodale. His children by his first wife were: Hector, Lucy, Harriet, Orrel, and Byron. The latter became a distinguished civil engineer; had the distinction of being the founder of the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was a member of the legislature of that state.

In 1811, Colonel James Kilbourne, with others, organized a stock company, which was incorporated under the title of the Worthington Manufacturing Company, of which he was elected president and general agent. A tract of land, adjoining the village, was cleared, and in less than three years a large factory was in operation here. The company manufactured woolen cloth, and also conducted a tannery, shoe shop, cabinet shop, hat shop, blacksmith shop, and auxiliary interests. They maintained stores in Worthington, Franklinton and Columbus, issued their own notes, which came into general circulation, and some of their stock was held by people living in the East. Employment was given a large force of workmen, who were mostly paid from the stores of the company. The enterprise failed after having been in operation eight years, the stockholders losing heavily. While running, it contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of Worthington, and its failure forced many of the workmen to change their vocations or seek employment elsewhere. The land on which the factory stood is now included in the village of Worthington.

Among the early settlers in Sharon township were Roswell Tuller, Captain Abiel Case, Moses Carpenter, James Russell, who was a machinist and a mechanical genius; while living here he built an orrery to illustrate the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, a device he sold to eastern parties; Arias Kilbourne, Judge Recompense Stanberry, Jacob Fairfield, Isaac Case, Samuel Wilson, Bela M. Tuller, Flavel Tuller, son of Bela M., who came here in 1805, when Flavel was but ten years old. The latter, in 1812, at the outbreak of the war, went as teamster in the quartermaster's department, where he remained three months, conveying provisions and supplies from Urbana to the army.

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under General Tupper. In 1816 he built two boats on the Olentangy, loading them with produce, cheese, potatoes, butter, pork, etc., and floating them down to the Mississippi river, disposing of his cargo at Natchez, Miss. About three years later he built another boat and took another stock to Natchez. About 1822 he engaged in business with his brother Homer, their co-partnership continuing up to 1860. They built the first distillery in Perry township, but did not obtain much patronage the first year. The second year, however, saw them prosper. They began before the Christmas holidays and worked, almost continuously one hundred days and nights, sleeping in their clothing, and they netted a profit of about fifteen hundred dollars. In 1826 Flavel Tuller started a pork packing house, which he conducted for about ten years. When in business in Worthington, Mr. Tuller procured his goods by way of Baltimore and Wheeling in wagons, afterwards by wagon from Sandusky, until the canal was completed, when they were sent to Columbus. Mr. Tuller had in his possession a Bible that was sunk in Lake Erie in November, 1838, when the schooner "Toledo" went down. It was recovered with other goods during the same season. Other settlers were: Josiah Fisher, Chapman, Charles Thompson, — Starr, Jonathan Park, Moses Maynard, Samuel Abbott, Jediah Lewis, Elias Lewis, Stephen Maynard, Potter Wright, Deacon Goodrich, Isaiah Wallace, Stephen Hoyt, Orange Johnson, Dr. Starr, Deacon Abbott, Milton Green, William Page, Joseph Poole, Chester Griswold, James Starr, Berkeley Comstock, Richard Dixon, Mrs. Cynthia Barker, Ira Kellogg, John Snow, Demas Adams, Obadiah Benedict, Stephen M. Frothingham, Asa Weaver, William Thrall, Eliphalet, Peter, Samuel and Brooks Barker, Nathan Mason, Ozem Gardner, John Bishop, Ozais Burr, Rev. Uriah Heath.

Elias Lewis came to Worthington from Connecticut in 1806. He was a bricklayer and plasterer and followed that business for thirty years. He built the chimneys and plastered Bishop Chase's house about 1820, Salmon P. Chase, then a boy, carrying the brick and mortar he used. During the building of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad he had charge of a gang of men in constructing ten miles of the road bed. On the completion of the road he ran an omnibus from Worthington to Columbus, and after ten years continued the same line from Worthington village to the railroad station. Orange Johnson came from Connecticut in 1813. His business there was the manufacture of combs, and the expense of his journey was met on the way hither by the sale of his goods. On his arrival in Worthington he began the manufacture of combs, which he continued until 1827, and accumulated considerable property, although, when he started business his capital was but sixteen dollars. In 1827 he gave up business and became one of the incorporators of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike road, which was surveyed by Colonel Kilbourne. Mr. Johnson was one of the leading commissioners and principal agent of the company from first to last. The road was eight years in building, and while connected with it Mr. Johnson accumulated a handsome property. He, with two others, made the first survey for the railroad from Columbus to Xenia. He moved to Columbus in 1862; was for many years a director of the Franklin State and National Bank; built the Johnson and Sessions block in Columbus, and died in that city in 1876. His daughter married F. C. Sessions of Columbus. John Snow came to Ohio in 1811 from Rhode Island, and settled in Worthington with his family. Here he engaged in the drug business, at which he continued until his death in 1852. Mr. Snow was a very prominent Free Mason, and became the first grand master of the Fraternity in Ohio. To him and Thomas J. Webb belongs the honor of systematizing the work of the craft in Ohio and the West. At one time he held the third office in the Grand Chapter of the United States, which met in New York, and also held the second office in the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar in the United States. As grand master of the State of Ohio his jurisdiction extended throughout the West and South, in which the charters of many lodges bear his signature.

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Rev. Philander Chase settled in Worthington in 1817, where he purchased a tract of eighty acres, a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, south of the village. He owned about sixty acres of land ready for cultivation, and cost two hundred and fifty dollars. The year he arrived he was appointed principal of the Worthington Academy, and at the same time preached at the same place, conducting the services of the Episcopal church. He soon had charge of five parishes and resigned his principalship of the academy. The first convention of the Episcopal church was held in Columbus in January, 1818, of which he was president. On June 3, 1818, the convention was assembled at Worthington and at this meeting the Rev. Philander Chase was elected the first bishop of the Episcopal church in Ohio. He was consecrated as high office in Philadelphia on February 11, 1819, and on June 6, 1819, confirmed seventy nine persons. His parochial district comprised Delaware, Berkshire, Columbus and Worthington. He established a school at his house, where he erected such buildings as he could, in 1818. This he continued under many disadvantages for a number of years. His son, the Rev. Philander Chase, Jr., taught with him. He was also a teacher in the old college building. In the spring of 1823 it was proposed that an Episcopal college be established in Ohio to educate men for the ministry. Bishop Chase went to England to raise funds to build a college, returning in the fall of 1824. In 1825, 1826, the trustees of the Ohio Theological Seminary met at Zanesville, and the same month the convention located the seminary at Worthington. Bishop Chase continued this school at his own house until 1826, when he made arrangements to purchase a tract of land in Knox county, where the seminary was eventually permanently located. At this time he had thirty students at his own house, under the instruction of his son Philander. On September 9, 1831, he resigned the episcopate of Ohio, and the presidency of the seminary, soon after removing to Illinois, where he was again elected bishop, in 1835. He established a college in that State while administering his Episcopal duties. The celebrated Salmon P. Chase came to Ohio to live with his uncle, Bishop Chase, in 1820, when but twelve years of age. He did chores about the farm, drove the cows to pasture and home again, took grain to the mill, and was kept generally busy when not at school. He once received instructions from his uncle how to kill and dress a pig, which was to be roasted for dinner. He knew how to go to work to kill and scald the diminutive porker, but either the water was too hot or he left the pig in too long, for, when he expected to remove the bristles easily, he could hardly pull out one at a time. Fully aware that the pig must be ready in time for dinner he bethought himself of his uncle Philander's razor, which he procured, and with which he neatly shaved the pig. The job, excellently done, reflected credit on the barber, but was bad for the keen edge of the razor. Salmon was also accustomed to ride a horse belonging to Squire Charles E. Burr, the same animal being a favorite with the village professors and others. He found that by sticking his heels in the seat of the horse it would resent the indignity by kicking. He enjoyed the ride so much he continued it until the horse would kick everything behind him, and he could use it for any purpose. Salmon lived with his uncle from June, 1820, to November, 1822. Elias Lewis of Worthington, when a bricklayer, employed P. Chase for a mortar carrier, and used to speak with pride in his conversation that that a man who afterwards became Governor of Ohio, and Chief Justice of the United States, once carried mortar for him.

One of the first men who came from New York in 1817, was an original Abolitionist. His house was an asylum for many fugitive slaves. He assisted the new lawless fugitives on their way to liberty, in all weathers and seasons, day or night. His house was a station on the "underground railroad" for slaves seeking freedom. No slave hunters ever came to his house, and no slave who was ever captured. He used to conduct them to the Quaker settlement, or to the Quaker settlement, and sometimes up

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Alum creek to another friendly station. The Rev. Uriah Heath was assigned to Worthington in 1839-40, by conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was largely instrumental in founding the Female Seminary of the Methodist church in Ohio, during these years. He was a man of progressive ideas, wished to see improvements carried on, and the last work he did in Worthington was to plant the shade trees in the public square, now the pride of the town. He died in 1862 in Zanesville.

The first marriage in Worthington took place February 10, 1801, the persons united being Abner P. Pinney and Polly Morrison, Levi Pinney and Charlotte Beach. The first justice of the peace was Ezekiel Brown, elected in 1803, while what is now Sharon was a part of Liberty township; James Kilbourne was the second justice. The first militia officers were: Captain, James Kilbourne; Lieutenant, Aaron Strong; Ensign, Abner C. Pinney. The first brick house was built in 1801 by James Kilbourne; the first frame house by Ezra Griswold, in 1805. The building of the Protestant Episcopal church was begun in 1828 and finished in 1829; the Presbyterian church was built in 1829. The first tavern was kept in a log cabin in 1803, by Ezra Griswold. The first store was kept by Nathan Stewart, in 1801, in the same log cabin occupied the year previous by Ezra Griswold, who had moved to another location. Nathan Stewart built the first distillery, in 1805, and the liquor trade thus run unmoled for over a quarter century, the first temperance society not being formed until 1830. The first grist mill of any importance to the early settlers, or, in fact, to Franklin county, was built by James Kilbourne, near Worthington, on the Olentangy river, about 1805; another mill was built near Worthington, in 1807, by Preserved Leonard. This mill was in operation for a number of years. The motive power was obtained from Rush brook, by means of a race and wooden troughs, and was carried a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, when it was allowed to fall on an overshot wheel. Mr. Leonard, after running the mill for some years, sold it to Joab Hoyt, who continued it some time, when it was allowed to go to decay. At a later date a mill was also built on the Olentangy by Samuel Maynard. It finally came into the ownership of Jacob Weisencrimer, who manufactured flour in considerable quantities for the Columbus market. Asahel Benedict had a blacksmith shop in Worthington before 1812. Jabez Fairfield, employed by him, was very expert in shoeing horses and cattle, and when the army marched from Franklinton toward Sandusky, in 1812, the teams remained here a week until they were shod.

Some amusing stories come down to us of the scares caused by false reports of Indian uprisings. Indians were wont to travel through the country from their encampments near Sandusky, and often visited the settlers. They were friendly and did no harm to the people, but many were afraid of them. Sometime before the War of 1812 a report was started that the Redmen were on the warpath, and on their way to slaughter the settlers. This alarm was caused at a log-rolling held on the west side of the river. The men were at work in the woods, the women gathered in the cabin, and while they were in one room eating supper, a girl prepared to sweep the room they had been sitting in, and while doing so accidentally knocked down a loaded gun that was standing behind the door. The fall caused it to explode, and the women, imagining the Indians were about to massacre them, raised the alarm, whereupon the settlers stampeded for the village. Messengers were sent out by them in every direction to warn the people, and many passed the night at the tavern of Ezra Griswold, others in the academy building. A stockade was built around the academy the next day, and the place fortified as strongly as possible at such short notice, while men armed with guns, scythes, pitchforks and such weapons as they had, stood guard about the town. When, in a few days the excitement subsided, and it was ascertained there were no Indians within many miles, the settlers returned to their homes. Another story told of the cause of an Indian alarm was as follows: A company of Militia was en-

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camped at Delaware, and the captain determined to test the mettle his soldiers were made of. So, one night he posted the entire company on picket, with instructions to be watchful, as the Indians would probably attack them before morning. About midnight the captain fired a gun, and gave the alarm the Indians were coming. The effect was immediate; the pickets did not stop to form company, but every one made for his home as speedily as possible. One of these brave fellows ran nine miles through brush and briars to his home, and when he arrived there, the only article of wearing apparel he had on was a shirt collar, the bushes through which he had run having torn off the remainder of his clothing. No one was left in the camp except the captain and his officers, who understood the cause of the alarm.

There was no regular mail to Worthington until 1805. Previous to that time the mail was brought from Franklinton by a young man employed in a Worthington store. In 1805 a post-office was established here, the mail being received regularly thereafter. The first post-master was William Robe, who was a dwarf, or a man of remarkably small stature, not weighing more than from fifty to sixty pounds in ordinary health. He was well proportioned, well educated, neat and gentlemanly. He was a teacher in the Worthington Seminary, and afterward appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Auditor of State. He died in January, 1823, aged about forty-five years. He was post-master up to 1815, when he was succeeded by Anrona Buttle. A money order department was established in connection with the office on July 1, 1874. A railroad station was erected on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, three miles north of Worthington in 1868, and called Westerville Station. The same season a post-office was established at the depot, and named Flint Post-Office, A. J. Willoughby being the first post-master. The first physician to practice medicine in Worthington was Dr. Josiah Topping, who came with the first members of the Scioto Company in 1803. Dr. Lamb came soon after, remaining until 1806. Dr. James H. Hill came about 1810, remaining until 1818, when he sold his practice to Dr. Daniel Upson. Dr. Wetmore practiced from 1820 to 1850, when he removed to Columbus.

The first celebration of Independence Day in the new colony took place on July 4, 1804. The brush was cleared out from the space now occupied by the public square, and rude seats of logs arranged for those assembled. An address was delivered by Colonel James Kilbourne, and a national salute given by felling seventeen large trees, in honor of the seventeen states of the Union, instead of firing so many cannon. Worthington was incorporated by act of Legislature on March 9, 1835, which ordered "that so much of the township of Sharon, in the county of Franklin, as is comprised in the town of Worthington, as originally established, with the additional streets and lots thereunto annexed, as recorded in said county, be, and the same are hereby erected into a town corporate, to be known by the name of Worthington". The second section of the act provided that the white male inhabitants of the town should yearly elect a mayor, recorder and five trustees. This act of incorporation was signed by John M. Creed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and C. Anthony, Speaker of the Senate. The corporation limits were extended February 29, 1856. In 1873 the corporation and township, jointly, bought a building from the Worthington School Board, for use as a town hall at a cost of two thousand, five hundred dollars. The upper story was soon afterward sold to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for use as a lodge hall.

The first newspaper published in Franklin county was issued in 1811 at Worthington, its founder being Col. James Kilbourne, and name, *The Western Intelligencer*. Col Kilbourne sold out shortly to other parties, and in 1814 the office and plant was removed to Columbus, where the paper's name was changed to the *Western Intelligencer and Columbus Gazette*. When published in Worthington, in 1812, it supported James Madison for the Presidency. This paper was the original foundation of the *Ohio State Journal*, now one of the

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leading journals of Columbus. About 1818 another paper was started in Worthington, the fourth published in the county, the founders being Ezra Griswold, Jr., and Caleb Howard. It was called the *Franklin Chronicle*, but was in existence not longer than two years. Worthington, from its very settlement, has been noted as a town where education has been given the utmost encouragement and support, and it is today a recognized educational center. In addition to the public schools, there is the Ohio Central Normal School, an admirably conducted institution. This originated in 1871, when Messrs. Mitchell and Ogden purchased the property known as the Worthington Female Seminary, which included three acres of land, and a large four-story brick building with ample accommodations for about two hundred students. A normal school was inaugurated in September, 1871, and it was given a liberal patronage, the attendance the first year being one hundred and eleven, increasing to one hundred and seventy-eight the second year, and each succeeding year has seen a material growth. The course of study embraces a review of the common branches, the higher branches and the languages, while, in addition, there is a professional course, which embraces the whole doctrine of educational growth and progress. A Normal Institute, of five or six weeks in July and August of each year, is an important feature of the school. Previous to the opening of the Ohio Central Normal School, there had been in successive operation here the Worthington Academy, the Reformed Medical College, the Preparatory School, and a female seminary.

Full attention was also given to the observance of religious worship from the time of the pioneer settlers. Col. James Kilbourne, who had taken deacon's orders in the Episcopal church, held regular services the latter part of 1803, and in 1804 the first Episcopal church west of the Allegheny mountains was organized at Worthington. In 1807 the Academy was built and St. John's Episcopal Church incorporated as such by the State Legislature. The officiating minister was the Rev. James Kilbourne, until 1817, when the Rev. Philander Chase came and settled in Worthington. He had taken priest's orders, and on his arrival, took charge of this parish. In 1818, the second convention of the Episcopal church in Ohio, was held in Worthington, and the convention elected the Rev. Philander Chase first bishop of the diocese of Ohio. This town, therefore, had the honor of establishing the first Episcopal church in Ohio, and of furnishing the first bishop of the State. Bishop Chase remained in charge of this parish until 1826, when, removing to Knox county, he was succeeded by the Rev. M. T. C. Wing. Many changes have since then taken place in the church, and nearly all of the members of the early congregations now rest in the churchyard at its rear.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP

The township of Pleasant was organized in 1807, and that time embraced about five times its present area. It was reduced to its present limits by the formation of Jackson in 1815, and of Prairie in 1819. The township is bounded on the north by the township of Darby, Pickaway county; on the east by Jackson township; West by Fairfield and Jefferson townships, Madison county. Pleasant is a farming township exclusively. The surface is varied, some portions presenting an almost level plain, while others, especially along Darby creek, are exactly the reverse, and often decidedly hilly. The soil along the bottoms is a strong black marl of great fertility, and on the upland it is mostly clay, well adapted to the growing of corn and grain crops generally. The streams are the Big and Little Darby, which enter the township near the northwest corner, and form a junction near Georgesville, and from here the Big Darby continues a general southeast course through the township. The pioneer settlers in Pleasant were the brothers Thomas and Elijah Chenoweth, natives of Maryland, who moved here with their families, from Pike county, Ohio, in the fall of 1799. They purchased each two hundred acres of land, in the present village

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of Harrisburgh, and built rude log cabins to protect them from the severity of the long winter then rapidly approaching. Elijah's cabin stood at the foot of the hill near a spring. The work of clearing the land was at once begun, and, in time, the Indian neighbors were supplanted by hardy backwood settlers. The log cabin was exchanged for the substantial mansion, the dense forest gave way before the keen axe of the settler, and in its place came broad acres, rich with their store of waving corn. Benjamin Foster and Samuel Kerr, with their families, settled in this vicinity soon after the Chenoweths, and other early settlers were: John Biggart, John Dyer, Thomas Roberts, James Gardner, Philip Huffman, Adam Spangler, Foster Price, James Walker, John McKinley, William Cummins, Marmar Duke Story, Handy Smith, William L. Foster, James Bradfield, George Francis, R. M. Worthington, Gideon Walton, Samuel Kerr, Renben Chaffin, William D. Adams, John V. Leach, John Turner, Charles Hunter, Morris Yates, John Harvey, George Goodson, Simon Cochran and James Walker.

The first white child born in Pleasant was a daughter to Elijah and Rachel Chenoweth, on December 9, 1800. The first marriage was that of John Chenoweth to Elizabeth Foster, about the beginning of the century. The first frame house was built by Samuel Kerr; the first brick house by John Biggart. The first tavern was built in Harrisburgh by John Morgan, and was named White Hall. It afterwards became the United States Hotel. The first orchard was planted by Thomas Chenoweth, about 1800, and some of the trees are still standing. The first business house was opened in March, 1837, by George Geiger and William Foresman, in a small building in the southwest corner of Harrisburgh. They subsequently built what is known as Post-office Row, and for years carried on business operations there. There are now numerous shops and small manufactories. The first post-office was opened in Pleasant in 1815, and bore the name of the township. In 1816, Georgesville was laid out and the post-office was changed to that name. The first grist mill was built in 1805 by Samuel Dyer, and the second flouring mill on Darby creek was built about 1861 by Thomas Chenoweth. Among the physicians to settle in Harrisburgh were Drs. Lemuel Boyd, Thomas Thompson, George W. Helmick, Jos. Helmick, William J. Bashaw, George W. Helmick, Jr., Edward F. Morgan, George W. Gardner, W. N. Shoemaker, the latter settling in Georgesville. The village of Harrisburgh was incorporated in 1851, and at the election which followed the following were chosen officers: Mayor, Dr. J. Helmick; Recorder, Z. G. Weddle; Trustees, Henry Miller, J. Chenoweth, O. T. Curry, L. W. Sifert, Dr. George W. Helmick.

MADISON TOWNSHIP

This is the largest township in Franklin county, being eight miles in extent north and south, and seven miles east and west. It is within the tract known as Congress lands, and was organized in 1800, previous to which it had been part of Hamilton township. Madison is probably the best farming township in the county. It is well improved, the farms and orchards being generally owned by their occupants, and containing good dwellings, barns and other improvements. It is one of the best watered townships in the county. Gahanna river, formerly Big Walnut, enters the township a short distance west of the center of the north line, and Alum and Black creeks in nearly the northeast and northwest corners respectively. The three streams become united in section seventeen, northwest quarter, the stream flowing thence in a southerly direction into section twenty, when it turns southwest and flows into Hamilton township. Little Walnut creek reaches the township just south of Winchester, from Fairfield county, flowing thence a general western course through the south half of the township, until south of Groveport, when it turns south and flows into Pickaway county. Looking at this splendidly improved township today, it is difficult to conceive that here once was only the "forest primeval." But few of the early settlers had money when they arrived in this



LOUIS HOSTER.

Louis Hoster, the founder of one of the greatest industrial enterprises of the Capital City, was an early settler here. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1807, emigrated to the United States in 1833, and in 1835 took a permanent residence in Columbus. Here he resolved to establish a brewery, and being a man of energy at once set about equipping his plant with the best appliances available at the time, and on May 6, 1836, he was all ready for operation. His brewery had a capacity of about three hundred barrels but with the passage of time and the steadily increasing demand for the product, on account of its superiority, purity and uniform excellence, the plant grew to immense proportions, and at the time of Mr. Hoster's demise it had an output capacity of one hundred thousand barrels. This was in 1892, but he left worthy successors in charge of the business and under their efficient management the demand has continued to augment until now the output amounts to about a quarter million barrels a year, and the plant is one of the largest in the State. Mr. Hoster's road to final success was not one of ease. He was constantly beset with obstacles and difficulties, which only his indomitable energy and will power enabled him to overcome.

When he established business here Mr. Hoster had in co-partnership with him Jacob Silbernagel and Mrs. Louise Harencourt, both well-known residents of Columbus. In 1858 Mr. Hoster bought out Mr. Silbernagel's interest, and in 1864 purchased the interest of Mrs. Harencourt. About this time he brought into partnership his sons George J. and Louis P. Hoster. The business has since been incorporated under the general laws of Ohio, with abundant capital the executive officers being as follows: President and General Manager, George J. Hoster; Vice-President, Louis P. Hoster; Treasurer, Carl L. Hoster; Secretary and Assistant Manager, Carl J. Hoster; General Superintendent, Louis Ph. Hoster. These gentlemen are all natives of Columbus, and fully identified with its best interests, both commercial and social. George J. and Louis P., president and vice-president of the firm, were born and reared in the old Hoster homestead, which stood on Livingston avenue and where the death of their father occurred. This old dwelling has since been removed.

The late Louis Hoster was an active promoter of many business enterprises that were of lasting benefit to the community. He was one of the leaders in having constructed the first woolen mill ever built in Columbus, was a director of the Columbus Machine Company, and a stockholder in many other commendable business ventures.

He was also active in municipal governmental affairs, and a valued member of the Columbus City Council for nine years. His demise in 1892 was a great loss to the community of which he had so long been a most worthy representative citizen. Mr. Hoster was very prominent in the educational affairs of the community, served for a number of years as a member of the School Board and to his efforts is due much of the high standard to which the public schools of Columbus have attained.

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wilderness, and those who had were not much better off, as there was no one from whom to buy the necessities of life. All their wants had to be secured from the soil by the hardest of labor. No capital was required to build a house, a few hours in the woods securing the necessary timber, and no skill was requisite in order to construct a rough log cabin. The work of clearing and cultivating the land demanded great hardships and severe toil, but the reward finally justified the efforts put forth. The forest abounded with wild game, particularly deer and turkeys, and these furnished meat for the pioneers. One of the most noted of the early hunters of Madison was John Wright, Sr., who for a good portion of each year, was in the woods almost his entire time, and his gun kept the settlement fully supplied with turkey and venison. There were numbers of bears, and at intervals they robbed the settlers of their swine, but they were finally killed off. One Sunday a bear killed a hog belonging to John Swisher, but a short distance from the latter's home. He was absent at the time, but his wife and brother were present, and they pursued the bear, which, after a chase of about a quarter of a mile, climbed up a hickory tree, where he was shot by Mr. Swisher. Wolves were very numerous and caused much havoc among the sheep. One of the privations keenly felt by the pioneers was the lack of milling facilities. In the first settlement of Madison the nearest mill was in Ross county, and it was no small undertaking to travel thither through unbroken forests. Sometimes trips were made to Chillicothe and Zanesville, and one settler, Cubbridge Needles, went to Urbana, consuming four days in the trip. Walter Hughes, a settler west of Canal Winchester, had a hand mill which the settlers were allowed to use on payment of toll for the privilege. This was a crude contrivance, consisting of a couple of small stones placed in rig between two or three upright poles. In the upper stone, near the circumference, a pole was inserted, the upper end being fastened to the top of the poles constituting the frame. With the pole thus inserted the stone was propelled by hand, and while one would turn the mill for hours another would drop in the corn. During the early years of the settlement the produce raised by the settlers was almost valueless from a money standpoint, there being no home demand and no means of transporting it to distant markets. Wheat would frequently be hauled to Zanesville, many miles distant, there to be exchanged for salt, bushel for bushel. The pioneer's clothing was entirely home made. Almost every farmer raised flax, which his wife would spin and weave into cloth, five yards of which would make a full dress for a lady in those days. The men frequently wore pants made wholly or in part of buckskin, and these were considered amply good enough to attend meeting in. The pioneers' homes were cabins, the floor of which consisted of split slabs, called "puncheons," with a chimney constructed of sticks and clay mortar, and windows made by cutting out a log, putting sticks perpendicularly in the opening, and covering them with paper greased with bear's oil or hog's lard. The settler's only music, outside of that made by the birds of the forest, was the busy hum of the spinning wheel. The housewife swept the floor with a splint broom made by her husband, and a sap trough was used to rock the baby in.

The first settlements in Madison township were made in 1803-4, and one of the first pioneers was George Young. Other early arrivals were: John Wright, Sr., James Ramsey, Samuel and Robert Ramsey, Stauffel Kramer, George Kalb, Sr., Jno. Stevenson, Chas. Rarey, Matthew Taylor, Samuel Taylor, who settled on the farm later owned by Z. Vesey, John Swisher and family, Wm. Fleming, the brothers, Elias, Esau, Isaac and John Decker, Wm. D. Hendron, Frederick Peterson, Thomas Gray, George Smith, who had the first apple orchard in the county, Billingsby Bull, Jacob Weaver, Ezekiel Groom, Philip Pontius, John Tallman, Abraham Harris, John Sharp and wife, Emmor Cox, Henry Bunn, Henry Whitsel, Henry and Harmon Dildine, James McClish, Samuel Bishop, Abdenego Davis, John and Jacob Gander, Jacob Rhoads, Simon Helpman, Michael

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Rohr, John, George, Philemon, Andrew and Cubbridge Needles, William Elder, John Kile, Alexander Cameron, Adam Haycley, Adam Sarber, Christian Sarber, the Daylongs, John Rager, Zebulon S. Leigh, George Seymour, William Patterson, James Sandy, Samuel Murphy, Peter Long, Wesley Toy, George Edwards, Philip King, James B. Evans, Samuel Gares.

Esau Decker, who came to Madison in 1805, from the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, made the journey on foot. Before starting on his long journey he went into the woods and cut a willow cane, which he carried with him. After selecting and entering his land he stuck his cane into the ground and returned for his family. When he came back he found the green willow stick had taken root and was growing. It continued to flourish and is now a large tree on the land owned by some of his descendants. Sometime previous to his death Mr. Decker expressed the wish that his coffin be made from the tree, but his sons dissuaded him from the act. Elias Decker, brother of Esau, came soon after his brother, and bought the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, where he made his home. He served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, also in the War of 1812, and was for some years before his death the recipient of a pension, in recognition of his services. About 1830 he removed to Hancock county, where he died at the age of ninety-nine years. Isaac Decker, a third brother, came here in 1811, locating on the southwest corner of section one, where, in 1817, he laid out the town of Middleton, afterwards called Oregon.

Samuel Brown, originally from Pennsylvania, came to Ohio when a single man, and in 1809 married, in Pickaway county, Margaret Kelley, who came from Pennsylvania to Lancaster, Ohio, with her parents when but twelve years old. Soon after their marriage they removed to this county and settled in Madison. They built a rude log cabin in the woods, without a floor, and here were passed the first five years of their married life. Mr. Brown's experience of pioneer life was in strange disproportion to that of his wife. In 1816, while at work in the clearing he was killed instantly by a falling tree, leaving his wife three small children. Seven years later she married Oliver Codner, Sr., whom she also survived. After her first husband's death Mrs. Brown dreamed that an angel appeared unto her and comforted her with the assurance that she would live to be over ninety years of age and to see descendants of hers in the fourth generation, which dream was more than fulfilled. She died in the summer of 1879, aged nearly ninety-three.

The first grist mills erected in the eastern part of the county were those of Matthew Taylor, Sr., and John Sharp, the former located on Alum creek, the latter on Walnut creek, where it was crossed by the Lancaster pike. They were built in 1806 or 1807 and have long since been demolished. A saw and grist mill were built on Little Walnut, south of Winchester, at an early date, by Louis Kramer, and one by John Rhoads, on Blacklick. The large Empire Mills, on the canal west of Winchester, were built in 1851-2 by Judge Chaney and his son, O. P. Chaney, and were so constructed that whenever there should be an insufficiency of water, steam power could be used. A carding and fulling factory was built at lock number nineteen, on the canal, in 1833, by Isaac and George Cowden, consisting of two carding machines and a fulling mill. In 1851 Judge Chaney bought the factory and moved the machinery down to lock twenty-one, where he erected another building and enlarged the plant. Thomas Rathmell, 1816, was one of the first blacksmiths. Benjamin Rarey built a tannery about 1820. Ezekiel Groom, the pioneer cooper, was a most valued member of the settlement, as he manufactured the necessary wooden articles so much used in the early times. The pioneer taverns of Madison were kept by Isaac Decker and Adam Rarey. Decker opened a tavern in his log house, in the old village of Middleton, at a very early date, and conducted it many years. Rarey built a log tavern as early as 1812, and this was afterward occupied as a residence by Z. Vesey. The early elections of Madison were held in the old Rarey tavern. The now vanished town of Oregon was

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laid out by Isaac Decker in 1817, and was then known as Middleton, but in 1830 the name was changed to Oregon. The first post-office was opened there with Dr. Thomas Hersey as post master. This office was discontinued in 1841, when the post-office at Groveport was established.

Canal Winchester is a well-built flourishing town, situated on the east line of the township. It was laid out in 1826 by Reuben Dove. His father, Henry Dove, was the original owner of the land on which the town is located, having entered a quarter section in 1806. The town was originally named Winchester, after Winchester, Virginia, from whence the Dove family had emigrated. The word "Canal" was added to distinguish it from other places in the State by the name of Winchester. Canal Winchester was formerly embraced with in the bounds of Fairfield county until 1851, when by the annexation of six sections to the east side of Madison township, it became a part of Franklin county. The first store here was opened by Jacob L. Vance, in a small log house, south of the canal. Jacob Carty and Israel Julian opened a store in 1832, and it was afterward conducted for many years by Carty alone. Others to establish business here were: David Dixon, 1832; John E. and Samuel Bartlett, 1839; Samuel Pond, 1856; Christian and David Gayman, 1857; Tallman, Allen & Co., 1852. Later Tallman, Speak & Co.; Weisman & Spielman, 1872. Later Spielman Brothers. The first tavern was opened by Peter C. Benadum soon after the town was laid out. Other taverns were built by Samuel Taylor and Ira Mason. The Commercial Hotel was built in 1852 by Peter Koag, and afterward was conducted by J. M. Schoch. The Merchants' Hotel was built in 1874 by Isaac Ebright, and in 1876, F. Leonard turned his dwelling into a hotel, calling it the Leonard House. An early business man of Canal Winchester was Hiel Brockway, who conducted a line of packets, running daily from Lockbourne to Cleveland. He finally removed to Brockport, New York, where he died, and a large portion of his Canal Winchester property was purchased by Mr. Bartlett. The grain trade has always been a prominent feature of business here, and there are many large warehouses and elevators. The first post-office was opened in 1841, and the first post-master was James B. Evans, who afterward became mayor.

The first school in Madison township was kept in a log cabin on the farm of the pioneer, George Kalb, one of the earliest teachers being a man named Calhoun, and children living as far as three miles distant, attended it. A school house was soon after built on the Blacklick, the first teachers being William Arnold and William Purdy. An early school was kept in a log house on Walnut creek, the teacher being named Fletcher, and another was built on the farm of Jacob Mgire, the first teacher being George K. Stevenson. These school houses were after the style of that period, "Dutch-back" fire place, puncheon floor and clapboard roof, and some even rejoiced in the luxury of greased paper windows. The youngest scholars, instead of the finely illustrated primers of today, had a single leaf from such spelling books as were in use. These were pasted on a board or piece of wood, to which was affixed a handle, which was held by the pupil. The first school in Canal Winchester was held in a frame building, and this was replaced by a brick building in 1862. Since 1868 the town has been under the Union School Law.

The town of Groveport, in Madison township, dates its origin from 1833, when Jacob B. Wert came here, leased some land from Adam Rarey, and opened a general store in 1834. In September, 1833, he laid out the western part of what is now Groveport and named it "Wert's Grove." In February, 1844, Mr. Rarey laid out the eastern part of the present town, adjoining the canal, and named it "Rarey's Port." The village improved as fast as either of the owners could expect, but each end of it bore a different name, and the necessity of a common name for the whole soon became manifest to all. Each owner would doubtless have preferred his own chosen name. The citizens, finally, willing to treat both impartially, concluded to drop the prefix, or per-

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sonal name of both, retaining the latter part of each name. Thus the name of "Groveport" was decided upon, and under that name it was incorporated at the session of 1846-7. Mr. Wert continued in business until 1847 in the town which he had founded, and was an extensive dealer in general merchandise, grain and pork packing. In one year he killed thirty-five thousand hogs. His death occurred in 1850. William H. Rarey and James Cooken opened the second store in Groveport. The Eberlys, now of Columbus, A. C. Headley, William and Salem Darnell were among the early and prominent merchants. The first tavern was built in 1838-9 by John Campbell, and named the Campbell Hotel; the Railroad House of M. Corbett, was built in 1869.

The first church in Madison was organized by the Methodists, who held meetings at the house of John Stevenson, as early as 1806. A hewed log meeting house was built near Mr. Stevenson's on Blacklick creek about 1820, and the first camp meeting was held in the same vicinity. About 1840 the old meeting house was abandoned and a frame house built about a mile further west, near the site of the present brick church, called Asbury chapel, and this was used up to December, 1872, when the new church, costing seven thousand dollars, was taken possession of. The Lutheran church of Canal Winchester, was organized in 1839, as David's Congregation, with the Rev. Mr. Wagenhals as minister. Hopewell Methodist church was organized early in the century. In 1801 Ezekiel Groom and wife settled on Walnut creek, and after spending three weeks in building his cabin and putting in his spring crops, Mr. Groom started out in search of Methodists. After traveling nine miles to where Bloomfield, Pickaway county, now stands, he found a settler named Bishop, who was also a Methodist. The next day being Sunday they set out for the old village of Tobytown, Fairfield county, where they heard there were some Methodists living. When near the place they met two men, Methodists, who said they were on their way to meeting, and Groom and Bishop accompanied them. Mr. Groom, who wished to attend the meetings regularly, and believed there must be a nearer way than that which he and Bishop had traveled, which was eighteen miles one way, he and a neighbor William Bush, set out in search of it. They called at an Indian camp in the neighborhood, and asked the Indian, Billy Wyandot, the distance in a straight line to Tobytown. The Indian held up his eight fingers, signifying eight miles. Employing him to pilot them through, Groom took his axe, Bush and the Indian their guns, and started. Groom blazed the way as they went, and cut out a path as they returned, thus making a short cut to the place of meeting. In 1805 a pioneer preacher, the Rev. James Quinn, came to Madison, and organized the Hopewell society at Mr. Groom's cabin. The Methodist Episcopal church of Groveport, an off-spring of the Hopewell church, was organized in 1836. The Methodist Episcopal church of Canal Winchester, was organized in 1837, and in 1850 a good brick church was built; this was enlarged in 1878, and a tower added. The United Brethren church of Canal Winchester was organized about 1813, and meetings were held at private houses, and in the old log school house up to 1833, when a frame church was erected. This was removed in 1851 and a substantial brick church erected. A United Brethren church was organized in Groveport in the winter of 1856. The Truro Presbyterian church was organized by the Rev. Dr. Hoge in 1820. A frame meeting house was subsequently erected, the ground for which, including a graveyard, the whole embracing three acres, was presented by William Patterson. The first burial in the graveyard was that of his daughter, Jane Patterson, regarding which a strange incident is recorded. When the matter of laying out the burial ground was being considered, the young woman urged her father not to delay, lest in the meantime some one should die and be buried elsewhere. By a curious fatality in less than a week from that time she herself was interred in the new cemetery. The Truro church organization long since passed out of existence. The Presbyterian church of Groveport was organized and a meeting



WILLIAM MONYPENY.

William Monypeny, (now deceased), was born in County Armagh, Ireland, on October 10th, 1829, was the oldest son of Charles and Sallie Maybell Monypeny whose family consisted of five sons. His father was a farmer and later on was engaged in general contract work in which line he made a prominent success. William Monypeny received a good education in the best private schools in his native County.

His first business experience was obtained as a clerk in a general store in Dublin, Ireland. He continued in this capacity for about one year and then at the age of nineteen years, (1848), he came to the United States, locating at Milford, Clermont county, Ohio. Being eager to acquire a thorough knowledge of the milling and distilling business, he secured employment with John Kugler, a large distiller and miller of his day, and in due time became master of those arts. His knowledge of the distilling business served him to good purpose, as it was not long until Oliver Perin of Perin, Cohoon & Co., of Cincinnati, O., recognized his ability and employed him in 1854 to go to Lockbourne, Franklin Co., (fourteen miles from Columbus), to take charge of their large interests there. After remaining there for two years, and being very successful, he bought the interest of Mr. Cohoon and continued the milling and distilling business under the firm name of Pence & Monypeny. Mr. Perin being a silent partner. This firm continued to operate the business until 1865, when, owing to ill health, Mr. Pence retired, leaving Mr. Monypeny to continue the business alone.

Mr. Monypeny in the meantime having moved to Columbus, became actively interested in many enterprises, being elected to the Presidency of the First National Bank and President of The Columbus Machine Company, and Vice President of The Franklin Insurance Company, and later on organized the Wholesale Grocery Company, known as The Monypeny-Hammond Company, of which he became President and continued in that capacity until his death. Mr. Monypeny also organized and was President of The Columbus Electric Light & Power Company, and was an important factor in the building of the Scioto Valley Railroad, the "Nickel Plate" Railroad, and several

and of a high and noble character. In his political belief he was a staunch Republican. Though he never sought the emoluments of office, he always contributed to the cause which he espoused. He was a man of exceptional integrity, fulfilling every duty and permeating his busy life with that scrupulous sense of right and justice that inspired the community in which he lived with the confidence that was worthy of such a man.

In 1861 Mr. Monypeny was united in marriage to Miss Maria Brunson, of Milford, Ohio, the union resulting in the birth of five children, four of whom are now living.

Mr. Monypeny's death occurred at his residence on East Broad Street, on the 12th day of September, 1899, and his loss was felt by a wide circle of friends and was deeply deplored by the whole community.

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house erected in 1851, the first pastor being the Rev. Mr. Wilson. The Reformed church of Canal Winchester was organized in 1836, by the Rev. George Weiss, who served as its pastor a number of years, when he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. I. S. Weiss. The Mennonite church was formed in 1845, and in 1850 a frame meeting house was built. St. Mary's Catholic church was organized in 1871, the congregation purchasing the building erected by the United Brethren church, and there is also a Lutheran church at Canal Winchester.

TRURO TOWNSHIP

Truro was organized as a township in 1810, but originally formed part of the old township of Liberty. The first election of town officers was held at the residence of the Taylor family, who had the honor of giving the township its name, and selected "Truro", the name of a town in Nova Scotia, from whence they had emigrated. By an act of Legislature, passed on January 27, 1857, nine half sections were detached from the southwest corner of Licking county, and annexed to Franklin, which caused the jog in the southeast corner of Truro township as shown by the county map. The surface of the township is generally level. The principal stream is the Gahanna river, formerly the Big Walnut creek, which flows southwardly through the central portion of the township. Blacklick creek, a branch of the Gahanna, runs in a southeasterly direction through the eastern part. The first settlements in Truro were made in 1805, among those coming here in that year being John and Charles Medford from Pennsylvania, and Thomas Palmer from Maine. Subsequent arrivals were: John Edgar, John Lynch, Benjamin Cornell, Matthew Long, Robert Taylor, who built the first frame house in the township; William McIntire, Zachariah Paul, William Thompson, Captain John Hanson, Daniel Ross and six sons, Richards Rhoads, David and Nancy Graham, John Cambridge, George Powell, David Pugh, John Enlows, Daniel Whetsel, Jacob Wolf, Benjamin V. Lamm, William E. Bullen, Basil Batchelor. The first school in Truro was kept in a log cabin on the east bank of Big Walnut, the teacher being a man named McAfferty, who taught about the year 1820. There was an earlier school on Alum creek, in Montgomery township, taught by Helen Tappan, which the children of Truro attended. Among the mills which had an existence within the township, was the grist and saw mill of Matthew Long, on Big Walnut, below Hibernia, who operated them until his death, in 1821. In 1831, Sylvanus Baldwin moved into the township, and bought one hundred acres of land with a saw mill, where the Livingstone road crossed the Big Walnut, and afterward built a grist mill there. A steam grist mill was erected by General Reynolds, on Blacklick, in the south part of Reynoldsburg, and a saw mill was built at an early date, on the same stream, near the village, by Joseph McIntyre, which was in operation many years. The stone quarry near Reynoldsburg was opened about seventy years ago by Henry Bessey, the stone being first quarried for bridging purposes on the National road. Mr. Bessey sold the quarry in 1810, but it was not worked to any extent until the early seventies, when it was bought by William A. Forrester, who built a mill and began sawing. The stone is of the free-stone quality and from twenty inches to two and a half feet in thickness when quarried. It is used largely for building purposes and flagging, and the output is shipped mostly to Columbus, Newark and Zanesville. The dip is to the southeast, along a small stream, and the supply is inexhaustible apparently. A tile factory was established in 1871 at Reynoldsburg by Hiram Dysart and Co. The town of Reynoldsburg was laid out in the fall of 1831 by John French, who owned the land on which it is located, and it was first called Frenchtown. Shortly after the town was laid out, James C. Reynolds, afterward General Reynolds, then a young man, came from Zanesville and opened up a store with a small stock of goods suitable for the needs of the laborers on the National road, then in course of construction, and the name of the village, not being to the liking of the residents, it was changed at a public meeting of the citizens to that which it now bears. At the time, Reynolds had

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no interest in the town, except the promotion of his business there. He subsequently married in and became identified with the place that bore his name, and was one of its leading citizens and most prosperous business men. He was long a resident there, was appointed post-master, and was generally active in public and private affairs. He finally moved to Carroll, Fairfield county, where his death occurred. The first store in the town which was opened by Mr. Reynolds, was a hewed log house, which stood where the United Presbyterian church now is. The second store was opened by B. B. Bronson, and later merchants were Rhoads & Clendinning, Metler & Clendinning, Rhoads & Hutson and Elias Weaver. The first hotel was built in 1832 by Michael Demorest, who afterwards sold out to Benjamin Sills, and it finally became the Central House. In 1833 Mr. Demorest built the McEwen House, and the third hotel was erected in 1835.

The post-office was established in 1833, with James C. Reynolds as post-master. He was succeeded in 1840 by Hiram Sibel, the latter, in 1841, by E. G. Hardesty, and in 1842 Mr. Reynolds was re-appointed for four years. The first physician in Reynoldsburg was Dr. Robertson. Doctors Cowden, Fulton, John McCullough, Thomas Sturgeon, M. R. Ewing, Carroll, Gravenna, George, Foregraves, Anderson, James Langworthy, William Goldrick, Samuel Mathews, Aljo, Fisher, J. D. Nourse, M. D. Brock, L. T. Lunn, H. A. Rodebaugh, F. G. Taylor, and T. W. Alberry, came later.

Reynoldsborg became a municipality in 1839, receiving its charter from the Government in that year, and its corporation government was organized in 1840, with Abram Johnston as mayor, and the following trustees: D. K. Wood, Samuel Garces, John W. Thompson, Mark Evans, James O'Kane and Archibald Cooper.

Soon after the village of Reynoldsburg was laid out a few lots, located where the National road crosses Big Walnut, were sold by Thomas Armstrong. These were improved and proved the nucleus of the little hamlet called Hibernia. The lots were never platted and recorded, nor was it intended for a regular town. A post-office, however, was established there in 1849, and William F. Armstrong appointed postmaster. He continued to hold the office until 1857, when he resigned and the office was discontinued.

The United Presbyterian church was organized in 1818, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, from near Xenia, officiating. Before the erection of a meeting house the society usually met for worship at the dwelling of James Graham, and, in the summer season, they would frequently hold meetings in some barn, which occasions were always largely attended. This practice, however, was one which was common at that time to all denominations. The Baptist church, called Friendship church, was organized by Elder Hanover in September, 1823, and in 1831 their first church was built. The Methodist church was first organized as a class in 1835 by a Mr. Lee, and about a year later a frame meeting house was erected; in 1871 a brick church was built. The Presbyterian church of Reynoldsburg was formed August 6, 1836, the Rev. James Hoge, Rev. H. Vandeman and and Elder John Long, of the Truro Presbyterian church, officiating in its organization. The first meeting house was erected in 1840; was destroyed by fire in 1861, and a new church was built later on in the same year. The First Universalist society of Reynoldsburg, now called the First Universalist church of Reynoldsburg and vicinity, was organized on July 22, 1848, the officers chosen being: President, Jonathan Looker; Clerk, John Miller; Treasurer, Tobias Broomback; Trustees, E. P. Bull, Vincent Hutson and John Miller. Powell chapel was organized in 1850, at the Powell school-house, by the Rev. James Hooper, and their meeting house was erected a year later. The Disciple church was organized in April, 1861, by Elder Basahman.

BLENDON TOWNSHIP

Blendon, which was first settled in 1806, is one of the regularly surveyed townships of the United States Military lands, and five miles square. It was

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originally connected with Sharon township, for civil and judicial purposes, but was stricken off on March 6, 1815. The records of Blendon show the township was originally organized in 1815, under the name of Harrison, the old township known by that name having been in the territory which, in 1810, was set apart to Pickaway county. The first election was held in April, 1815. Here is a transcript from the doings of the town officers that year: "The honorable trustees of Harrison township met on the 23rd of December, 1815, and laid the following town tax, which is as follows, to wit: To each stud horse, twenty-five cents; to each gelding and mare, twelve and a half cents; to each cow and neat cattle, six and a fourth cents; for the purpose of paying all necessary expenses against the township, amounting to fourteen dollars and twelve and a half cents." The treasurer's report, made April 1, 1816, showed that the amount of the tax imposed was four dollars and twelve and a half cents, while the expenses amounted to seven dollars and ninety cents! The name of the township was changed to Blendon on December 8, 1824, by order of the county commissioners. The surface of the township is nearly level, except where broken by the streams, which have high banks. Alum creek enters the township boundaries at the northwest corner, and flows in a generally southerly direction, but favoring the east somewhat. The correct name of the stream is "Alum," and not "Elm," as some have contended. It was not named after the elm trees through which it meanders, but was called Alum in consequence of the substance which exudes in some places from its slate banks. Big Walnut creek flows southerly through the eastern half of the township. Big Run rises in the northern and central part of the township, flowing south and emptying into Alum creek. The first settlers were the families of Edward Phelps and Isaac Griswold, accompanied by Ethan Palmer. The first tree in the township was cut by Edward Phelps. They came in 1806 from Connecticut, making their way through the unbroken forest. They were just two months on the journey, leaving home June 24, and arriving here on August 24. On their arrival the little colony first encamped on the elevation east of Alum creek, on the site of the Granville road, immediately east of the Phelps farm. The Phelps' made a clearing of about seven acres, and the Griswolds, one of about half that extent, and from these small beginnings they and their descendants ultimately became numbered among the most influential and prominent families in the county.

Simcon Moore, Sr., and son arrived in the township on June 8, 1807, from Hartford county, Connecticut. They lived with their relatives, the Phelps family, the first few weeks, until they could build a cabin upon the land, five hundred acres, which the elder Moore had bought in the southeast section of Blendon. Their cabin was completed in the fall, and their pioneer life at once began. Simcon Moore, Jr., made buckets and sold them in Chillicothe for corn, getting for each one as much corn as it would hold. Their nearest neighbors were three miles away. The woods were full of game, to obtain which, required but the effort. The skins of the deer and other animals were used for their clothing, and also the "linsey-woolsey" woven by the women. The second season after their arrival they brought their families to their wilderness homes. Simcon Moore, Sr., had been a soldier in the Revolution, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. He died at Blendon in 1825; his son, Simcon, Jr., died in 1853. Other early settlers were John and William Cooper, Colonel George Osborne, Francis Olmstead, Samuel McDannald, Samuel Puntney, Isaac Harrison, John Yovel, Cruger Wright, Reuben Carpenter, John Matoon, Garrit Sharp, Levi and Bela Goodrich, Robert McCutcheon, Menzies Gillespie, an orderly sergeant in Scott's brigade, in the war of 1812, Israel Baldwin, William Watt, C. P. Hempstead, Robert Jamison, John Bishop, Ezra Sammis, Thomas Folland, Peter, William and Matthew Westervelt, Oliver Clark, Origin Rugg, Aaron Phelps, Jonathan Noble, Joseph Clapham, Grove Finney, Elias Cornell, Samuel Loomis, Nicholas Budd, George W. William, Thomas Schroek, Edward Connelly and son, Jacob B., Stephen Good, Edward Nutt, Welch

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Richey, John Judy, John Hagar, Edward D. Howard, Joseph Dickey, H. T. Henderson, Edwin Grayina, G. S. Dusenbury, Nathan S. Vincent and Abner Park. 'Squire Timothy Lee, originally from Massachusetts, moved with his father into New York, when a boy, and from there into Ohio, settling in Blendon on Big Walnut soon after the War of 1812. He married Rhoda Taylor, and lived in the township until his death at an advanced age. He was one of the most prominent and progressive men of the community, a finished scholar, and ever foremost in promoting the general welfare of the township. He kept it out of debt, a most important thing in those days, when money was scarce; held many offices, and was looked up to as a very superior man, as he was. He was most widely known as the founder of Central College, of which particulars are given elsewhere. In an address given by M. C. Howard on July 1, 1897, he said of Mr. Lee: "Educated in the practical theory of economy, in New England, he came here, bold, decisive and inepen lent. His ideas of justice admitted of no qualifications. Had he been a king upon his throne, and his son a rebel, he would have signed his death warrant with the utmost composure". He erected a distillery at an early date, at which the surplus grain of the surrounding country was transformed into whiskey, but subsequently abandoned the business because of conscientious scruples, and became a strong advocate of temperance. He also built the first mill in the township, and established a large woolen factory.

Gideon W. Hart was a prominent early settler. He and his wife, Nancy (Langton) came from Hartford county, Connecticut. Mr. Hart first arrived in the township in 1816, and kept bachelor's hall one winter, with 'Squire Timothy Lee. He made his permanent settlement, on Big Run, a year later, taking up four hundred acres of the land surveyed by the government. He was a surveyor by profession and a man of great force and true nobility of character. He was elected a colonel of militia, served many years as a justice of the peace, and died in 1859; his wife dying in 1875.

Artemas Cutler came, previous to 1818, from Vermont. He was a farmer, miller and builder, and another feature of his versatility was that he was an exhorter, one of the loud voiced variety. Mr. Cutler was undoubtedly a good man, but, unfortunately, had a habit of exaggerating beyond all measure of probability or possibility, in the stories he told, and in every day conversation. This was a serious offense to his matter-of-fact neighbors, and was looked upon as particularly unbecoming in an exhorter. It was once made the subject of a kind of half-official reprimand, at a meeting of the Methodists, to which denomination he belonged, and Mr. Cutler arose from his seat and made a characteristic reply. "Brethren," said he, "I know that is my infirmity, and I have striven to overcome the evil member, but it is too strong for me. It has caused me much pain to think of it, and often I have lain awake in my bed at nights, meditating upon the matter, and have shed *barrels and barrels of tears*."

Peter P. Lawson and his wife came to Blendon from New York State in 1822. They had twelve children, the one best known being James, more familiarly called "Uncle" Jimmy Lawson, an upright character, though somewhat eccentric. He was brought up a farmer, but in early life adopted other callings. He drove, in 1825, the first post coach in Franklin county, and afterward followed wagoning for a number of years. He went into the stock business, and was at one time worth from one hundred to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, but his partner make away with a large sum of money in 1851, and he was obliged to sacrifice his property to satisfy creditors. He was the first man to ship live stock by rail to the New York market. 'Squire Randall R. Arnold came into the State in 1812, and into the County in 1825. He was one of a colony formed on Lake Champlain, which found its way to Ohio by wagons. The party passed through Buffalo the night before it was burned by the British. They followed the lake shore from Buffalo to Cleveland, proceed-



JOSEPH A. JEFFREY

Joseph A. Jeffrey was born in Clinton, Williams County, Ohio, January 17, 1839, where his parents lived for a short time. His father was James Jeffrey, a farmer and manufacturer, who married Angeline Robinson, of Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, and to whom four sons were born, of whom died in infancy. His father and mother were clear-headed, sensible people of the noble pioneer period of the State, mired to the hardships of life, and a noble and improving course of life into the minds of their children, and were valuable members of the community in which they lived.

The subject of this sketch is a good example of what a man may accomplish under our political system, not by sheer wit, but by using Wall Street gambler and by similar methods, but by the exercise of industry, application and honest, straight-forward methods, which bring with them honor in the respect of men, as well as business success and a large amount of wealth.

At an early age his parents removed from Clinton county to Anglaize and there Mr. Jeffrey secured a thoroughly practical education, first passing through the District School and graduating in 1858 from the High School of St. Marys. After his graduation he secured employment in a mercantile house, where he remained for two years, getting an insight into business affairs and methods.

To more fully inform himself in business affairs, he came to Columbus in 1859, and entered Granger's Business College, from which he obtained a knowledge of book keeping and commercial law, in 1861 as thoroughly imbued with business ideas. Thus fully equipped for a future career, he entered the banking house of Rickley Brothers, then located in the Neal House block, first as the bank's messenger, but was quickly promoted to book keeper, then Teller, and eventually Cashier, remaining with the house until July 1863. In that year he resigned his position as Cashier and went to Cincinnati, where he entered into co-partnership with J. Rickley, E. P. Howell and a Mr. Cookley, under the firm name and style of Rickley, Howell & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in carpets and floor covering goods, at No. 144 Main street of that city. In 1865 he disposed of his interest in the firm to Mr. J. F. B. Sessoms, and returned to Columbus.

He then entered into an arrangement with Mr. S. S. Rickley of the banking firm of Rickley Brothers, to establish a new bank at the corner of High and Long streets, known as the Commercial Bank, and in which Mr. Jeffrey had a considerable interest. He became its Cashier and Manager in 1870. During that year Mr. Rickley sold his interest in the bank to Messrs. Orange Johnson and Francis C. Sessions. A new partnership was then entered into between the three gentlemen, each holding a one-third interest under the firm name and styled the Commercial Bank of Columbus. Of this house Mr. Sessions became President and Mr. Jeffrey Cashier. This partnership continued until 1883. Previous to this date Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Sessions had acquired a controlling interest in the Lechner-Manning Machine Patent. The development and manufacture of these machines had grown into a somewhat important business, and Mr. Jeffrey began to enable him to devote his entire time and attention to it, went out of the bank for a year. The understanding between partners being that at the end of that time it could be determined.

nimed who he was, and the advantages to go on with the manufacture of machinery, or whether it should be disposed of.

At the end of the year such satisfactory progress had been made that Mr. Jeffrey decided to continue in the business and parted with his interest in the bank, which afterward became the Commercial National Bank, which is still doing business. Mr. Jeffrey then organized the Lechner Mining Machine Company, and it was duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio. Later it was re-named the Lechner Manufacturing Company, and later still the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, by which title it is now so well and so widely known throughout the country and in foreign lands. During the entire existence of this great and constantly growing establishment, Mr. Jeffrey has been its President and General Manager.

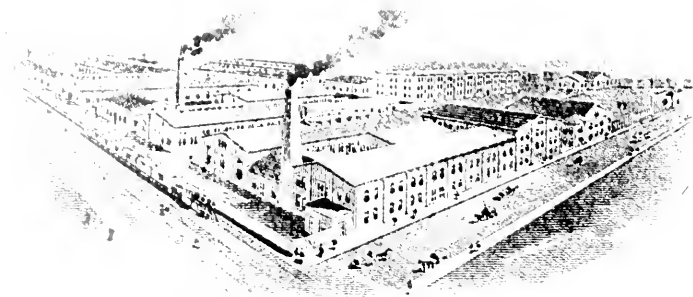
The plant is the largest by all odds, of its kind in Ohio or any other State in the Union. It embraces fourteen immense buildings and covers fifteen acres of ground, and is becoming cramped for elbow room. From this great establishment, in addition to other machinery, there are turned out immense quantities of coal mining machinery, drills, driven by compressed air and electric power, electric locomotives for both under ground and surface haulage, chain belting, elevators, conveyors, and crushers. It also builds the Robison Coal Washing Machines, disintegrators and hemp-decorticators.

These various kinds of machinery and products find not only a ready sale in all parts of the United States, but are shipped to all parts of the world. At present the Company uses the services of over eight hundred employees. The site of the Company's works is at First avenue and the Big Four Railroad.

Mr. Jeffrey, speaking as to party preference, is a Republican. He belongs to the order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Columbus Club, Middle Bass Club and Country Club, and is fond of outings and out-door sports. He is a trustee of the Associated Charities of Columbus, trustee of the Godman Neighborhood Guild, member and trustee of the First Congregational Church, member of the National Association of Manufacturers, of the National Credit Men's Association, National Founders Association, National Metal Trades Association, and the Institute of Mining Engineers of England, and other societies.

He was married October the 2nd, 1866, to Miss Celia C. Harris, of Columbus, to whom were born seven children, one dying in infancy, namely, Harry, (deceased), Robert H. Jeffrey, a graduate of William's College, 1895, assistant general manager and purchasing agent of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Joseph Walter, a student at William's College, Malcolm Douglas, a student at Trinity Hall School, Washington, Pennsylvania, Mrs. R. Grosvenor Hutchins, a graduate of Gannett Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Hutchins being Vice-President of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, resides with his family in Columbus. Mrs. William Wilson Carlile, of Philadelphia graduate of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. Mr. Carlile being a very prominent attorney in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Frederick Shedd, also a graduate of Smith College, Mr. Shedd being a member of the wholesale grocery house of E. E. Shedd & Co., Columbus.

Mr. Jeffrey has resided in Columbus, with the exception of the three years from 1866 to 1869 in Cincinnati, since 1858, his present handsome residence being located at 581 East Town street.



THE JEFFREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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ing thence into the central part of the state by way of Wooster, passing through the "forty-mile woods." It was here that they met General Harrison, traveling on foot, leading a pack-horse, and with no escort, save one aide. General Harrison mounted a boulder, by the side of the trail, gave a patriotic speech, full of encouraging words and advice, and before leaving the emigrants, supplied them with a portion of his provisions. Most of the colonists settled in Delaware county, and the vicinity of Worthington, Franklin county. Randal K. Arnold, on coming into Blendon, in 1825, became employed with a Mr. Cutler, a millwright, and later became a carpenter and builder, and, it is said, a very good one, too. He built many of the houses in Blendon township and the surrounding country. At the beginning of the Mexican War he was one of the leaders in forming a company for active service. Mr. Arnold was one of the surveyors of the Westerville town plat, in 1839, was elected justice in 1835, and served in that capacity for many years.

The first child born in Blendon township was Benjamin Moore, 1807, son of Simeon and Roxanna Moore. The first marriage was that of Ethan Palmer and Lovilla Olmstead; the first death was that of Eliza F. Palmer, aged eighteen months, in 1817. Ethan Palmer died March 30, 1818. The first log cabin was built by Isaac Griswold, but a few days after that another was built by Edward Phelps. This was just after the families of both had come in the wilderness in 1806. Phelps built the first frame barn in 1811. The first wheat was sown in 1806 by the Phelps and Griswold families. The first orchard was planted in 1808 by Edward Phelps, and some of the trees are still standing. The trees were brought on horseback from Granville. The first brick house was built about 1821 by Colonel George Osborne. The first tavern was opened about 1821, at Blendon Corners, by Francis C. Olmstead. The stream Big Walnut was formerly known as the Gahanna, or Big Belly, the latter being the name of an Indian well known in the country. The first burial place was the cemetery near J. W. Jamison's on the Columbus pike. The first road was what is now known as the Granville and Worthington road, the line of which was run through, in 1805, by Colonel Kilbourne of Worthington, the timber being cut later. The mails were carried through on this road on horseback, in earlier years, from Zanesville to Urbana. There are three post-offices in the township, the first established being the one at Blendon Corners, originally called Harrison, but changed to the present name when the name of the township was altered; it was established in 1821 and Isaac Griswold was the first post-master. The Westerville post-office was established in 1816, the first post-master being Jacob B. Connelly. The Blendon Institute office was established in 1811, and in the year following the name was changed to Central College, the first post-master being Austin Stibbins. The old Presbyterian church of Blendon was made up of the two elements of this denomination, from the two tides of immigration which met and mingled in Franklin county, the New Englanders and the Virginians. Those of the latter who were members of the church were mostly the descendants of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The earliest of the pioneers had no religious meetings up to 1812. In that year the Rev. James Hoge came to Blendon occasionally, and his first sermon, undoubtedly the first Presbyterian service held in the township, was at the log cabin of Robert McCutcheon, which stood in the middle of what is now State street, Westerville. Afterward services were held every six weeks at the residence of John Cooper. The first regular place for holding religious meetings was in a log school house standing in the northeast corner of what was afterward the Jamison graveyard, built about 1811. Before long this school house was found inadequate for the accommodation of the aggregations that gathered to hear Mr. Hoge preach, and in 1820 an addition was built. The Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Washburn came to Blendon in the winter of 1816-17, began missionary work in 1818, and it was largely through his efforts, a sufficient number of people being converted and made anxious for that result, that a church

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was organized in the township. Thus the Presbyterian church of Blendon came into existence in 1820, and was called Lebanon Church, after Lebanon, Virginia. The Central College Baptist church had its origin in Genoa township, Delaware county, and only its later history belongs to Blendon. It was organized in 1832, and in 1868 the church was removed to Central College, and in the same year the church edifice was built, at a cost of two thousand dollars, the lot being donated by Elder S. G. Barber. The membership has always been small, but the organization has always been kept up.

The Central College Presbyterian church was an off-shoot of the original Presbyterian church of Blendon, and was founded in 1833, being somewhat of an adjunct to the college. The Rev. A. L. Sawyer was the first minister. The Blendon Presbyterian church and the Central College church were brought into union in September, 1872, and placed under one pastoral charge. A Methodist class was organized in Blendon in 1839, the first presiding elder being William Swazey. Later on a small church of hewed logs was built south of Westerville, and in 1838, a larger church, costing three thousand dollars, was erected. The United Brethren in Christ have held meetings in Westerville since 1818, the first minister being the Rev. Isaac Kretzinger. This church supported a mission in West Africa. The Evangelical Association was organized in the fall of 1877, and a church erected the same year. The first pastor was the Rev. C. L. Crowther. The year 1838 is memorable in Blendon as, "The year of the great camp-meeting." This meeting resulted in the making of many converts, and is noteworthy for another reason. It was at this protracted religious service that the necessity for a school, under the Methodist auspices, suggested itself to the leading men of the church, and that the first steps were taken which led to the establishment of the Blendon Young Men's Academy. But it was because of a certain incident that the meeting became widely heard of and talked about. The grounds selected for the great gathering were on the farm of Matthew Westervelt, just south of the college campus. The principal speaker was the Rev. James Gilruth, and he was assisted by the Revs. Uriah Heath, Jacob Young and others. Preacher Gilruth was a native of North Carolina and came to Central Ohio with Harrison's army. He was a man of unusual force, mentally and physically, stood nearly six feet high, weighed about two hundred pounds, and was of powerful build. It was said he was the only man in Blendon township who could throw a certain heavy axe over the steeple of the old court house in Franklinton. At the camp meeting numerous rowdies, organized under the leadership of a notorious bully and rough, from Delaware, or some of the Northern counties, and committed various disgraceful acts. While the Rev. Ebenezer Washburn was preaching one evening, this bully, supported by his gang of roughs, undertook to pull down the stands used to support the lights. He succeeded in breaking down the one nearest the pulpit, when he was caught by a guard, who intended to hand him over to a magistrate. Although the guard was one of the largest and strongest men in the township, the bully caught and threw him to the ground as easily as if he were a child, and started around the pulpit for the purpose of extinguishing another light. Just at this time the Rev. Gilruth slipped quietly from his place on the platform, behind the speaker, and took up a position directly in the bully's path. The huge, hulking form of the latter soon confronted the preacher and they were soon engaged in a scuffle. The bully seized Mr. Gilruth, evidently expecting to serve him as he already had the guard upon the other side of the platform. But he was mistaken in his ability. Gilruth showed himself "a fighting parson" of no mean power. The preacher gave him a jerk as he came and threw him about a dozen feet forward upon the ground. The rough jumped up, shook himself, and sprang upon the minister once more, but again found himself landed a considerable distance from his adversary. A third time he attempted to best the Rev. Mr. Gilruth, and they clinched and fell, but with

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the parson on top. The bully gave up, saying to those who had gathered around them: "Take him off; he is too much for me." Upon this Gilruth arose took his antagonist by the arm, lifted him to his feet and started to deliver him to the proper authority. To do this it was necessary to cross Alum creek. When they reached the bank the defeated bully objected to crossing on foot, and wanted to be carried over in a wagon. Gilruth made no reply, but marched him across, through the water, up the opposite bank, and to the house of a justice of the peace who, after a trial, sent him to the county jail. After that, there was peace at the camp meetings in Blendon and its vicinity.

The village of Westerville, famous as being the seat of Otterbein University, was laid out by Matthew Westervelt in July, 1839. The first tavern kept in the village was opened in 1836 by Jotham Clark. The first store was opened in 1838 by J. B. Connelly. Sylvanus and W. H. Budd were the next merchants, and not long after they started, the firm of Harvey & Slaughter was organized. Westerville is one of the finest appearing boroughs of its size in the State. In 1857 the village of Westerville was organized, and the incorporation was granted on July 19, 1858. The first election was held on October 11 of the same year and the officers elected were: Mayor, John Haywood; Recorder, Thomas McFadden; Trustees, James Langham, R. M. Walker, P. E. Guitner, C. A. Redding and C. May. A substantial building, including a commodious hall, post-office, prison, mayor's office and other apartments, for public or official use, was erected in 1875.

Previous to November, 1867, Westerville had but one school building, familiarly known as the "brick school house," and this contained one large recitation room, and at the time of its erection, was considered a model for size and convenience. It was built in 1855, and at that time was thought sufficiently large for the accommodation of the youth of the village for at least ten years. But in less than five years the increase in population made it necessary to furnish two additional rooms for school purposes. The schools of the village attained no particular prominence in the county until the erection in 1866-67 of the large brick edifice, known as the "Union School Building." Prof. A. J. Willoughby was elected superintendent of the schools in 1867. There were three or four departments, but, soon after, a more modern system of grading and thorough course of study was adopted, and the schools soon attained a high degree of excellence. The course of study was again revised in 1873, and some important changes in text books made. The course of study has been so arranged that students graduating may enter the freshman class in Otterbein University.

Most of the physicians of Blendon have been located in Westerville, but in early years the people of the township relied upon the Worthington doctors. Among the first physicians here were Drs. A. G. Stevenson, Thomas McFadden and J. W. Durant.

The Blendon Young Men's Seminary, located at Westerville, was an educational institution, inaugurated under the auspices of the Methodists, and was the predecessor of the Otterbein University. The movement which resulted in its establishment had its inception at the great camp meeting of 1838. At the conference which followed a committee, appointed with discretionary powers, decided to open the school, and on February 9, 1839, an act was passed by the Legislature of Ohio, incorporating the school under the title above given. Matthew Westervelt donated twenty-five acres of land on which to establish the seminary. Suitable buildings were erected and the school was opened under the direction of J. C. Kingsley and George Blair. The school flourished for a number of years, but began to decline after the opening of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and in consequence of its influence being thus diverted, it was decided to tender the ground and buildings to the United Brethren, on condition that they should establish a school and assume the indebtedness of the Methodist institution, amounting to about twelve hundred dollars. This offer was accepted.

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The most noteworthy institution of Westerville is the Otterbein University of Ohio, so called from Philip William Otterbein, the founder of the United Brethren in Christ, under whose auspices the University was first established. It was chartered in 1819, by the Legislature of Ohio, with university privileges, the names of the first trustees being: Lewis Davis, David Dresback and William Hanby, of the Scioto annual conference of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and Jacob Barger, Peter Flack and P. Hurlburt, of the Sandusky conference of the same church. Westerville is located twelve miles from Columbus, the State Capital, and the college campus comprises about eight acres. The ladies' boarding hall, with its playground, occupies about an acre. When the site was purchased there were two buildings already erected, one a frame building, two stories in height, used for cabinet, chapel, recitation rooms, etc.; the other an unfinished, three-storied brick building used as a boarding hall for young ladies. These afforded sufficient accommodation in the beginning, but soon there was need of a building for young men and in 1854 a hall was built by a friend of the institution, Jacob Saum, of the Miami Valley, and in his honor it was named Saum Hall. This building, designed as a dormitory for young men, was three stories in height and rectangular in form, but with no pretense of architectural beauty. As the University grew and prospered it became necessary to erect another building, which could afford a larger chapel and more commodious recitation rooms. In 1851 arrangements were made for the erection of a new building, and the work was begun the following spring, but the structure was never entirely completed. The chapel was occupied and a number of recitation rooms, and rooms for the literary societies were put in order. The trustees were hindered in their plans and from want of means, finished rooms only as they were needed. This building was burned in 1870. A religious meeting was in progress in the chapel on the evening of the twenty-sixth of January of that year, and after the assembly had been dismissed, the building was closed by the janitor, who resided in it. About one o'clock in the morning the alarm of fire was given and the citizens awakened from their slumbers, rushed out to witness the most extensive conflagration that had ever occurred in the community. The main college building was in flames and the fire making such rapid progress that all hope of staying its ravages was abandoned. In a few hours the stately edifice was reduced to ashes. With the exception of some chemical and philosophical apparatus and a few articles of minor importance, the loss was total, including the building with all its furniture, the college library of over three thousand volumes, including a copy of the Sinaitic manuscript, presented by the emperor of Russia, and the finely furnished hall and select libraries of the literary societies. The loss was estimated at fifty thousand dollars, fortunately relieved by an insurance of fifty thousand dollars. Measures were at once instituted to replace the heavy loss to the institution. The board of trustees was summoned to meet in extra session, February 15, 1870. Meanwhile public meetings were held in Westerville, and this community and Columbus were canvassed for subscriptions to rebuild. When the trustees met in February, a proposition was presented to reopen the question of location, and offer the University to the community in Ohio proposing the greatest inducements in money and friends, at the regular meeting in May, 1870. When the propositions were canvassed, the one from the citizens of Westerville seemed the most favorable, although others were valuable, and it was agreed to re-locate at this place. Plans for a college building were invited from several architects, and the one submitted by R. T. Brooks, of Columbus was selected. The building was advertised for proposals, and the contract finally let to A. R. Cornell, of Newark, Ohio, for twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and forty five dollars, and the material of the old building, the new building to be completed by the first of August, 1871. The building is an imposing structure, four stories in height, and contains a large chapel room, spacious society halls, library and reading rooms,



FERN NORMAN VESEY.

Fern Norman Vesey was born on a farm near Columbus, Ohio, December 19, 1881. He is the son of S. A. Vesey, the well-known publisher and business man of Columbus.

The subject of this sketch, Fern Norman Vesey, is one of the brightest of the young sons of Franklin county, and is already proving himself to be both an honor and a blessing to his parents, who naturally take a deep and affectionate interest in his welfare and success in life.

He received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in the well and widely known Parsons Business College of Columbus, Ohio, in both of which he stood high in his classes and was turned out with a thoroughly practical education, peculiarly fitting him to successfully and creditably wage the battle of life.

During the whole of his life he has been of a studious and practical turn of mind, devoted to his parents and anxious to return them in full measure the care and affection they have so constantly and willingly bestowed upon him.

In politics, although just approaching the voting age, he is a thorough-going Republican.

During the first seven years of his life he lived on a farm, and then removed with his parents to Columbus, where he remained one year. At the age of eight he went with his parents to the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he resided for three years.

He then removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he has resided since, except during his attendance upon college in the City of Columbus, Ohio. He is now connected with the firm of F. F. Ransford & Co., of Chicago, Ill.

He is a young man of great natural abilities, fine acquirements and unusual push and energy, and, with the best part of his life yet before him, promises to add all that is worthy and commendable to his life's history. He commands the highest confidence and respect of those with whom he is associated.

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laboratory and numerous large and convenient recitation and other rooms, sufficient for all existing wants. A description of this building, published at the time, is as follows: The architectural design of the building is happily conceived and makes a pleasing impression from whatever point approached. The height of the central portion is four stories, including that under the Mansard roof, and that of the wings three stories. One of the most marked interior improvements of the building, over that of the old, is the college chapel. Instead of the former immensely overgrown and unnecessary parallelogram, in which it was difficult for any but an experienced elocutionist to make himself heard by more than one-half the audience, there is now an auditorium, built after the style of the modern theatre, with special reference to bringing the largest number of auditors within easy hearing distance of the rostrum. A spacious gallery, extending around between the opposite points of the arc, adds greatly to the seating of the room, the seats in the gallery being in almost all respects fully as desirable as those on the floor. The seating capacity of the hall is sufficient for about eight hundred persons. The room is everywhere adapted to all purposes, whether for chapel uses, public worship, or commencement exercises. The Gothic style of the architecture is mainly followed in the style of the building.

The history of this institution, like that of most of those founded in the earlier settlement of our country, affords another example of success accomplished under the most adverse circumstances. The men who founded the University were men of strong faith. The vast majority of the church were not in favor with the movement, in fact, many were diametrically opposed to it. They had no money, therefore, to give to its support. Not only the young people, but the fathers of the church, had to be educated to appreciate its wants. The records of the trustees, in the early days of the University, show that the managers of the institution were often beset with perplexities. Time and again they met, when debts were pressing them, without knowing which way to meet their obligations. They would adjourn to meet again, with the assurance that succor would come, but in what direction, or from what source, they could not tell.

The men who founded this University had no previous experience in the management of institutions of learning. In admitting ladies into the college on the same terms as gentlemen, in permitting them to recite in the same classes, take the same courses of study, and receive the same degrees, they builded better they knew. Not being able to build and maintain separate institutions, they wisely concluded to put both sexes into the same school. The successful after experience in the co-education of the sexes has shown that better results are secured in mental and moral culture, better discipline obtained, and a more harmonious development of character produced, than in the old way.

Provisions were originally made for the maintenance of the manual labor system, but it was never brought practically into vogue. The discussions held upon the question, developed much feeling. This led to another trouble, which almost crushed the University. Arrangements had been made for securing an endowment fund by the sale of scholarships, but after a great deal of trouble and expense in selling the scholarships, the scheme was abandoned. In the year 1866 it was felt that another effort must be made to endow, or no permanency could be secured. It was determined to ask voluntary contributions from the people. Agents were put to work and the results attained were of the most liberal and satisfactory character.

No one person has greater claim to the honor of being the founder of the University than the Rev. Lewis Davis, D. D., for none labored more faithfully in its interests, nor accomplished greater results. After the first six months he became president of the University, and for eighteen years, amid troubles, cares and perplexities, financial and otherwise, he was its honored head.

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The collegiate department of the University offers two full courses of study, the classical and scientific, each requiring four full years for satisfactory completion.

The classical course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and is in its general character, identical with that which is offered by the leading colleges and universities of the Union. It requires long and progressive study of the Greek and Latin language, mathematics, natural sciences, philosophy, history, political science, metaphysics, and morals, and furnishes that knowledge and training which those who are competent to judge pronounce the paramount qualification for any profession or station in life.

The scientific course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science, is adapted to the wants of those who, for any reason, may not desire to spend in study the longer time required to complete the classical course. It does not require Greek, but will accept Greek, French or German instead of the Latin required. In other respects it is not essentially different from the classical course, and classical and scientific students recite in the same classes, if their studies are the same. A very valuable means of improvement are the literary societies of the University. Each of these societies has a commodious, well furnished hall, and a valuable library.

Central College was the name of an educational institution of a small village which grew up around it. The first educational enterprise was a school taught at this place by the Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, the pioneer of higher education in Blenden, in a building long since demolished. About 1835 Squire Timothy Lee took measures toward the realization of what had long been a cherished idea, the establishment of a permanent and valuable seat of learning. With this idea in view he made liberal proposals to the New School branch of the Presbyterian church. The Presbytery of Franklin accepted his generously offered gift of money, lands and building. He gave a tract of one hundred acres of land and erected, at his own expense all of the buildings necessary, a large brick dormitory, three stories in height, a dwelling house and two buildings for use, respectively, as chapel and recitation rooms. Rev. L. A. Sawyer was the first president, and the Rev. Ebenezer Washburn was made professor of natural philosophy, mathematics and astronomy. In 1872 and the following year the buildings were repaired, and the institution passed under the control of the Presbytery of Columbus, with which the Presbytery of Marion was soon after brought to unite. Central College aimed to do academic and preparatory work for colleges, and received pupils of either sex. This college fulfilled excellent service for many years, but larger institutions were organized and the college ceased to exist. Its abandoned buildings are now pointed out as an object of interest to the sightseer. The village of Amalthea, or Central College, was laid out by the college board of trustees on the lands of Squire Timothy Lee in 1819.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

This was originally a portion of the old township of Liberty, erected at the time of the division of the county in 1803, and continued such until 1811, when the township was established and organized with its present boundaries. It is just five miles square, and belonged to the division known as the United States Military lands. The township was first settled by emigrants from Pennsylvania, who gave the place the name of their old governor Mifflin.

The land in the township is level, or slightly undulating, except along the two principal streams, Mum and Walnut creeks, which flow from north to south, the former in the western, the latter in the eastern part. The beds of these streams are quite deeply sunken, and in many places they have precipitous banks of a shaly slate formation. Along Mum creek the greatest unevenness is exhibited. The bottom lands of this stream and Big Walnut, contain the richest soil in the township. The uplands are also fertile, and pro-

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duce fine wheat, being composed of what is generally known as the "yellow oak soil," which originally bore a heavy forest in which that variety of timber prevailed.

Deer and small game was very plentiful in the early days of Mifflin township. A great hunter, at that period, was James Price, who had a notable record as a deer slayer. He possessed a natural instinct for hunting, and his knowledge of the woods, and of the habits of animals was so thorough that, when he went gunning, he seldom failed to return within a half hour with a haunch of venison on his shoulder, or some other game slung across his back. He supplied not only his own family but also the neighbors with venison and other meats, and often, when the larder was low, his trusty rifle was brought into requisition with good effect. It was thought that from the time of his arrival in Mifflin (1811) to the time the deer disappeared from the woods (about 1848), he killed as many as five hundred deer, to say nothing of smaller game. He rid the country of wolves, too, and, as late as 1826, trapped an old she-wolf that had been a source of great annoyance to all the settlers, because of her frequent and very bold depredations.

Mr. Price had some experiences which proved deer hunting not altogether a safe sport, one adventure, in particular showing its danger. One evening he took his small bore rifle, and the tomahawk which he always carried when hunting, and went into the woods to cut a few hoop poles, which he needed. It was customary, in those days to carry a gun, whenever going any distance from the cabin, either for self defense, or to bring down any game that might be encountered. On this occasion Mr. Price had gone but a short distance when he saw a fine, large deer, at which he fired, bringing it down. Supposing it to be dead he approached the animal, laid his gun down, and prepared to remove the skin and choice parts of meat. Just as he drew his tomahawk from his belt the deer, quick as lightning, sprang to its feet and came furiously at him. He aimed a blow at the deer's head, but the handle of the tomahawk, struck one of the deer's horns, and the weapon flew from his hand, landing many feet away. Then a life or death struggle began between the weaponless man and the infuriated animal. The deer tried to gore Price with its horns, but he, being a very powerful man, held the animal so that it could not reach him. He was jerked violently backward and forward, however, and the sharp hoofs struck terrible blows upon his person, cutting entirely through his clothing, and producing painful wounds. The deer jumped upon Price frequently until he finally became so weakened by the loss of blood, and the violence of the conflict that he was scarcely able to stand. The fight lasted about a half an hour, and ended in a singular way, just as Mr. Price was about to succumb. The deer, setting its feet firmly in the ground, began to pull with all its strength, and when the strain was most severe, Mr. Price suddenly relaxed his hold, thinking to dodge behind a tree before the animal could reach him. As he let go, the deer reared upon its hind feet, and fell heavily backward. As it made a struggle to rise he saw that one of its horns had caught fast under the root of an elm tree. Price was quick to seize advantage of the situation and, drawing his pocket knife, cut the deer's throat. When he arrived home he was in a very pitiable condition. His clothing was bloodstained and hung upon his person in tatters; his face cut and bruised so as to be scarcely recognizable, and his left thumb was out of joint and his strength completely exhausted. On another occasion Mr. Price was so badly injured by a deer he had shot that he managed to crawl home in half a day with great difficulty, although the distance he had to travel was not more than a mile and a half.

Mifflin township was organized and established within its present limits in 1811, previous to which it was, in common with Blendon and Jefferson, attached for civil and judicial purposes, to Plain. The township was settled in 1799 or 1800. The first settler was, probably, William Read. He became a prominent man, an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas and a mem-

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ber of the Legislature. His son Adam, who was also at one time a member of the Legislature, was killed at the raising of a log barn. The Deans were prominent early settlers, and they took up a thousand acres of land in the Western part of the township. On their land there originally stood a giant sycamore tree, so large that after it was felled, a horse and rider could pass through its hollow. Ebenezer Dean built one of the first mills in the township. Other early settlers were: Frederick Agler, Daniel Turney, George and Barbara Baughman, John Saul, James Price, John Scott and sons, Louis Patterson and son Philander, Andrew S. Smiley, James Latta, John Starrett, William Smith, Nathaniel Harris, D. Stygler, George Bartlett, John Clark, Robert Paull, Thomas G. Schrock, John Dalzell, Zachariah Kramer, John Dill and wife, James Park, George and Helen Harwood, Henry and Henrietta Carpenter, and Sarah Crouse Ramsey.

The first post-office in the township was established at Gahanna in 1819, and the first postmaster was Thomas Young. Another was established on Alum Creek in 1851, the postmaster being Jeremiah Lasure.

The village of Gahanna or Bridgeport, located in the east part of the township upon Big Walnut creek, was laid out in 1819 and 1853, the Gahanna section, in the former year, by John Clark, the Bridgeport part in 1853 by Jesse Baughman.

The first marriage in Milflin township was that of James Scott to Judy McMaraway; the first death that of a daughter of Abe Anderson. The first tavern was kept by George Read. The first road in the township was the old Zanesville road, leading to Columbus, and running through the southern part of the township. Some of the early settlers came in on this road, and then cut their way through the forest to their locations. This road was long since abandoned. The first brick house was built about 1815. The first grist mill in the township was built in 1859 by Joel and Jesse Baughman. The first physician was Samuel Stambaugh in 1846.

St. Mary's of the Springs, a Catholic seminary for young ladies, established in 1868, is beautifully situated near the Southwest corner of Milflin township, and just three miles from Columbus. There are several excellent springs from which flows an abundance of pure, cold water, and to this circumstance the institution owes part of its name. There is also an iron spring and a white sulphur spring, which are said to be among the most valuable medicinal springs in the State. The academy, which is under the superintendence of the Dominican Sisters, is a large, three-storied structure, equipped with all the conveniences and luxuries that belong to a place of this kind.

The first religious services in Milflin were held by the Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, in 1819, the exercises being held in the barn of William Smith. In the same year the Rev. Charles Henkle founded a Lutheran church. The Methodists established a class a few years later, and the Evangelical association also had a church here.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP

Norwich was originally a part of Franklin township, but in 1809, when Washington was organized, it became a portion of that township, and so continued until 1813, when it was laid out and organized under its present name. It at that time included what is now the south part of Perry, until that township was established in 1820. There was no post-office until 1852, and the inhabitants were obliged to go a considerable distance to obtain their mail, as well as for all purposes of trade.

The bank of the Scioto in Norwich township, was a favorite camping ground of the Wyandot Indians. The old chief, Crane, had his camp on land afterward owned by Abraham Sells, and with members of his band occupied the land for some time after the arrival of the first settlers. The river was, at that time, filled with the finest of fish, chief among them being the large yel-



S. A. VESEY.

Among the energetic, pushing and go-ahead citizens of Columbus, but few if any outrank S. A. Vesey, who was born on the 8th day of December, 1853, on a farm which is located on the old Hebron Road about seven miles east of Columbus. On this farm he spent his early years, and received that training which so well equipped and fitted him for the future battle of life. His father was Mr. Z. Vesey, a prominent farmer in that part of Franklin county and well-known in that section, who married Miss Catharine Swisher, and to whom were born five children, two sons and three daughters. One daughter is deceased.

The member of the family now under consideration attended the public schools in the country and then came to Columbus, attending the State Street school and the High school. While securing a good and thoroughly practical education, he did not form the erroneous conclusion that the farm is not the proper place for a man. On the contrary he thought the contrary, and repeatedly demonstrated the advantages of an education for the farmer, for he began life as a farmer, and made a success of it. Making up his mind that a man ought to excel in whatever he undertakes, he "broke up" and planted three hundred acres in corn one year, and when he got through husking and hauling to market before Christmas, he found that he had 18,000 bushels of corn, the largest crop ever raised in any one year by any farmer in Franklin county before or since. Having done this, he evidently arrived at the conclusion that he could afford to quit farming and horse-raising, in which he also engaged successfully, at least until some one else raised a larger corn crop. Accordingly, in 1889, he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the Jewelry and Furniture business, in which he

continued until 1896. In that year he conceived the idea of entering the historical publishing business and in this he has been very successful. City and county histories have engaged his closest attention for the last five or six years, and he has managed and published many of them during the time. He put out more than 17,000 books in the City of Chicago alone. He is the publisher of the History of Franklin County which you are now and have been for some time reading, and it will give you an idea of the kind of work he does. He has one son, Fern Norman Vesey, a bright young man now living in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Vesey is a Republican, and being an extremely modest man, never sought or held office. He has resided in Columbus and in its vicinity for 35 years.

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low salmon; for, it must be remembered that at that time the land had not been cultivated, and the water of the Scioto was pure and clear, it being fed mainly by springs. This noble fish has long since been driven away, and by the damming of the river, many other fine fish cannot come to the upper waters of the stream. The forests along the banks, and back into the country were filled with game, and this section was a veritable paradise for the Redman.

The first settlers in what is now Norwich township were Daniel Brunk and family, who came here in 1807. The Rev. Benjamin Britton settled next to Brunk shortly afterward. He was a Christian, or "New Light" preacher, and early organized a church of that denomination, in which he was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Fisher of Worthington. A log structure was built for use as a church, and was occupied but a few years, when the church was disbanded and the building was turned into a dwelling. The members afterward joined the congregation at Dublin. The next settlers were Isaac Grace, George Rager and Peter Latimer, and after them came Samuel Davis and family in 1811. Davis was born in Connecticut, and in 1785, when about twenty years of age, emigrated to Kentucky. There he became employed by Major Simon Kenton as a spy among the Indians, to warn settlers of intended raids by the savages. There were twelve men thus employed, six being on duty at a time. Davis served as a spy three years, and at one time, when trapping with a man named Campbell, both were captured by the Indians, when camped on the Big Sandy. They were tightly bound for security, and Davis' bonds hurt him so he could not sleep. The Indian who had charge of him, on inquiring the matter, ordered one of his young men to loosen his thongs. Watching his opportunity Davis leaped across a small run into a thicket and escaped, but with scarcely any clothing. For six days he traveled with no food, other than wild roots, in a cold March air, until he reached the settlement. Campbell was taken to Detroit and sold to a Frenchman, whence he eventually secured his freedom. After the close of the Indian War, General Massey and thirty men came to Ohio and laid out the town of Chillicothe. Mr. Davis and General McArthur, afterwards governor of Ohio, came to Chillicothe about 1796, and were employed as hunters for the camp. After the survey of Chillicothe was made, Mr. Davis received a lot in the town on which he built a house, where he lived one year. He then bought land in the Pee Wee bottoms, where he remained two years. He next moved into Bucks skin township, Ross county, where he purchased five hundred acres of land on which he resided until 1811, clearing and improving his farm. In 1811 he came to Norwich and purchased three hundred and eighty acres of land. When in Connecticut he had learned the silver-smith business, but on his settlement in Kentucky, worked at blacksmithing and gunsmithing. He started a shop on his land in Norwich township, where he worked until just before his death in 1819, his farm being cleared by hired help. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and served two years, and was also in the War of 1812. At the time of his death he was a Revolutionary pensioner.

Ephraim Fisher came to Norwich in 1818 and built a long cabin here. It was a small house, twelve by fourteen feet in size, and with no floor, and oak clapboards were split on which to place the bed. Mr. Fisher and his family came to this country in a large Pennsylvania wagon, drawn by four horses, and brought with them two cows and calves. Their cows and a calf died of murrain, and they were obliged to go two miles through the woods from their cabin for what milk they used. Their son, George Fisher, was clothed for many years in bucks skin, or until the time when they could raise and spin flax.

Other early settlers in Norwich were: William Armistead, Asa Wilcox, Robert Elliott, Henry McCracken, Moses Hart, Harmon Groom, Martin Miller, Francis Wilcox, Samuel King, John Laird, John Van Schoeyck, Daniel Roberts, John McCann, Ezekiel Latimer, William Watts, Samuel Paxton, David Thomas, David Smiley, Edmund Warren, Isaac Davidson, Abraham Sells, Jonathan

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Charles Peyton, Apollos Rogers, Daniel Avery and Messrs. Hopper, Everett and Cutler.

The first school in the township was opened in a log building at Smiley's Corners on the river road, and was in operation about 1814. A special school district was cut off in Hilliard in 1870, although schools had been kept at and near the place for many years previous to that date. In 1878 the brick school house was condemned as insecure, was torn down and a new one erected, the latter being for four schools.

The harness used by early settlers was often unique, being sometimes composed of hickory withes, basswood bark and moosewood.

The pioneers made lamps by scraping a hole in a turnip, which was filled with grease and a tow wick inserted therein to burn. The light given was, necessarily, never very strong, but the early settlers had no daily papers to read after the day's work was done, and generally were too exhausted to read, had there been a bountiful supply of printed matter.

Wheat was winnowed by swinging sheets, a splint riddle being used. Two men swung the sheet, while a third handled the riddle.

Samuel Davis, in 1811, planted the first orchard in Norwich bringing the trees here from Franklinton. The first burial ground was in the north part of the township, on land belonging to Daniel Brunk. A saw mill was built in 1833 by Samuel Cox, a grist mill, in 1815, by Joseph Corbin. Dr. Streeter was the first physician, later ones being Drs. Hamilton, W. H. Jewett, Taggart, R. Z. Seeds and Merryman. A steam saw mill was built at Hilliard, in 1854, by James Ralston and Kilpatrick. Warehouses were built in 1853 by John R. Hilliard. The first justice of the peace was Miskell Saunders, in 1833. He was killed by a fall from a horse. On the stone over his grave is the inscription: "He died a Christian and a Democrat." It was said at the time that while of the former there was a shadow of a suspicion, of the latter there was no doubt.

A grand squirrel hunt lasting two days, was organized in 1830, and prizes were offered for the greatest number of animals killed. The first prize, amounting to eighty bushels of corn, was won by Abraham Sells, who killed one hundred and fifty squirrels. Forty bushels of corn, the second prize, was won by Moses Davis, who killed a hundred and forty squirrels. These animals were at that time a plague, and worked great harm to the farmers' crops.

About the time of the building of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana railroad in 1853, John R. Hilliard caused his farm to be surveyed and divided into village lots, thus forming the village of Hilliard, which was incorporated in 1869, the first officers being: Mayor, John R. L. Segur; Clerk, A. H. Gray; Council, W. H. Jewett, J. S. Britton, William Matthews, Nathan Landaker, John Godown and A. M. A. Forshee.

The first church was the Wesley Methodist, which was organized as a class about 1832, and preaching was had by local ministers, in Armistead's barn and in other places up to 1836, when a small frame church was erected. In 1850 this was torn down and a brick church built in its place. For some time after this the congregation had bad luck with their place of worship. The brick church erected in 1850 blew down in 1852. It was replaced by a new one and, within a year, this was also blown down, and a third one was built.

St. Jacob's Evangelical Lutheran church (German) was organized in the south part of Norwich, in 1817, among the first members being Matthias Fladt, Matthias Spindler and John Koener. A hewed log house was built soon after the church was organized, which was used until 1872, when a substantial brick edifice was erected, costing five thousand one hundred dollars. Meantime the old log house had been used as a church school, at which reading and writing, German and the church catechism were taught. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Adam Ernst, Rev. H. Bauer the second, and the Rev. Henry Horst the third. A church of the United Brethren was organized at

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the old log school house, about 1852, but it was continued for a year only. The Disciple Church at Hilliard was built about 1852, as a union church, by members of the Christian Church and of the Disciple Church. The Christian Church was organized the first, but practically became disbanded in 1877. The Colwill Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the winter of 1876-7, and a house of worship erected about two miles southwest of Hilliard. The first members were: John Colwill, Philip Clover, Mr. Harlow, Henry Culp, Harvey Simpkins, together with their respective wives. The Methodist Episcopal church at Hilliard was first organized as a class in a log school house, about 1812. Meetings were held there until 1853, when the school house was burned by some persons who opposed having meetings held there. In 1854 the class was divided on the question of building a church, eight of the members being in favor of the old site, and seven insisting on erecting a church at Hilliard Station. The latter party circulated a subscription paper, which carried their point, and in 1854 the church was built at Hilliard. The church had a steady growth, and in 1876 had a membership of over three hundred.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded on the north by Clinton and Mifflin townships; on the east by Truro and Madison townships, on the south by Hamilton, and on the west, by the city of Columbus and the Scioto river. It is an irregularly formed township, almost encircling Columbus, and was formed on February 21, 1873, by order of the county commissioners. It was named after the Marion family, who resided in the township. The land is level and the soil consists largely of clay, although there are some rich bottom lands along Alum creek, which is the largest water course in Marion, being a western branch of Big Walnut, and of nearly equal magnitude. It rises in the northeastern part of Delaware county, flows in a southerly direction, through the eastern part of this township, marking the eastern limits of the city of Columbus, and unites with Big Walnut some eight miles southeast of the city in Madison township.

Though hard for the present generation to realize, yet it is true that in the fore part of the century Marion township, now fully cultivated, and bordering a city of an eighth of a million inhabitants, was covered with a wilderness of forest and abounded with wild beasts. Game of all kinds filled the woods, and deer, wild turkeys and smaller game, were particularly abundant. While bears were scarce, yet wolves roamed in large numbers and caused great annoyance, often killing the settlers' sheep, even under the walls of their cabins, and even attacking calves and young cattle. A wolf once attacked a calf owned by John White, while a social party of settlers was being held but a short distance away. In 1804, or thereabouts, William Hamilton shot a large panther in Hamilton township, after having followed him for an entire night. Such were among the tribulations and diversions of the early pioneer. Indians of the Wyandot tribe had an encampment in the early settlement of the township on Alum creek, near the residence of Colonel Livingstone. They hunted in the surrounding region, and though friendly with the Whites, would occasionally steal a horse from them. One was stolen from John White, on which Mrs. White had ridden all the way from Pennsylvania, and another horse was stolen from William Hamilton. But, with the exception of a theft of this kind occasionally, the pioneers suffered no annoyances from the Redmen.

The first settlements in Marion were made along Alum creek, and were begun about the year 1799, most of the early comers being from Mifflin county. One of the first families was that of David Nelson, Sr., who located south of where Columbus now stands. After occupying a cabin for a number of years, he built, in 1819, a frame house, in which he lived up to the time of his death. Another pioneer, William Hamilton, died in 1802, and his death was the first to occur in the township. He had a large family of children who were bound out to others after their father's demise.

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John White, in 1801, located on the creek on land then owned by Edward Livingstone. His wife rode all the way from Milfin county, Pennsylvania, on horseback, and the family arrived in Marion on the Fourth of July. After living some three years on the creek, during which period he made some improvements, erecting a double log house and clearing about fifteen acres of land, he purchased fifty acres of land from Messrs. Mills and Stauber, and built thereon a hewed log house, in which he lived until his death in 1828, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Colonel Edward C. Livingstone came to this county from Saratoga county, New York, in 1801, and became the agent for the sale of considerable land in Franklin and Licking counties. In March, 1807, he was married to Martha, daughter of David Nelson, Sr., and settled on Alum creek. Here he erected a frame house as early as 1808 or 1809, this being the first frame building in the township. He was a man of much force of character and native ability, and a worthy descendant of the old and distinguished family of Livingstones, of New York. He was elected associate judge of Franklin county in 1821. Judge Livingstone died November 13, 1813, aged 61; his wife died August 30, 1855. William Marion, Sr., came from Boston, Mass., in 1807, in company with William Palmer, who afterward owned the Yeager property. He was then single, but a year or two after his arrival he married Sally Waite, who came with her father, Jenks Waite, from Johnstown, New York, 1806. After residing in Franklinton about a year, he settled on the Chillicothe road, just north of the city of Columbus. He owned in connection with his brother, Nathaniel, and sister, Mrs. Morrill, some seventeen or eighteen hundred acres of Refugee land in Montgomery and Truro townships. He died in 1837, aged fifty. Marion township was named after him and his family. Colonel Frankenberg, an early settler, came from Hanover, Germany. He assisted in 1811, in driving Napoleon back into France, being then a lieutenant of artillery. His military title was derived from the fact that, in the old militia days he was a colonel of militia in this State. Other early settlers were: George Turner, William Shaw, William Reed, John Starr, Nathaniel Hamlin, John McGowan, afterward proprietors of the present site of Columbus; Andrew Culbertson, William Mooberry, Thomas Hamilton, Alfred E. Stuart, Moses Morrill, Adam Earhart, assessor of the township for many years, and director of the county infirmary for several terms; David Aultman, Jacob Hare, John Wallace, Herman Ochs, David Nelson.

The first school in Marion was kept in a cabin on the old Bartholomew farm, in 1812, a lady, name now unknown, being the teacher. A frame school-house was built on the Morrill farm as early as 1822 or 1823, in which the first school was taught by a male teacher by the name of Christy. The first meeting house was that erected on the old Mooberry farm by the Presbyterians, the Rev. Dr. Hoge being the first preacher. The Evangelical Lutheran church society began the erection of a brick edifice, costing over ten thousand dollars in 1873. The church society was formally organized in 1878 by the Revs. W. E. Lehmann and C. A. Frank of the Capital University. The first mill on Alum creek, in Marion township, was a saw mill built by David Nelson, the elder, about the year 1820 where the Nelson grist mill afterwards stood. It was operated for many years, when it was removed and the grist mill took its place. The mill was weather-boarded with walnut and much of the inside work consisted of the same wood. Black walnut timber, in the early days of the township, was very abundant. A grist mill was built about sixty years ago by Jacob Eberly, in the southeast part of the township, and before that a saw mill and a still house were built by Adam Earhart. In 1813, Messrs. C. Colgate and Julius J. Wood established a starch factory south of Columbus, and the business was continued by them until 1856, when Clark & Wood succeeded. In 1819 Mr. Clark became sole owner, and conducted the enterprise up to 1878, when a stock company was



Z. VESLEY

Son of John and Elizabeth Vesey, was born in Pickaway township, Pickaway county, Ohio, November 30, 1823. His parents emigrated from Sussex county, Delaware, and settled on the lower plains of the above-named township and died there—the mother in 1831, and the father in 1836. After the death of his parents, the subject of this sketch went to live with his uncle Gideon Vesey in Fayette county, Ohio, with whom he remained about three years. He then removed to Illinois with his brother-in-law, Hamilton Waples, but remained only a year, when he returned to his native township and commenced working for Abraham Swisher, whose daughter, then Mrs. Catharine Frame, he married, August 11, 1842. He resided in Pickaway about a year after his marriage, when he removed to Franklin county and located on a farm in Tripp township. He soon, however, returned to Pickaway and remained two years, when he again settled in Tripp, on the same farm on which he had previously located, and resided there for sixteen or seventeen years. During the war he resided in Colon, bus, after which he returned to Tripp, where he carried on farming extensively for seven years. In the fall of 1874 he purchased for twenty-four thousand dollars the farm and elegant mansion, at Groveport, of John S. Rosey, the famous horse-trainer to which he removed in the spring of 1875, and in 1874 he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., on a tour, where he died in 1892.

Mr. Vesey started in business for himself with the fixed purpose of "doing something," to use his own words, and not Mr. Oxley-like, of waiting for something to "turn up." He had but sixty-five dollars in money, but he possessed what was much more valuable and indispensable to his success—a clear head and an ample stock of

what may be termed clear grit. He received potential aid from his father-in-law, who helped him, with his name, to obtain whatever credit he desired, but by promptly meeting every obligation contracted, he was soon enabled to dispense with such assistance. During the first four years of his business career he was unable to accumulate any property, but during the next ten years his gains aggregated over forty thousand dollars. From that time forward his accumulation of property was rapid. He owned at one time two thousand acres of land. During the period mentioned, however, years of general business disaster--Mr. Vesey, like almost every man who has been engaged in business on a large scale, has suffered an occasional reverse of fortune. Mr. Vesey was a large stockholder in the old Central Bank, of Columbus, and was elected Vice President of the institution in December 1875. On the death of Captain Nathaniel Merion in 1877, he was elected his successor, as President of the Bank, which position he filled until April 1, 1879, when the bank was re-organized as the Fourth National. His wife died January 15, 1878, and on September 3rd, the next year he married Mrs. Lizzie Mason, of Fairfield county. Mr. Vesey was the father of five children, all by his first wife, viz: Mary Ellen; Abigail; Irene Sherman; Snyder A.; and Laura L., who is dead.

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formed with Mr. Wood as president, the capital being one hundred thousand dollars. The County Children's Home, located in Marion township, was founded in the spring of 1878, the property secured for the purpose being thirty-two acres of ground, which were purchased by the county commissioners of B. W. Rees, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The architects of the building, estimated to cost forty-five thousand dollars, and to accommodate over three hundred children, were Messrs. Johnson & Kremer of Columbus. The first election of township officers, after the organization of the new township of Marion, was held in the spring of 1873, at Circle's school house, when the following officers were elected: Clerk, John J. Nelson; Treasurer, Samuel Eberly; Trustees, John H. Earhart; Philo B. Watkins, Robert N. Livingston and Dague. The Capital University, which is located in Marion township, and is in the southern part of Columbus, was founded in 1850, and is under the control of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

CHAPTER IX

COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, the Capital City of the great State of Ohio, has had a most interesting history, and a perusal of its growth from the time it was evolved from the forest wilderness, is a subject ever attractive and instructive. In population it is today the third city in the State, its inhabitants numbering about an eighth of a million, and it is the metropolis of an important, quickly growing manufacturing center, as well as a rich and unrivalled agricultural territory which, within a radius of fifty miles of the city, embraces nearly half a million of inhabitants. The city has fifteen lines of railway, over which one hundred and thirty passenger trains arrive and depart daily, also a splendid city and suburban electric street railway system, which a lately formed company is now greatly extending. In addition to being the seat of State Government, the city contains six great public institutions, namely: the Ohio State University, Central Hospital for the Insane, Ohio Penitentiary, School for the Deaf and Dumb, School for the Blind and the Institution for the Feeble-Minded Youth, and there are also numerous minor institutions. Among the interests of the Federal Government located here are the Circuit and Federal Courts, the Customs Office, the Barracks of the Seventeenth Regiment, U. S. A., and the largest Pension Office in the United States.

The city contains over one thousand manufacturing concerns, among them being the second largest shops of the Pennsylvania Railway System, and the shops of the Hocking Valley and the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking lines. Columbus is extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron, vehicles, shoes, building materials, malt liquors and other products, its interests being very widely diversified. Millions of dollars of Columbus capital are invested in the great Hocking Valley coal regions, of which the city is the outlet, and where are located the offices of the operating companies. There are eighteen banks here and their combined annual clearance approaches close to two hundred million dollars. The city has over one hundred miles of improved streets, seventy-five miles of electric lines, two hundred and fifteen acres of parks, over one hundred churches, forty public buildings and thirty schools, colleges and academies of a private or semi-private nature. Because of its geographical location and political importance, Columbus always has played a conspicuous part in public affairs, and its constant growth and development from the straggling town of ante-bellum times into the handsome city of to-

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day, has been accomplished by rapidly changing scenes and noteworthy incidents. To delineate the history of the city from its first inception, is the object of this work.

COLUMBUS LOCATED

It was not of its own seeking that Columbus became the capital of Ohio. That has been its manifest destiny from the beginning. At the time the law was enacted that made it the State Capital, its site was covered by an almost unbroken forest, not a human being residing within its original limits, although Franklinton, on the west side of the Scioto river, and now part of Columbus, had been settled some years prior to that, and was the seat of Franklin county. Ohio wanted a capital at or very near the center of the State. Chillicothe was originally the seat of government. In order to make this seat more central and permanent the Legislature, in February, 1810, appointed five commissioners—James Findlay, W. Silliman, Joseph Darlington, Reisin Beall and William McFarland—to examine and select the most eligible site. The commissioners were to meet at Franklinton, on the first of September following. The five commissioners met at Franklinton as directed. They examined that and several other places proposed, as sites for the State capital. In their report to the Legislature Sept. 12, 1810, the commissioners recommended a site twelve miles above Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto river, where the town of Dublin, in Franklin county was afterwards located. Here the subject rested until the next session of the Legislature. At that session, held in February, 1812, a company composed of Lyne Starling, John Kerr, Alexander McLaughlin and James Johnston, proposed that if the Legislature would establish the seat of the State government on the high banks of the Scioto river, nearly opposite Franklinton, in township five, range twenty-two of the Refugee lands, and would, on or before the first Monday of December, 1817, begin to hold its sessions in a town to be laid off thereon by the company, and continue to hold the same there until the year 1840, the company would:

First. Lay out a town on the lands mentioned, on or before the first day of July 12, 1812, agreeably to a plan presented to the Legislature.

Second. Convey to the State by general warranty deed, in fee simple, such square in the town, containing about ten acres, for public buildings, and such lot of ten acres for the penitentiary and dependencies, as a director or such person or persons as the Legislature should appoint, might select.

Third. Erect and complete a state house, offices and penitentiary and such other buildings as should be directed by the Legislature to be built, of stone or brick or of either, the work to be done in a work-man-like manner, and of such size and dimensions as the Legislature should require; the penitentiary and dependencies to be completed on or before the first of January, 1815, and the state house and offices on or before the first Monday in December, 1817. When the buildings should be completed, the Legislature and the company were, reciprocally, to appoint workmen to examine and value the buildings, which valuation should be binding. If the valuation should not amount to fifty thousand dollars, the company was to make up the deficiency in such further buildings as should be erected by law; but if the valuation should exceed fifty thousand dollars, the Legislature was, in such way as it might deem just and equitable, to remunerate the company for such excess. Annexed to these proposals was the penal bond of the company, dated February 10, 1812, conditioned for the faithful performance of the agreements and obligations therein set forth. An act was passed February 14, 1812, accepting the proposals and bond of the company, and permanently establishing the seat of government of this State on the lands named therein, the Legislature to "commence their sessions thereat on the first Monday of December, 1817, and there continue until the first day of December, 1840, and from thence until otherwise provided by law." The act provided for the appointment by the Leg-

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islature of a director to superintend the surveying and laying off of the proposed town, to direct the width of its streets and alleys and select the square for the public building, and the lot for the penitentiary and dependencies. It was also provided that McLaughlin, Kerr, Starling and Johnston should, before the first of July, at their own expense, cause the proposed town to be laid out and a plat of the same recorded, distinguishing thereon the square and the lot to be conveyed to the State. Under this act, Joel Wright, of Warren county, was appointed director or agent of the State and Joseph Vance, of Franklin county, was selected to assist him. Under their joint superintendence was platted a town destined to be the capital of Ohio, and the thriving metropolis of the central portion of the State.

When the town of Columbus was laid off, in 1812, there were no human inhabitants on its site and consequently it needed no municipal government. Gradually, however, it became peopled, and in 1815 its population was seven hundred. Its affairs, however, were controlled and regulated by the general laws of the State until 1816.

The Refugee lands upon which our State Capital was located, comprised a narrow tract four miles and a half wide, from north to south, and extending forty-eight miles eastwardly from the Scioto river. It took its name from the fact that it was appropriated by Congress for the benefit of persons from Canada and Nova Scotia, who, in our Revolutionary War, espoused the cause of the revolted colonies. The lands in this tract were originally surveyed in 1799, under the authority of the General Government, and divided, as other public lands, into sections of six hundred and forty acres each. But, in 1801, they were divided into half sections and numbered as such. Patents were issued for half sections, designating them by these numbers.

On the recorded plat of the town, the streets and alleys crossed each other at right angles, bearing twelve degrees west of north, and twelve degrees north of east. High street, running north and south, was one hundred feet wide, and Broad street, running east and west, was one hundred and twenty feet in width. The other streets were eighty-two and a half feet, and the alleys generally thirty-three feet. The in-lots were sixty-and-a-half feet front and eighty-seven and a half feet deep. The out-lots, east of the town plat, each contained about three acres.

On the 18th of June, 1812, the same day on which the United States declared war against Great Britain, the first public sale of lots took place. It had been extensively advertised, and the terms of sale were extremely liberal. Only one fifth of the purchase money was to be paid in hand; the residue in four equal annual installments, without interest, unless default was made in prompt payment. The lots sold were principally on High and Broad streets, and brought prices varying from two hundred to one thousand dollars each. Immediately after the sale improvements began to be made rapidly. The first buildings erected were small frame houses and shops, inclosed with split clapboards, instead of sawed weather boards, which were not easily obtainable. Thus we see Columbus, in the summer of 1812, started on the career of development and future greatness. At the time of the public sale of lots its prospects were by no means bright nor suggestive of its ultimate importance. The streets and alleys marked on the plat had to be traced through a dense forest. Its site and immediate surroundings presented but few evidences of the presence of civilized man. There was a small spot of cleared ground on Front street, a little north of State street, and a small field and cabin on the river bank, at the western terminus of Rich street. John Brickell lived in a cabin and cultivated a small garden in the old Indian encampment in front of the site of the present Penitentiary, being part of the ten acre lot conveyed to him by Lyne Starling, long before the town of Columbus was located. The site of the first water mill in Franklin county, erected by Robert Ballantine, was on a small stream, near the spot where Hayden's rolling mill stood later; and not

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far distant was a small distillery, built by one, White, in which was distilled the first whisky ever made in this county. The mill and distillery were put in operation about the beginning of the nineteenth century, but soon went out of existence. South of the noted Indian mound, from which Mound street took its name, was a small cleared field, on a tract of land which, in 1811, was made by John McGowan an addition to the original town plat, and designated as "South Columbus". The proprietors, sometime after they had laid off the new town and the eastern out-lots, caused to be recorded a separate plat of forty or fifty out-lots, north of the town, each containing a little over two acres. From a part of two of these lots, they conveyed to the town an acre and a half for a graveyard. For the first three or four years after the decree had gone forth that Columbus was to be the future Capital of Ohio, immigrants sought homes within its borders. Improvements and general business went forward with the increase of population. Frequent sales of bonds went forward with the increase of population. Frequent sales of lots were made by the proprietors, usually by title bond. A third, fourth or fifth of the price was paid in hand, and promissory notes given for the payment of the residue in annual installments without interest, if punctually paid when due; otherwise, bearing interest from date. The proprietors then executed a bond conditioned for the execution of a deed to the purchaser of the lot upon the punctual payment of the rates. It often happened that after a payment or two, and some improvement had been made, a default in subsequent payments would cause the lot to revert to the proprietors. The prices of lots, for seven or eight years after the public sale in June, 1812, ranged from two to five hundred dollars each. The Capital of Ohio had its birth and passed its early infancy on a rough, wild and secluded portion of the now beautiful and productive valley of the Scioto. It had scarcely any road or mail facilities. The travel, east and west, left Columbus by way of the north, passing through Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe. The mails came in on cross lines and were carried on horseback. The first successful attempt to carry them any other way was made in 1816, by Philip Zinn, under a contract to carry a mail once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus. About 1819 Mr Zinn carried the mail in coaches to and from Delaware. The Columbus post-office was established in 1813, with Matthew Matthews for the first postmaster, who in the following year, was succeeded by Joel Buttes. Notwithstanding its small population and comparative isolation from the outside world, Columbus could not do without that great modern necessity the newspaper. There was one published weekly at Worthington, the first ever started in the county, and called the Western Intelligencer. The descendant of this journal today is the Ohio State Journal of Columbus.

The many strangers from abroad who visit Columbus find here innumerable attractions to induce them to make this their permanent residence, that is, if they are seeking a place in which to locate. The numerous schools and higher educational institutions, the plenitude of churches, the social, free, upright, straight-forward, unaristocratic manners of our people, the great advantages of easy communication by railroads, business facilities, intellectual repasts in the shape of lectures, and all first-class traveling operas, theatrical companies, and other amusement organizations, who have elegant show houses here in which to appear, besides our unsurpassed street railroad systems, the finest in the country, and handsome, well kept streets, with elegant residential avenues and beautiful parks, together with a most healthful climate, leave nothing to be desired.

The history of Franklinton, opposite, and now a part of the Capital, is contemporaneous and inseparably connected with the individual history of Columbus. In the history of townships, in another part of this work, will be found considerable mention of this settlement, but much more might be added of an interesting character. Franklinton was laid out in 1795 by Lucas Sulli-



HON. ALLENG THURMAN
T. 1880.



GEORGE PARSONS



JOHN O. DESHLER



F. C. SESSIONS

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vant and party. Sullivan was the pioneer explorer of central Ohio, and his descendants were prominently identified with Franklin county. Mr. Sullivan's first party to visit this section carried with it a supply of bacon, flour and salt, but depended for its subsistence mainly upon the wild game of the woods. This not always being a sure reliance, the company cook was sometimes driven to dire expedients to satisfy the hungry stomachs of the party. On one occasion, coming in at night, weary and hungry, the men, to their great delight, were regaled with appetizing odors issuing from a steaming camp kettle. When the mess was ready each one received his share of hot broth in a tin cup, the chief being awarded as his portion the boiled head of some small animal. Opinions differed as to what the animal was, the raccoon, rabbit, ground hog, squirrel and opossum, each having its partisans. Finally on being driven to the wall, the cook acknowledged that the soup had been from the bodies of two young skunks which he had captured "without damage to himself, in a hollow log." The effect of this confession was curious. Some of those who had eaten declared the soup was excellent, others wanted to chastise the cook; one, only, involuntarily emptied his stomach. One morning, when Mr. Sullivan awoke, he felt some incumbrance upon his person. Upon examination he discovered a large rattlesnake had coiled itself upon his blanket. Giving blanket and snake a sudden toss, he sprang to his feet, and quickly dispatched the invader.

In early days all the central and southern portions of Ohio were very sickly, and few more so than the settlement at the "forks of the Scioto." This was very discouraging to the settlers, some of whom sold their lands or other property, abandoned the country, and moved back to their former places of residence; while many more, during the "sickly season," would fully resolve to do so. But, when health returned, and they were enabled to look with less jaundiced eyes upon the present advantages and future prospects of the country, they would change their minds and determine to cling to their new homes. In addition, lengthy as was the sick roll, the death rate was hardly ever higher, often not so high, as in the East. The prevailing disease was fever and ague, which, however unpleasant in effect, seldom is fatal. So a great majority of the settlers gradually got used to it, and finally came to think and speak of it with that contempt bred of familiarity. It is worthy of note as showing the error of those who regarded fever and ague as almost certain to undermine the constitution and shorten the days of its victims, that in but few parts of the country are more octogenarians to be found, vigorous in mind and body, than here. Very few of the early octogenarians were born here, but, almost without exception they came here early in life, passed through all the hardships, perils and vicissitudes incident to a new and unsettled country, fever and ague included, and, amidst them all, reared families of children who became men and women as vigorous as themselves.

The period of greatest business prosperity in Franklinton was during the last war with Great Britain, from 1812 to 1815, inclusive. While "good times" prevailed, yet great fears were entertained of depredations by the British and the Indians, after the surrender of Hull at Detroit, in August, 1812. These fears were not without foundation, for Franklin county was then on the frontier, and the whole Sandusky and Maumee country was held by hostile Indians. False alarms were frequently given, and a few families, whose circumstances permitted, left the country for a place of safety. The governor, however, ordered out the militia, *en masse*, and the fears were quieted. Franklinton became the headquarters of the Northwestern army, under General Harrison. Two or three thousand troops were sometimes collected there; but they were constantly coming and going, so that, at other times, there were few or none, except the officers in the commissary department, who were actively employed in collecting and sending forward provisions and forage for the army. During this time all the productions of the country met

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with a ready sale for much and at high prices, and almost everybody had plenty of money. But after peace was concluded, and the profuse expenditure of money which had characterized the war had ceased, hard times returned and Franklin county began to experience all the inconveniences of a financial reverse. The pressure was probably the greatest during the years from 1819 to 1823. All agricultural products fell back to the old prices, or even lower: pork from four dollars a hundred to one dollar and a half; flour from four dollars to one dollar, and other products in the same ratio; and even at that rate there was but little demand. Real estate also fell to about one-fourth of the price during the war, and a large proportion of the transactions were at forced sales, a hundred parcels of land being sometimes included in one advertisement of the sheriff. Rigid economy became the rule among all classes, and the change which took place in modes of living is pithily depicted in this short sentence from Martin's history (1856): "The wealthiest families use rye coffee, and the most distinguished public men dressed in blue linsey pantaloons".

Among the memorable events that occurred at Franklinton, during the war, was the execution of a soldier, under the sentence of a court martial for deserting, and threatening the life of his captain. The soldier's name was William Fish; he was shot in June, 1813, and the execution was described as "an awful scene". Most executions are. Three others were condemned to die at the same time, but were pardoned by General Harrison. The last one receiving a pardon was, before it was announced, conducted to his coffin, at the same time that Fish was led forth. The cap was placed over his eyes, in which situation he remained until his companion was shot. Then his pardon was read, and it would be difficult to imagine his sensations as the shadow of death was removed from him. In 1817, Mr. William Lusk, a teacher, and at one time post master at Franklinton, began the publication of an annual entitled, *The Ohio Register and Western Calendar*, which contained, besides an almanac, a list of state and county officers, with various items of statistical information. In this Register, for 1821, he thus speaks of the old seat of government of Franklin county: "Franklinton, the county seat, contains a post-office, a store, three taverns, a common school and an academy, in which are taught English grammar, geography, book-keeping double and single entry, mensuration, geometry, trigonometry, plane and spherical surveying, navigation, algebra and astronomy". If any persons should wonder why Mr. Lusk gives to a description of the "academy" more than twice the space given to all the other business interests of the town, when they learn that this institution was owned by him, they will probably no have difficulty in accounting for the "milk in the cocoanut".

In 1815 or 1816, Lucas Sullivan, having obtained a charter from the Legislature, built a toll bridge across the Scioto, on the road leading from Columbus to Franklinton. The bridge began from the east side of the river, nearly at the same point with the present Broad street bridge, but running more directly across, it reached the other side considerably lower down, and a new road was opened thence across the prairie to Franklinton, and passed through the town, one square further south than the old road. This change gave general dissatisfaction to the property owners on the old street. The bridge stood eight or ten years when some of the timbers rotting, it fell. It was then rebuilt in the same position as the existing bridge, and the main road through Franklinton was restored to its former position. This toll bridge became the property of Joseph Sullivan, on the death of his father, Lucas. When the National road was being built, about 1832, the Superintendent agreed to erect a new bridge at the expense of the Government, provided Mr. Sullivan's right should be extinguished, whereupon the citizens raised, by contribution, eight thousand dollars, the county gave two thousand dollars more, making ten thousand dollars, which was paid to Mr. Sullivan for his right, after which a new, substantial bridge was built as a part of the National road.

Although there was nothing like a county-seat war, either at the time of the removal to Columbus nor at any time previous, yet the Grand Intendant did not yield up their chief possession or distinction, without some opposition. The removal was agitated for several years and was steadily opposed, the influence of Lucas Sullivant alone being sufficient to prevent it, during his life time. He died in 1823 and the very year following that event the removal was accomplished. Annexation to Columbus was at first antagonized, but was finally accomplished in 1871, and proved of great benefit to Franklinton. To-day a stranger could not tell that there were ever two separate communities, here, so closely are they interwoven.

In the course of one of the first expeditions of Lucas Sullivant, he appointed a rendezvous for his party at the junction of the Scioto and Whetstone, (now Olentangy), then known to the surveyors and map-makers as the Forks of the Scioto. Should his men arrive there before he did, they were directed to leave a canoe for him, proceed up the river and await him at the mouth of a stream now called Mill creek. Owing to detention he arrived at the Forks late in the afternoon, but found a canoe awaiting him as arranged, and immediately set out in it to rejoin his companions. He had but just pushed into the stream when he detected three Indians lurking in a grove of huge sycamores which then stood on the west bank of Whetstone. He drove his canoe rapidly up stream, cautiously followed by the Indians, who apparently expected to surprise him after he should encamp for the night. At dusk he landed on a dusky island opposite a point since known as the Quarry, three miles above the Forks. Perceiving that the Indians were still following, he drew up his canoe ostentatiously for the night, cut brush, drove stakes and built a fire, as if intending to encamp, then taking his gun, compass and pack, he crossed to the west side of the river, and pushed on about. The Indians were completely disconcerted by this stratagem and gave no further annoyance. After proceeding a little way, Mr. Sullivant wrote an account of this adventure on a leaf of his note book, and left it in a split stick stuck in the ground, beside a tree on which he carved his initials and the date. "A long time afterward," says his son Joseph, who became his biographer, "when botanizing on the bank above the quarry, I took refuge from a passing shower under the spreading branches of a large sugar tree. Some ancient eye marks on the bark attracted my attention, and passing around the tree, I was surprised at seeing the letters "L. S." and a date on the bark. This instantly brought to mind an event which I had heard in my boyhood, and I perceived I was standing on the precise spot where my father had left this memorial of himself in this solitude of the wilderness, near fifty years before, when fleeing for his life, with naught but his own courage and self reliance to sustain him."

Another interesting entry from Joseph Sullivant's "Family Memorial", is as follows: "I have heard my father state that on another occasion, he was again ascending the Scioto with his party in canoes, in the latter part of April, and when half a mile below the place now known as Marble Cliff Quarries, with the wind blowing down stream, they encountered a most peculiar and sickening odor, which increased as they advanced, and some of the men were absolutely overcome with nausea occasioned by the intolerable effluvia. When arriving opposite the cliff the cause was revealed, and it was found to proceed from a prodigious number of snakes, principally rattlesnakes, which, just awakened from their winter torpor, were basking in the spring sunshine. Mr. Sullivant said that unless he had seen it, he could never have imagined such a sight. Every available space was full, and the whole face of the cliff seemed to be a mass of living, writhing reptiles. It will be remembered by the early settlers of Franklin township, that the fissures and holes in the rocky bank of the river were the resorts of great numbers of snakes that came there every fall for winter quarters, and that several regular snake hunts, or rather snake killings, took place. The most famous snake den known was at the Marble Cliffs.

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There were two entrances into the rocks from two to five feet in diameter, leading into a fissure or cave of unknown extent, and the bottom part of these entrances were smooth as polished glass from the constant gliding in and out of these loathesome reptiles, which were the annoyance of the whole neighborhood as well as the especial dread of us boys, who had to go with our bags of grain to be ground at McCoy's mill, about two hundred yards above. Several times on my trips to the mill I saw the venomous reptiles sunning themselves in the road, and I always turned aside, while the horse, from some natural instinct, seemed equally averse to go near them. I have a lively recollection of one day, when mounted on three bushels of corn on the back of old "Kate," we jogged until near the mill, when the old mare gave a snort and a shy that nearly threw me off, as she discovered a huge old rattlesnake lying in the middle of the road, as if he owned all the premises. The old mare, of her own accord, gave his snakeship a wide berth, and continued to snort and exhibit uneasiness for some time, and I know I received such a fright the cold chills ran over me although it was a hot summer day. For years after the settlement of that neighborhood, frequent attempts were made to break up this resort, particularly when the premises were owned by Thomas Backus who, one cold winter, had large quantities of dry wood and brush carried into the cave, and set on fire in the spring; gunpowder was also used in an attempt to blow up this snake den, as it was universally called, and one of the blasts found vent on top of a ridge a half a mile away, and formed a sinkhole which remains until this day. One of the most efficient means was to build a hog pen early in the fall, in front of the den, and the hogs were said to have destroyed great numbers. A pair of bald eagles had a nest in a tall cedar that formerly crowned the cliff, and they also killed many of these reptiles."

While engaged in surveying, Lucas Sullivan was careful to locate some choice tracts of land in his own right. He was much attracted by the fertility of the Scioto bottoms, of which he became an extensive owner, and he was not only pleased with the fertility of its soil, and the luxuriance of its forests, but he foresaw its eligibility as a future seat of population, and here, in a grove of stately walnut trees, skirting the Indians' corn fields he, in August, 1797, laid out the town of Franklinton. The career of John Brickell, one of the first three or four white men who settled in Franklin county, was one of extraordinary adventure. Brickell arrived in Franklinton in 1797, and a few years later bought a tract of ten acres on which the Ohio Penitentiary now fronts, and there built a cabin in which he dwelt during the greater part of the remainder of his life. In 1842, the following deeply interesting sketch of his adventures, written by himself was published in the *American Pioneer*:

"I was born on the twenty-fourth of May, 1781, in Pennsylvania, near a place then known as Stewart's Crossing, on the Youhioghenny river, and, as I suppose, from what I learned in after life, about four miles from Beesontown, now Uniontown, in Fayette county. On my father's side I was of Irish, and on my mother's of German parentage. My father died when I was quite young and I went to live with an elder brother, on a pre-emption settlement, on the northeast side of the Allegheny river, about two miles from Pittsburgh. On the breaking out of the Indian War, a body of Indians collected to the number of about one hundred and fifty warriors, and spread up and down the Allegheny river about forty miles, and, by a preconcerted movement, made an attack on all the settlements along the river, for that distance, in one day. This was on the ninth of February, 1791. I was alone, clearing out a fence-row, about a quarter of a mile from the house, when an Indian came to me, and took my axe from me, and laid it upon his shoulders with his rifle, and then let down the cock of his gun which it appears he had cocked on approaching me. I had been on terms of intimacy with the Indians, and did not feel alarm at this movement. They had been about our house almost every day. He took me by the hand and pointed the direction he wanted me to go, and, although I did



NEVILLE WILLIAMS AND FAMILY

Neville Williams, the present able incumbent of the recordership of Franklin county, and a foremost member of the Democratic party in Central Ohio, is yet a young man, having been born on December 25 1861, at Chillicothe, Ohio. His father, William C. Williams, a successful physician, originally came from Hardy county, Virginia, while his mother, Elizabeth (Dun) Williams, was the daughter of George W. Dun, one of the earliest settlers of Chillicothe. The family comprised three sons and a daughter--Lun, David, Neville and Louise--and of these David died in infancy and Dun in 1894.

Neville, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Chillicothe and Clinton county, and from 1873 to 1878 engaged in farming. From the latter year until 1880 he was employed at Richland Furnace, Vinton county, Ohio, resigning to become assistant engineer in the construction of the Clover Leaf Railroad in Illinois, and later the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville Railroad in Mississippi. Returning to Ohio in 1883, Mr. Williams engaged in farming and the manufacture of drain tile in Clinton county, continuing there up to 1885, when he removed to Pleasant township, Franklin county. Here he erected a sawmill, and besides operating it, had a large farm under cultivation, and conducted both up to February, 1889, when he was appointed deputy to Recorder Robert Thompson, continuing in that capacity up to 1895. In 1894 he was nominated as candidate for Recorder against J. W. Peters but was defeated because of the Coxey agitation of that year. From April, 1895 to 1897, he held the office of Secretary to the Columbus Board of Health under the administration of the Hon. Cotton H. Allen, and in June, 1897, was again nominated as Recorder, to which office he was elected with a handsome majority. He has discharged the onerous duties of this office in such a satisfactory manner that he has been unanimously nominated for a second term.

Mr. Williams was married on December 24, 1885 to Miss Eliza Gordon, and they have had four children, three daughters and one son, of whom one, their daughter Lucinda, died in infancy. Those living and their ages are as follows: Elizabeth, 14 years; William Thurman, 12 years; Jean, 10 years.

In fraternal circles Mr. Williams holds membership in the Elks, Red Men, and Modern Woodmen of America, and his public and private record and standing are such as in every way to commend him to the confidence, esteem and good will of the community.

not know him, I concluded he only wanted me to chop something for him, and went without reluctance. We came to where he had lain all night, between two logs, without fire. I then suspected something was wrong and attempted to run; but he threw me down on my face, in which position I every moment expected to feel the stroke of the tomahawk on my head. But he had prepared a rope, with which he tied my hands behind me, and thus marched me off. After going a little distance we fell in with George Girty, son of old George Girty. He spoke English and told me what they had done. He said "White people have killed Indians, and the Indians have retaliated, and now there is war, and you are a prisoner, and we will take you to our town and make an Indian of you; you will not be killed if you go peaceably; but if you try to run away, we won't be troubled with you, but we will kill you, and take your scalp to our town." I told him I would go peaceably and give them no trouble. From thence we traveled to the crossing of Big Beaver with scarcely any food. We made a raft, and crossed late in the evening, and lay in a hole in a rock, without fire or food. They would not make fire for fear we had attracted the attention of hunters in chopping for the raft. In the morning the Indian who took me, delivered me to Girty, and departed in another direction, while Girty and I continued our course toward the Tuscarawas. We traveled all that day through hunger and cold, camped all night, and continued till about three in the afternoon of the third day since I had tasted a mouthful. I felt very indignant at Girty, and I thought if I ever got a good chance, I would kill him.

We then made a fire and Girty told me if he thought I would not run away, he would leave me by the fire, and go and kill something to eat. I told him I would not, "But," said he, to make you safe, I will tie you." He tied my hands behind my back, and tied me to a sapling, some distance from the fire. After he was gone I untied myself and lay down by the fire. In about an hour he came running back without any game. He asked me what I untied myself for. I told him I was cold. "Then you no run away?" I said no. He told me there were Indians close by and he was afraid they would find me. We then went to their camp, where there were Indians with whom I had been as intimate as with any person, and they had been frequently at our house. They were glad to see me and gave me food, the first I had eaten after crossing Beaver. They treated me very kindly. We stayed all night with them, and next morning all took up our march toward the Tuscarawas, which we reached on the second day, in the evening. Here we met the main body of hunting families and the warriors from the Allegheny, this being the rendezvous. I supposed these Indians all to be Delawares, but at that time I could not distinguish between the different tribes. Here I met with two white prisoners, Thomas Dick, and his wife, Jane. They had been our nearest neighbors. I was immediately led to the lower end of the encampment, and allowed to talk freely with them for about an hour. They informed me of the death of two of our neighbors Samuel Chapman and William Powers, who were killed by the Indians one in their house, the other near it. The Indians showed me their scalps; I knew that of Chapman, having red hair on it. The next day about ten Indians started back to Pittsburgh. Girty told me they were to pass themselves for friendly Indians, and to trade. Among these was the Indian who took me. In about two weeks they returned well laden with store goods, whisky, etc. After the traders came back the company divided; and those who came with us to Tuscarawas, and the Indian who took me marched on toward Sandusky. When we arrived within a day's journey of an Indian town, where Fort Seneca since stood, we met two warriors, going to the frontiers to war. The Indian I was with had whisky. He and the two warriors got drunk when one of the warriors fell upon me and beat me. I thought he would kill me; the night was very dark and I ran out into the woods, and lay under the side of a log. They presently missed me, and got lights to search for me.

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The Indian to whom I belonged called aloud "White man, White man!" I made no answer; but in the morning, after I saw the warriors start on their journey, I went into camp where I was much pitted on account of my bruises. Next day we arrived within a mile of the Seneca town, and encamped for the night, agreeably to their manner, to give room for their parade, or grand entrance the next day. That took place about eight o'clock in the morning. The ceremony began with a great whoop or yell. We were then met by all sorts of Indians from the town, old and young, men and women. We then called a halt, and formed two lines about twelve feet apart in the direction of the river. They made signs for me to run between the lines towards the river. I knew nothing of what they wanted and started; but I had no chance for they fell to beating me until I was bruised from head to foot. At this juncture a very big Indian came up and threw the company off me, took me by the arm and led me along through the lines with such rapidity that I scarcely touched the ground, and was not once struck after he took me, until I got to the river. Then the very ones who beat me the worst, were now the most kind and officious in washing me off, feeding me, etc., and did their utmost to cure me. I was nearly killed and did not get over it for two months. My impression is that the big Indian who rescued me was Captain Pipe, who assisted in burning Crawford. The Indian who owned me did not interfere in any way.

We stayed about two weeks at the Seneca towns. My owner took himself a wife while there, and then started with me and his wife through the Black Swamp toward the Maumee towns. At Seneca I left the Indians I had been acquainted with near Pittsburgh, and never saw or heard of them afterwards. When we arrived at the Anglaize river we met an Indian my owner called brother, to whom he gave me, and I was adopted into his family. His name was Whingwy Pooshies, or Big Cat. I lived in his family from about the first week in May, 1791, till my release in June, 1795. The squaws do nearly all the labor except hunting. They take care of the meat when brought in and stretch the skins. They plant and tend the corn; they gather and house it, assisted by young boys not able to hunt.

After the boys are at the hunting age, they are no more considered as squaws, and are kept at hunting. The men are faithful at hunting, but when at home lie lazily about, and are of little account for anything else, seldom or never assisting in domestic duties. Besides the common modes, they often practice candle hunting; and for this they sometimes made candles or tapers, when they cannot buy them. Deer come to the river to eat a kind of water grass, to get which they frequently immerse their whole head and horns. They seem to be blinded by light at night, and will suffer a canoe to float close to them. I have practised that kind of hunting much since I came to live where Columbus now is, and on one occasion killed twelve fine deer in one night. The fall after my adoption, there was a great stir in the town about an army of white men coming to fight the Indians. The squaws and boys were moved with the goods down the Maumee, and there waited the result of the battle, while the men went to war. They met St. Clair and came off victorious, loaded with the spoils of the army. Whingwy Pooshies left the spoils at the town, and came down to move us up. We then found ourselves a rich people. Whingwy's share of the spoils of the army, was two fine horses, four tents, one of them a noble marquee, which made us a fine house in which we lived the remainder of my captivity. He had also clothing in abundance and of all descriptions. I wore a soldier's coat. He had also axes, guns, and every thing necessary to make an Indian rich, and there was much joy among them. I saw no prisoners that were taken in battle, and I believe there were none taken by the Delawares. Soon after this battle another Indian and I went out hunting, and we came to a place where there lay a human skeleton stripped of the flesh, which the Indian said had been eaten by the Chippewa Indians who were in the battle.

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In the month of June 1794, three Indians and myself started on a middle-light hunting expedition. We were out about two months and on returning to the towns found them evacuated, but were not uneasy, as we supposed the Indians had gone to the foot of the Maumee Rapids to receive presents, as they were annually in the habit of doing. We encamped in the middle of a cornfield. Next morning an Indian runner came down the river and gave the alarm whoop, which is a kind of yell they use for no other purpose. The Indians answered and one went over to the runner, but immediately returned, saying the white men were upon us and we must run for our lives. We scattered like a flock of partridges, leaving our breakfast cooking on the fire. The whites saw our smoke and came to it, and just missed me, as I passed them in my flight through the corn. They took the whole of our two month's work, breakfast, jerked skins and all. Wayne was then only about four miles from us and the vanguard right among us. The boy that was with us in the hunting expedition, and I kept on the trail of the Indians till we overtook them, but the other two Indians of the party did not get with us until we got to Maumee Rapids. Three days after we arrived, Wayne's spies came right into camp among us. I afterwards saw the survivors. Their names were Miller, McClelland, May, Wells, Mahaffy, and one other whose name I forget. They came into the camp boldly and fired on the Indians. Miller got wounded in the shoulder; May was chased by the Indians to the smooth rock in the bed of the river, where his horse fell. He was taken prisoner and the rest escaped. May was taken to camp. The Indians knew him; he had formerly been a prisoner among them, and had escaped. They said to him: "We know you; you speak Indian language; you are not content to live with us. Tomorrow we take you to that tree; we will tie you up and make a mark on your breast, and we will try what Indians can shoot nearest it."

It so turned out. The next day they tied him up, made a mark on his breast, and riddled his body with bullets, shooting at least fifty into him. Thus ended poor May. A battle took place the day following this event, in which many Delawares were killed, and the rest forced to retreat. All our means of support were cut off, and we had to winter at the mouth of Swan creek, about where Toledo now stands. We were entirely dependent on the British, and they did not half supply us. The starving condition of the Indians made them exasperated at the British, and they concluded to make a treaty with the Americans. They found the latter agreeable and an exchange of prisoners was agreed upon. On the breaking up of spring the Indians delivered me into the hands of the Americans. I learned the Delaware language, and can speak it as well as the English. It was June, 1795, that I parted with Whingwy Pooshies. In 1797, I came to this place, that is now Columbus, and have resided here ever since, enjoying good health. It has never cost me a dollar in my life for medical aid, and without ever wearing anything like a stocking inside of my moccasins, shoes or boots, from the time I went among the Indians to this day, and I can say my feet were never cold.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1842.

JOHN BRICKELL.

Jeremiah Armstrong bought a lot on High street, on the founding of Columbus, on which he kept, for many years, one of the principal hotels of the town. His first sign was "The Indian Chief," afterwards the "Red Lion." His son, Harrison Armstrong, took his name from General William H. Harrison, who was frequently his guest.

In the first years of the century everything in the way of supplies had to be brought up the valley in canoes, or on packhorses, from the Ohio. One of the necessary articles most difficult to obtain, was salt, the great scarcity and cost of which impelled Mr. Sullivant to resort to an expedient for its manufacture. He knew that the deer resorted in great numbers to the lick on the river below Franklinton, and he had observed, when encamped there some years be-

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fore strong evidences that Indians made salt in that place. The work was vigorously prosecuted, and the lick cleaned out, when it appeared that a feeble stream or spring of weak salt-water came to the surface at the edge of the river. A wooden curb was inserted, which kept out a large portion of the fresh and surface water. The salt water was gathered into long and large wooden troughs hollowed out from huge trees, and with the aid of common iron kettles and long continued boiling, a limited quantity of rather poor salt was obtained; but when a road was opened along Zane's Trace, from Wheeling to Lancaster, and thence to Franklinton, it furnished greater facilities for procuring salt, and this well was abandoned.

Explanation should here be made of this "Zane's Trace." In 1797 the Government contracted with one Zane to mark a trail from the present site of Wheeling, West Virginia, through the Ohio Wilderness to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky. For this service Mr. Zane was to have three sections of the public land, to be selected by himself. Assisted by some Indians, whom he employed as guides, he proceeded to survey a practicable route, which was marked by "blazing" forest trees, and was thenceforward known as Zane's Trace. It crossed the Muskingum and Hocking at the points where now rise the cities of Zanesville and Lancaster, and was afterward extended from Lancaster to Franklinton. For many years it was the only route through the Ohio Wilderness. The arterial roads and railways by which it has since been superseded have attested the wisdom of its location. The Zanesville and Maysville turnpike is said to follow its path very nearly from the Muskingum to Chillicothe. Mr. Zane further evinced his sagacity by selecting his land at the points where now stand the cities of Lancaster, Zanesville and Wheeling.

The first proprietors and settlers of Columbus were too much occupied with their own immediate interests, to attend much to the work of improving or even clearing the streets and alleys, and for several years these remained almost as much impeded by stumps, logs, and trees, as when in their original state. By degrees, however, they were cleared by the inhabitants, for firewood and building purposes, and in or about the year 1816 a subscription of \$200 or more was raised and appropriated for the final removal of the remaining obstructions out of High street.

For the first few years, Columbus, though only a rough spot in the woods, improved rapidly. Emigrants flowed in, from all quarters apparently, and the improvements and general business of the community kept pace with the increase in population.

The first market house was erected in 1814, by voluntary contributions of property holders in the vicinity of its location. It was a substantial frame, of about fifty feet in length, and proportionate width and height, and situated in the middle of High street, immediately south of Rich street. It continued there until after the town became incorporated. Immediately after the incorporation, the subject of a new market hall and a suitable location, was discussed. Rich street, Town street, State street and Broad street, were all proposed as sites. Property holders on Broad street were strenuous in favor of it, arguing its greater width than any other street, and drawing the inference therefrom, that it must have been designed in the plan of the town, as the place for the market house. Joseph Miller, who bought and erected the building later occupied as the Buckeye House, as early as 1816, it is said, was influenced in his purchase, and made large improvements, in the confident belief that the market house would be established nearly in front of his house. But, about a year later, a site on State street was determined on and, pursuant to contract with the town council, a two-storied building was erected by John Shields. The lower part was used as a market, and in return for erecting the building, Mr. Shields retained the upper floor, which he divided into two large rooms. One of these was used as a printing office, and the other was for a time used to hold religious services in. After some years he sold out to John Young, and



CONRAD HERMAN.

Realty in and about the Capital City has for years been steadily growing in value and importance, and some of the foremost citizens are engaged as operators in this line.

Mr. Conrad Herman has long been a well-known member of the real estate fraternity, and he makes his office headquarters at No. 350 1-2 South High street.

Mr. Herman was born in that European republic, Switzerland, on June 22, 1844, the son of Barbara (Schenk) Herman and Francis Herman, who was engaged in the grocery trade. The family consisted of three daughters and two sons, all of whom are living, with the exception of one son.

Conrad Herman attended the schools of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and came to Columbus thirty-six years ago, since which he has made this his permanent home. For twenty-four years he has resided on the South Side, and for about one-half of that period has made his residence at the corner of Columbus and High streets.

Mr. Herman began his business career as a clerk in the employ of a railroad company, and afterward became book keeper. He is a firm believer in and supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, and for four years was United States Gauger in this city. He has long been actively identified with real estate movements in Columbus, and was secretary of the Teutonia Building and Loan Association, also the German Building and Loan Association, both of which organizations have gone out of existence, being of the terminating kind of such institutions. The plan of that kind of associations if carried out unchanged made it impracticable to accept new members, the original members ceasing to be members after the amount of their stock was paid to them in full.

He is now secretary of the Allemania Building and Loan Association, a position his ample experience and ability enables him to fill in the most efficient manner. Personally, on his own account, he conducts a general real estate business in all its branches, and is an expert judge of the values of real estate, improved or unimproved, both city and suburban. He is also a conveyancer of Real Estate, and Notary Public.

On October 15, 1868, Mr. Herman was married to Miss Helena Walther Mithoff, who has borne him four children, none of whom, unfortunately, now survive.

Mr. Herman is active in fraternal circles, being a Mason, Old Fellow, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Liederkränz Singing Society, and is one of the most highly regarded citizens of the Capital City.

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by him the rooms were appropriated to amusement. The first billiard table in the town was in the upper part of this market house. About 1830 the council bought out Young's interest and the building was removed.

As before stated, during its early years, the infant Capital of Ohio improved rapidly. But this happy state of affairs did not continue for more than eight or nine years. It was about 1820 that, owing to the failure of two of the original proprietors, McLaughlin and Johnston, and of many other owners of real estate in the town, numerous lots were offered at public sale by the United States Marshal and the Sheriff of Franklin county. Money was scarce, and the lots would not sell at the required two-thirds of their appraised value. As a consequence they were reappraised and again offered. This process was repeated until lots which had a few years before been considered worth two and three hundred dollars, were "knocked down" at ten and twenty dollars, and in the less central parts of the town, at even seven and eight dollars. This great depreciation of real estate served to depress business in general, and the evil was further enhanced by the springing up of questions of title.

It was in 1822 or 1823 that the title to Lyne Starling's half section, on which Columbus was in part located, began to be disputed. The general government had originally granted that half section to one Allen, a refugee from the British North American provinces in the time of the Revolution. The grantee conveyed it to his son, by whom it was mortgaged, and, under this mortgage it was sold to Lyne Starling.

The heirs of Allen the elder disputed Starling's title, taking exception to the sale made by the elder Allen to his son, and questioning the authentication of the son's mortgage. They especially excepted to Starling's title under the mortgage sale, on the ground that there was no evidence to show that an appraisement of the land had been made as required by the statutes of Ohio. Ejectment suits were instituted, both in the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in the United States Circuit Court, against the holders of the best improved and most valuable lots in the disputed tract. Mr. Starling, who had warranted the title to the purchasers of the lots, defended these suits, and secured the aid of the most eminent legal lights of the day. He engaged as his attorney, Henry Clay, who was then practicing in the United States Courts at Columbus, but Mr. Clay, having been in the spring of 1825, appointed Secretary of State, under the administration of John Quincy Adams, could not attend to the cases, and, in lieu of him, Mr. Starling engaged Henry Baldwin, then of Pittsburgh, by whom the defense was conducted with signal ability. Litigation and the attendant "law's delays," caused the taking up of a large amount of time, but, finally, in 1826, a decision was rendered sustaining the validity of the Starling title. No sooner had the dispute as to the title to Starling's half section been settled, when a claim was presented against Kerr & McLaughlin's half section. The latter gentlemen had purchased from one Strowbridge, and the claim was based on an alleged defect in Strowbridge's deed, which was executed, not by the grantor in person, but by an agent or attorney in fact, who stated in the conveyance that he signed and sealed it *for* Strowbridge, instead of saying that Strowbridge had executed it *by* him, the agent. Therefore it was contended by the claimants that the deed was not Strowbridge's, but that of the agent, who claimed no title. Some one having obtained a quit claim from Strowbridge's heirs, brought suits in ejectment against the occupants of the most valuable lots in the Kerr & McLaughlin tract. But this proceeding was checkmated by a suit in chancery to quiet the title, entered in 1827. The title of Kerr & McLaughlin was held to be valid, and thus ended all disputes as to the validity of the titles of the original proprietors and founders of Columbus.

Having thus observed how the claims set up against proprietary titles of lands in Columbus came to naught, it is timely here to briefly note the final outcome of the business and lives of the four original proprietors of a little

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town struggling into life out of the depths of a dense forest, now one of the foremost cities, and the prosperous capital of a great state.

John Kerr left a young family and a large fortune at his death in 1823, but the estate was soon dissipated after his decease.

Alexander McLaughlin, who had taken rank as one of the wealthiest men in the state, failed in business in 1820, and never afterward retrieved his fallen fortune. He supported himself in later life by teaching a common country school. Though a man of large intelligence, with a fine business education and qualifications, he had entered so deeply into speculation, that the depreciation of real estate which occurred in 1820, rendered him totally unable to meet the obligations he had incurred, and his extensive landed estate was sacrificed under the hammer. His death took place in 1832.

James Johnston failed in business about the same time, and from the same cause that shattered the fortune of McLaughlin. He left Columbus in 1820, and resided in Pittsburgh the residue of his life. He died in the summer of 1842 at a very advanced age.

Lyne Starling survived all other three proprietors by several years, and was the wealthiest of them all. In 1819-20 he made an extended pleasure tour through Europe, and on his return spent the remainder of his days chiefly in Columbus. He was a bachelor. His demise occurred in the fall of 1848, at the age of sixty-five. About six years previous to his decease he donated thirty-five thousand dollars for the founding of a medical college in Columbus and upon this basis an institution was founded which still bears the name of Starling Medical College, in honor of its principal donor.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Under the Constitution of 1802 the Common Pleas or County Judges were chosen by the General Assembly and were called Associate Judges. By the act of April 16, 1803, it was made the duty of these judges to establish townships and fix their boundaries, to appoint certain officers, and to discharge various other duties now performed by county commissioners. The first Common Pleas Judges appointed for Franklin county were John Dill, David Jamison and Joseph Foos, of whom the first named was the president or chief judge. This court appointed Lucas Sullivant as its clerk, and, on May 10, 1803, proceeded to divide the county into four townships, two east and two west of the Scioto. The eastern townships were named Harrison and Liberty, the western Franklin and Darby. At the same sitting of the Court an election of justices of the peace was ordered to take place on the twenty-first day of the ensuing June. In pursuance of this order the following justices were chosen on the day appointed: In Franklin township, Zachariah Stephen and James Marshall; in Darby, Josiah Ewing; in Harrison, William Bennett; in Liberty, Joseph Hunter and Ezra Brown. On the same day, Ohio elected Jeremiah Morrow as her first Representative in Congress. The vote of Franklin county, cast at that election, as canvassed and reported by Lucas Sullivant, David Jamison and Joseph Foos, shows the following aggregate, by townships: Franklin, 59; Darby, 22; Harrison, 21; Liberty, 28; total 130. Many extracts from the proceedings of the first Common Pleas Court of Franklin county were made by Lucas Sullivant, among the most interesting being the following:

"At a meeting of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, on the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, present the Honorable John Dill, Esq., First Associate, and David Jamison, Esq., Second Associate Judges of said Court. Ordered that the rates of tavern license in Franklinton be four dollars a year. Ordered that a license be granted William Domigan, Sr., to keep tavern in his own house in Franklinton until the next Court of Common Pleas for Franklin county, and afterward until he can renew his license. Ordered that license be

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granted to Joseph Foos to keep a tavern at the house occupied by him in Franklinton for the accommodation of travelers until the next Court of Common Pleas for Franklin county, and afterward until the license can be renewed. Adjourned without delay.

Test,

LUCAS SULLIVANT,
Clerk.

Other interesting extracts are as follows:

Ordered that there be paid unto Jeremiah McLene, who was appointed by the Legislature of the State of Ohio as one of the commissioners to fix the permanent seat of justice in this county, (Franklin) the sum of fifteen dollars, it being a compensation for his services as aforesaid six days, and his additional service in writing and circulating the notices, as required by law. Ordered, that there be paid unto James Ferguson, who was appointed one of the commissioners to fix the permanent seat of justice in this county (Franklin) the sum of twelve dollars, it being a compensation for his services as a commissioner aforesaid six days. [A similar order was made out to William Creighton.] Ordered, that there be allowed and paid to Joseph Foos, Esq., as follows: Four dollars expended by him for the reception of the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin county at September term, 1803; also the sum of one dollar and fifty cents expended by him in conveying the election box, and a volume of the laws of the State to the house of election in Darby township prior to the twenty-first of June as required by law; also the sum of three dollars paid by him to James Marshall, Esq., for bringing from the printing office part of the number of volumes of laws of this State as was allowed by law for Franklin county; and which was brought for the use of all the different townships; all the sum of two dollars which he paid for the use of the election boxes made use of at the last election in this county. Ordered, that there be paid to John Blair, lister of taxable property in Franklin township, the sum of six dollars and forty-nine cents, it being the compensation in full this day claimed by him before this Court for services in taking the list aforesaid, and also the list of enumeration in said township, and three miles in making return. Ordered, that four dollars be appropriated for the purpose of completing the election boxes in this county, agreeably to the requisition of law. Ordered, that there be allowed for wolf and panther scalps as follows to-wit: For any wolf or panther scalp any person shall kill under six months old, one dollar; for every wolf or panther that is above six months, two dollars. The proceedings respecting any wolf or panther scalp to be particularly and pointedly regulated by the law passed by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the territory of the United States northeast of the Ohio river, entitled, an act to encourage the killing of wolves and panthers, passed ninth of January, 1802; said law to be complied with in every respect, except the price given for scalps, which shall be as before mentioned in this order; and the holders of any certificate for such scalps shall be paid out of the county treasury as soon as the tax for 1804 shall be levied and collected and not before. Ordered, that there be paid unto Adam Hosack, sheriff of this county, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for summoning the grand jury for January term, 1804. Ordered, that there be a jail built immediately for the use of this county, on the following plan, to-wit: Of logs twelve feet long and eighteen inches diameter, with two sides hewed down so as to make a face of eight inches, and to be let down dovetailing so as to make the logs fit close together, to be seven feet at least between the lower and upper floors, which floor is to be of timber of like thickness, with three sides hewed so as to let them lie entirely close, and to be smooth on the face of the lower floor, and the upper floor to show an even face in manner on the lower side, and to have two rounds of logs at least, of like timbers above the upper floor; then to have a cabin roof (made of clapboards held down by timbers laid transversely in lines about three feet apart) well put on, a door cut out two feet eight inches wide and prepared in a workmanlike

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manner, to hang the shutter of the door, which shutter was to be made in a strong and sufficient and workmanlike manner of plank two inches thick. There are to be two windows, eight inches by ten inches wide, made in said prison house, which windows are to be secured by two bars of iron one inch square sufficiently let in, in each window, the corners closely sawed or cut down. Ordered, (session of March 24, 1804) that there be paid to Joseph Parks and Samuel McElvain, each, three dollars out of the county treasury, for three days' services in viewing of a road from Franklinton to Newark. Ordered, that there be paid unto David Pugh and John Hoskins, each, two dollars and a quarter out of the county treasury for three days' services in carrying the chain on the view of the road from Franklinton to Newark. Ordered, that there be paid to Samuel Smith four dollars and fifty cents for three days' services in surveying the road from Franklinton to Newark, as per return of survey. Ordered, that there be paid out of the county treasury to Lucas Sullivan, eighty dollars, for the building of the jail, in Franklinton, for the county. Ordered, that Lucas Sullivan be appointed surveyor to attend the viewers of the road from Franklinton to Springfield, and to survey and return a plat thereof, of that part which had not been viewed. Ordered, that there be paid unto John Dill, Esq., eight dollars out of the county treasury, cash by him advanced to purchase a lock for the jail of Franklin county. Adjourned. Lucas Sullivan, clerk.

The county jail ordered in the foregoing proceedings was built at a cost of eighty dollars. It was burned down not a great while afterward. There is no record that stocks and a whipping post were provided in connection with it, although an early tradition so states, and was corroborated by the customs of the times. Under the territorial government the use of such implements of punishment began as early as 1788, and in 1792 the judges passed a law directing that the stocks, whipping post and pillory, as well as a jail and courthouse, should be erected in every county. In defiance of the Ordinance of 1787, forbidding slavery, a law was passed August 15, 1795, providing that a non-paying debtor might be subjected to servitude for a period of seven years on demand of his creditor, and similar laws were enacted in 1802. The courts of Franklin county met in hired rooms until 1807-8, when a courthouse was erected under their supervision. It was built of brick manufactured from the clay of one of the ancient mounds of the neighborhood. A brick jail, Arthur O'Harra, contractor, was built about the same time, situated a few rods northeast of the courthouse. These buildings continued to be used until the county seat was removed to Columbus in 1821. After that, the courthouse was used, for some time, as a schoolhouse. It remained standing until 1873, when it was torn away, and the new Franklinton school building was erected on its site.

THE FRANKLIN DRAGOONS

This military company, which acted as the escort of President Monroe, on the occasion of his visit to Columbus in 1817, was organized in the time of the War of 1812, and continued until 1833, when it was disbanded. During its continuance it was commanded by six different captains, all men of mark in their time, and all now passed off the stage. Following are brief sketches of each, in the order of their services.

The first, Joseph Vance, enjoyed the reputation of being a fine officer, and was in the service, in different grades of rank, during the greater part of the war. Being one of the early settlers of the county, his interests were always identified with those of the infant settlements. He married in Franklinton in 1805, and was a resident of the county the remainder of his life. He was for many years the county surveyor and one of the leading citizens of the time. His death took place in 1824.

Abram J. McDowell was one of the many contributions of Kentucky, to her northern sister across the Ohio river. Having served through the War of



ROBERT E. SHELDON.

Robert E. Sheldon was born in Tiffin, Ohio, on June 1, 1845, the son of Thomas H. and Martha (Uncles) Sheldon. His father died about 50 years ago, when the subject of this sketch was seven years old. His mother, who still survives, is now Mrs. William Merion, of Columbus. There is but one other child in the family living, Mrs. John S. Roberts, wife of a Columbus druggist, now deceased.

Robert E. attended the common school at an early age, and began work when but 11 years old. He was clerk for John McIntyre, a Columbus grocer, for one year; clerk for Smith & Conrad, hatters, one year; clerk for Dwight, Stone & Co., retail dry goods, four years, after which he was employed as house and traveling salesman for the wholesale dry goods house of Kelton, Bancroft & Co. In 1869 he entered the employ of Millers Green & Joyce, who had at that time the quarters now occupied by Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., No. 115 North High street, of which firm Mr. Sheldon has long been a partner. In 1876 he became a partner with Green, Joyce & Co., retired from Green, Joyce & Co., in 1885, joining Miles & Bancroft, the firm becoming Miles, Bancroft & Sheldon, and the latter were succeeded by the present firm, of which Mr. Sheldon's son, Butler Sheldon, is also a partner. This is one of the foremost dry goods houses in Central Ohio, employs over 60 hands and a dozen traveling men, and its trade operations extend throughout Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia.

On February 24, 1869, Mr. Sheldon was married to Miss Mary E. Butler, now deceased, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are living. On February 27th, 1900, Mr. Sheldon was united to Miss Sarah F. Hanford, of Columbus, and they have a beautiful residence at No. 683 East Broad street. Mr. Sheldon's children are: Mrs. Flora S. Bush, Butler Sheldon; Hattie Sheldon; Mrs. Mary Sheldon Hoster, wife of the prominent Columbus brewer; Robert Sheldon, aged 17, graduate of the Central High School, who will enter the Ohio State University, and Thomas H. Sheldon, aged 12.

Mr. Sheldon is one of the foremost representative men of Columbus, and has ever been active in promoting the city's welfare. He is a member of the Columbus Board of Trade, was its vice president one term and director two terms, is a director of the Hayden-Clinton National Bank, president of the Columbus Terminal and Transfer Railway, president of the Columbus Railway Co., member of the Masonic Order, Columbus and Arlington Clubs, and is affiliated politically with the Republican party.

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1812, he settled, soon after its close, in Franklinton. His wife was Eliza Lord, one of the Starling family, so widely known in Kentucky and Ohio. He is represented as being a Kentucky gentleman of the old school, aristocratic in all his notions, refined and educated, but regarded by many as haughty in his manners, and perhaps, on that very account, never acquiring wealth. He was the father of the distinguished general, Irwin McDowell, who was born in Franklinton, October 25, 1818. At the head of his troop, he was afterward promoted to the rank of colonel, which title he bore through life. Notwithstanding the charge of haughtiness, he was a man of free and jovial disposition and always had many warm friends. He held the office of clerk of the courts and county recorder for many years, and was afterward mayor of Columbus. He died in 1844, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Robert Brotherton was the third commander of this popular troop, and, like his predecessors, promoted to the rank of colonel. He was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, came to Franklinton in early youth, and resided in the county ever after. He married a daughter of Captain Hooker, a family of high respectability. Of a mild and sociable disposition, he became very popular without any apparent effort on his part. He filled the difficult and unpleasant office of sheriff for two terms, (eight years), with peculiar ease and kindness, and was never charged with injustice or oppression. He died in November, 1837, aged about forty-five years.

Philo H. Olmstead was born in the township of Simsbury, Hartford county, Connecticut, in February, 1793. His father, Francis Olmstead, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was with the army that captured Burgoyne. In 1808, he came to Ohio with his family, settling at first at Blendon Four Corners, where his father owned a large tract of land. After assisting his father two years in improving his land, he, at the solicitation of Colonel James Kilbourne, entered the printing office of the Western Intelligencer, a paper just started at Worthington. He became one of the proprietors of that paper, which was removed to Columbus in 1814, the name being changed to Ohio State Journal. He continued his connection with the Journal until after 1830, when he became a merchant. In July, 1817, he was married to Sarah Philips, from Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and they had a family of ten children. He died in 1870, aged seventy-seven.

Joseph McElvain was promoted to the rank of colonel in the Ohio militia, like his predecessors, in the command of the Dragoons, and he was distinguished by this title through life. Colonel McElvain was one of the first residents of Franklin county, coming here with his father and family when a child, and spending the remainder of his life here. He was in turn farmer, merchant, hotel keeper and public officer. He was for many years an assistant in the Ohio Penitentiary, held the office of county treasurer four years, and was also superintendent of the county infirmary. He died suddenly on February seventh, 1858.

David Taylor was the last of the captains of this noted company. A sketch of his life is given elsewhere in this volume.

A prominent early citizen, Doctor Samuel Parsons, father of Hon. George M. Parsons, whose name was a foremost one in Columbus for many years, was a native of Reading, Connecticut. He acquired his profession in his native state, removed to the West a young and unmarried man, and arrived at Franklinton on the first day of the year, 1811, where he located and commenced practice. In 1816 he removed to Columbus, where he continued to practice until the last few years of his life, when he retired. As a physician he acquired a high reputation; in 1833, he was, without solicitation on his part, elected a Representative from Franklin county to the State Legislature, where he served with ability, and he was also, for a number of years, president of the Franklin branch of the State Bank of Ohio.

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Gustavus Swan was born in Sharon, New Hampshire, July 15, 1787. He met with many severe struggles with poverty, but managed to acquire the profession of the law. He set out for Ohio on horseback in April, 1810, and in the ensuing May arrived at Marietta, bringing with him fifteen hundred dollars, which he loaned to a friend and lost. He was not dismayed by this misfortune, his belief being that a young man's best capital with which to begin active life is good morals, a liberal education, and the fear of starvation. In 1811 he settled permanently in Franklinton, being led to this decision by the belief that the State seat of government would be located at the forks of the Scioto. He opened a law office in Franklinton, served as a volunteer in the War of 1812, and in 1814 moved to Columbus, where he subsequently became one of its most influential citizens.

Lyne Starling, whom we have already noted as being one of the wealthiest property owners of Columbus, was born in Kentucky, December 27, 1784, and came to Franklinton, by invitation of his brother-in-law, Lucas Sullivant, in 1805. Having served as an assistant in the office of the clerk of the courts at Frankfort, he soon became a useful helper in the official duties of Mr. Sullivant, then clerk of the court at Franklinton. He afterward became the clerk himself, holding the office for many years. Induced by a taste for business to renounce official station, he became a partner in trade with Mr. Sullivant, established a flourishing store, and was first to venture cargoes of produce in decked flatboats down the Scioto to New Orleans. When the War of 1812 broke out, he became a commissary for the Northwestern army under General Harrison. His personal presence was imposing, his height six feet, six inches, his carriage graceful and his dress faultless in the style of a gentleman of the old Virginia school. Of him a contemporary of his said: "He was emphatically a great man. He arrived at conclusions and was acting upon them, while ordinary minds were contemplating at premises. It was this peculiar superiority which rendered his efforts in business so uniformly successful, and which enabled him, before reaching the meridian of life, to amass one of the largest fortunes which have been accumulated in the west."

In spite of the fact that his wealth and dignity made him seem aristocratic to the popular mind, Mr. Starling was a man of generous impulses. Judge Gustavus Swan, himself a man of uncommon ability, paid him this tribute: "Before the progress of disease had undermined his constitution, and a shattered nervous system had rendered his days wretched, Mr. Starling was amiable, frank, confiding, social and manly, wholly disinterested in his friendships, charitable to the frailties of others, and only severe upon his own. The poor and necessitous never applied to him in vain, and he was as far from avarice as any man that ever lived. His mind had no grasp for small things, and when he relieved, it was no calculating or grudging bounty." Joseph Sullivant relates this anecdote of Lyne Starling: "I was once in his room when Edward Starling was visiting him. He was lying on his bed and had just made rather a boasting statement as to his wealth, when, turning to his brother, he said: 'Edmund, that is pretty well for the fool of the family, is it not?' 'Yes,' said Edmund, 'but I don't understand about the fool.' Lyne continued: 'Do you recollect hearing of old Mrs. Doake in Virginia, who used to do the weaving for the family?' Edmund assented, and Lyne said 'When I was a boy I went with my mother to carry some yarn to Mrs. Doake, and, being very bashful, did not enter the house, but stood outside the door, where I heard distinctly every word that was said. The old woman was very particular in her inquiries about every member of the family, and wound up by saying, and how is that poor simpleton, Lyne?' We all laughed, as he did also, saying: 'Well, after all, I think the fool of the family has done pretty well; but the fact is, that speech has stuck in my craw for fifty years.' Whether this speech of the old weaver had stimulated him

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through life, or in any way influenced his career cannot be known, but, peculiarly, he was the most successful member of his family."

A notable man who came to Franklinton in 1805, was Doctor Lincoln Goodale, who did many excellent things for the community, his foremost act being the presentation of Goodale Park to Columbus. Dr. Goodale was a son of Major Nathan Goodale, one of the "minute men" of the War of Independence. At the first outbreak of that war, in 1775, Major Goodale quitted his farm near Brookfield, Massachusetts, and enlisted in the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry. He fought brilliantly in a number of battles, was twice wounded and suffered the horrors of the Jersey Prisonship, at New York, while, for a time in captivity. After the war he removed west, arriving at Marietta, Ohio, on July 2, 1788, and in April, 1789, he settled at Belpre. There he assisted in building stockades for defense against the Indians, and became an officer of militia, by appointment of Governor St. Clair. His subsequent fate is illustrative of the perils of pioneer life at that time on the Ohio frontier. In his "Pioneer History," speaking of the events of this period, S. P. Hildreth says: "On the first day of March, 1793, the Belpre colony met with the most serious loss it had yet felt from its Indian enemies, in the captivity and ultimate death of Major Goodale. On that day he was at work on a new clearing on his farm, distant about forty or fifty rods from the garrison, hauling rail timber with a yoke of oxen from the edge of the woods which bordered on a new field. It lay back of the first bottom on the edge of the plain, in open view of the station. An Irishman, named John Magee, was at work digging or grubbing out the roots of the bushes and small saplings on the slope of the plain, as it descends on to the slope of the bottom, but out of sight of Major Goodale. The Indians made so little noise in their assault that John did not hear them. The first notice of the disaster was the view of the oxen, seen from the garrison, standing quietly with no one near them. An hour or more they were observed still in the same place, when suspicion arose that some disaster had happened to Mr. Goodale. One of the men was called and sent to learn what had happened. John was still busy at his work, unconscious of any alarm. In the edge of the woods there was a thin layer of snow on which he soon saw moose-sin tracks. It was now evident that Indians had been there, and had taken Goodale prisoner, as no blood was seen on the ground. They followed the trail some distance but soon lost it. The next day a party of rangers went out, but returned after a fruitless search. The river at this time was nearly at full bank and less danger was apprehended on that account; it was also in the season for Indians to approach the settlements. The uncertainty of his condition left room for the imagination to fancy everything horrible in his fate; more terrible to bear than the actual knowledge of his death. Great was the distress of Mrs. Goodale and the children, overwhelmed with this unexpected calamity. Their loss threw a deep gloom over the whole community; as no man was more highly valued, neither was there any one whose counsel and influence were equally prized by the settlement. He was in fact the life and soul of this isolated community, and left a vacancy that no other man could fill. At the treaty of 1795, when the captives were given up by the Indians, some intelligence was obtained of nearly all the persons taken prisoners from this part of Ohio, but none of the fate of Major Goodale. About the year 1799, Colonel Forrest Meeker, since a citizen of Delaware county, and well acquainted with the family of Major Goodale, and the circumstances of this event, when at Detroit on business, fell in company with three Indians, who related to him the particulars of their taking a man prisoner, at Belpre, in the spring of 1793. Their description of his personal appearance left no doubt on the mind of Colonel Meeker of its being Major Goodale. They stated that a party of eight Indians were watching the settlement for mischief, and as they lay concealed on the side of the hill back of the plain, they heard a man driving or "talking to his oxen", as they expressed it. After carefully examining his movements, they

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saw him leave his work and go to the garrison in the middle of the day. Knowing that he would return soon, they secreted themselves in the edge of the woods, and while he was occupied with his work, sprang out and seized upon him before he was aware of their presence, or could make any defense, threatening him with death if he made a noise or resisted. After securing him with thongs they commenced a hasty retreat, intending to take him to Detroit, and get a large ransom. Somewhere on the Miami or at Sandusky, he fell sick and could not travel, and he finally died of his sickness. A Mrs. Whittaker, wife of a storekeeper and trader with the Indians at Sandusky, has since related the same account. That the Indians left him at her house, where he died of a disease like a pleurisy, without having received any very ill usage from his captors, other than the means necessary to prevent his escape. This is probably a correct account of his fate; and, although his fate was a melancholy one, among strangers, and far away from the sympathy and care of his friends, yet it is a relief to know he did not perish at the stake, or by the tomahawks of the savages".

Doctor Goodale well remembered being stationed, when a boy on the farm at Belpre, to watch for the approach of Indians while his father and assistants were at work in the fields. When he came to Franklinton, he brought with him his widowed mother, and engaged in the practice of medicine, which profession he had studied in the office of Doctor Leonard Jewett at Belpre. But the trade of the frontier was at that time so profitable that he was soon drawn into mercantile business and opened a store, which he conducted with great success. Part of his stock consisted of drugs and medicines, for which there was a great demand. Meanwhile he gave to the poor his services as a physician free of charge. Like other business men of Franklinton, he made large investments in the lands of the vicinity, and reaped therefrom a liberal profit. He enlisted as a volunteer in the War of 1812, became an assistant surgeon in Colonel, afterward Governor McArthur's regiment, and was taken captive at Hull's surrender and sent to Malden. He was afterward exchanged at Cleveland.

In 1611, according to Judge Swan, there was neither church, nor school house, nor pleasure carriage in Franklin county, nor was there a bridge over any stream within the compass of a hundred miles. Goods were imported principally from Philadelphia, in wagons, and our exports, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs, carried themselves to market. The mails were brought to us once a week on horseback, if not prevented by high water. There was not in the county a chair for every two persons, nor a knife and fork for every four. The proportion of rough population was very large. With that class, to say that he would fight, was to praise a man, and it was against him if he refused to drink. Aged persons and invalids, however, were respected and protected, and could avoid drinking and fighting with impunity; but even they could not safely interfere to interrupt a fight. There was one virtue that of hospitality, not confined to any one class."

The vicissitudes of these early settlers were manifold. On the arrival of an intending settler from the East, he first chose a spot for a clearing, then girdled the larger trees, and cut down and burned the smaller ones. Corn was then planted by cutting holes in the ground with a hoe or an axe, and dropping a few kernels into each cavity. When buckwheat was sown, it was necessary to watch it at the ripening season, to keep the wild turkeys from destroying it. In Blendon township, in 1807, the wild deer were accustomed to come into the clearing around the family cabin of a settler to browse on the branches of the fallen trees. The settler was a soldier of the War of Independence, and had brought with him the long rifle he had used in the battle of Bunker Hill. With this weapon, rested on the comb of the roof, he frequently



MICHAEL HALM



MRS MARY HALM

MICHAEL HALM

Brotherlin, and continued it until 1864, under the firm name and style of Brotherlin, Halm & Company.

In 1864 Mr. Brotherlin died, and his interest in the firm was purchased by Mr. John H. Ford, and its style was Halm, Ford & Stage. This firm was dissolved in 1865, and Mr. Halm continued the business with Mr. Charles C. Bellows, who put in \$3,000 capital, under the firm name Halm & Bellows. A little later the late C. P. L. Butler put \$12,000 capital into the concern and the title of the firm was changed to Halm, Bellows and Butler, continuing until 1883, at which time Mr. Butler sold out to his associates who incorporated the Halm & Bellows Furniture Company and continued until 1892, when they were succeeded by McAllister, Mohler & Company.

Since that time Mr. Halm has lived in comparative retirement still taking an active interest, however, in the public and business affairs of the city. He was married on the 14th of March 1844, to Miss Mary Markley, and they have reared a family of three sons and three daughters, who have proved themselves worthy the care and affection of their parents.

Mr. Halm is a thorough Republican, a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and for many years ably represented the Fourth Ward in the City Council, being one of its strongest and ablest members, progressive in all his ideas and doing much for the up-building of Columbus. As a manufacturer he was not only successful but added much to the fame of Columbus as the centre of the furniture trade, his wares having a wide sale far beyond the confines of the city, county, and state. In every relation of life he has proven himself an A-1 man, and his adopted city is justly and properly proud of him. He has resided since 1848 at the homestead, 198 East Mound street.

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shot the deer by moonlight, from the top of his cabin. The surrounding forest was very dense, the trees very large, logs and swamps frequent, and of roads there were none. The family obtained its first supplies of corn from Pickaway county, in exchange for baskets manufactured at the home fireside. Night seldom failed to bring visitations of wolves, howling dismally. Sometimes, to make their musical powers more impressive, these serenaders, gathered in a circle around the cabin. Cows and other stock were permitted to range at will in the woods, where they were hunted up and driven home in the evening. The animals hunted for the "salt licks," and in doing so would sometimes wander away for several miles. On one occasion a neighborhood damsel got over the creek, while driving the cows home, by holding on to the caudal extremity of one of the animals and making it swim. "She didn't get very wet," observes the historian of the event, "There wasn't much on her to wet, only a linen frock."

Few frontier housekeepers were so fortunate as to possess any porcelain dishes. The table utensils were mainly articles of wood or pewter. Knives and forks were rarities. Baking was done by spreading the meal dough on a clean board and placing it before the fire, under watch of one of the younger members of the family.

Eastern made fabrics were so scarce and expensive as to be beyond the reach of most of the settlers. Deerskin, flax and the fibre of the nettle were, therefore, used in the fireside manufacture of materials for clothing. By the mixture of flax and wool, when wool could be obtained, a coarse cloth was made, called "linsey-woolsey." "Sheepsgray" was a compound of the wool of black sheep and white. The spinning wheel, kept constantly going, furnished the yarn from which woollen and linen cloths were made. Deer hides were first thoroughly soaked in the nearest running stream, then scraped and dried. They were next tramped in a leathern bag filled with water mingled with the brains of wild animals. After each tramping, the hides were thoroughly wrung out. To keep them soft they were sometimes smoked. Finally, they were colored with ochre, rubbed with pumice. A single family would sometimes dress as many as a hundred deerskins in this way, in the course of the winter. To manufacture the buckskin thus produced into gloves, moccasins and other articles of clothing, furnished useful occupation for many a leisure hour in the wilderness of solitudes. A buckskin suit over a flax shirt was considered full dress for a man. The outside masculine garment was a hunting shirt, with a cape around the shoulders and a skirt nearly to the knees, the front open with heavy foldings on the chest, and the whole fringed and belted. Trowsers of heavy cloth or deerskin were worn or, in lieu of them, buckskin leggings. Women who were so fortunate as to have shoes, saved them for Sunday use, and carried them on the way to church, until they neared the place where services were held, when they sat down on a log to draw them on. The men went barefoot or wore moccasins. Their buckskin clothes were very comfortable when dry, but just the reverse when wet. Hats and caps were made of the native furs. The pioneer woman's usual garments were made of linsey-woolsey, or a homemade mixture of linen and cotton, and were fabricated with little regard for ornament. Yet the ingenuity of the sex seldom failed to find some resource for personal embellishment. A typical belle of the wilderness has been thus described: "A smiling face, fresh but dark, a full head of smoothly combed hair tied up behind in a twist knot; a dress made out of seven yards of linsey-woolsey, closely fits the natural form and reaches to within six inches of the floor. It is fancifully and uniquely striped with coppers, butternut and indigo, alternating. The belt is made of homespun, but is colored with imported dye, and a row of buttons down the back is also set on a bright stripe. Heavy cowhide shoes conceal substantial feet and shapely ankles." Books were rare in the frontier settlements, and schools

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were a long time in coming. A school teacher who received a salary of ten dollars a month, payable in produce, was considered fortunate.

Some of the social customs of the early period have been described by the Hon. Henry C. Noble, of Columbus, as follows: "A wedding engaged then, as now, the attention of the whole neighborhood, and the frolic was anticipated by old and young with eager expectation. In the morning the groom and his attendants started from his father's house to reach the bride's before noon, for the wedding, by the inexorable law of fashion, must occur before dinner. The horses, for all came on horseback, were caparisoned with old saddles, old bridles or halters, packsaddles with a blanket thrown over them, and a rope or a string for a girth or reins as often as leather. They formed a procession as well as they could along the narrow roads. Sometimes an ambuscade of mischievous young men was formed who fired off their guns and frightened the horses, and caused the girls to shriek. The "race for the bottle" took place between two or more young men racing over this rough road to the bride's house, the victor to receive a bottle of whisky, which he bore back in triumph and passed along the line for each one to take a drink in turn. Then came the arrival at the bride's house, the ceremony, the dinner and the dance, all conducted with the greatest fun and frolic until morning. Sometimes those who were not invited would revenge themselves by cutting off the manes, foretops and tails of the horses of the wedding party. The log-rolling, harvesting and husking bees the for men, and the quilting and apple-butter making for the women, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse. Rifle shooting was a pastime which men loved, as it gave them an opportunity of testing their skill with that necessary weapon of defense, and means, often, of subsistence. When a beef was the prize, it was divided into six quarters by this queer arrangement; the two hindquarters were the highest prizes, the two forequarters the next, the hide and tallow the fifth, and the head shot into the mark the sixth.

The following graphic picture of an old-time apple-cutting frolic, is thus described by the pen of W. H. Venable, L. L. D.: "The middle-aged and the young of a whole neighborhood assembled at some spacious farm house to peel and pare great heaps of apples for drying, or making into "butter" by stewing into boiled cider. The love fortunes of the men and maids were determined by the counting of apple-seeds; and whoever removed the entire skin of a pippin in one long ribbon, whirled the lucky streamer thrice around his head, and let it fall behind him on the floor, a quick fancy, in the form the ribbon assumed, made out the monogram of his or her intended mate. After the apples were cut and the cider boiled, the floor was cleared for a frolic, technically so called, and merry were the dancers and loud the songs with which our fathers and mothers beguiled the flying hours. The fiddler was a man of importance, and when, after midnight, he called the "Virginia Reel", such shouting, such laughing, such clatter of hilarious feet upon the sanded puncheon floor, started the screech-owl out of doors, and waked the baby from its sweet slumber in the sugar trough. I will not deny that Tom Wilkins, who came to the frolic dressed in a green hunting shirt and deerskin trousers, drank something stronger than hard cider, and was bolder than he should have been in his gallant attentions to Susan. But let by-gones be by-gones. The apple cutting was fifty years ago, and Tom and Susan have danced the dance of life, and their tombstones are decorous enough." "Billy Wyandot", one of the last Indians in this section, had his lodge on the west bank of the Scioto, where he had many a drunken bout with boon white companions. Once in his youth, Billy had seen a large black bear swimming across the river at that point, and had plunged in, and slain the audacious prowler, in mid-stream, with his hunting knife. Proud of this exploit, the old Indian, one winter day, insisted on showing a couple of visitors, with whom he had been drinking freely, how he had killed the bear. Against remonstrance he plunged into the

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swirling current, laden with floating ice, and, after whooping and floundering awhile in the antics of intoxication, sank and was drowned in the act of killing an imaginary bear. Bands of Indians from the headwaters of the Scioto, used to come to Franklinton to trade, bringing furs, skins, baskets, maple sugar, cranberries, dry venison, and other articles, for which they would accept pay only in silver. Having obtained the coin they bought ammunition, tobacco, knives, "squaw-axes", "squaw-cloth" (broadcloth), pigments for tattooing, blankets, brightly colored calicoes, and finally a supply of whisky for the "high drunk" with which they usually closed their trading transactions. These orgies, in which the whole band participated, except a few old men and women, who abstained to take care of the rest, were accompanied with much singing, dancing, brawling and fighting, and must have made it quite lively for the Franklintonians.

An exciting experience with a bear occurred in 1809. "While some of Lucas Sullivan's workmen were plowing, a nearly grown black bear came along very leisurely, without apparently being in the least disturbed by the immediate vicinity of the men and horses. One of the men, unhitching his horses, took a singletree, with a heavy tracechain attached, and mounting his horse, rode up alongside the bear, and began thrashing him with the chain. The bear at first showed fight but, wincing under the heavy blows, started off at a lively pace, the man following, and with an occasional application of the tracechain finding little difficulty in driving him in any direction he chose, and finally, in about a quarter of a mile, succeeded in guiding him right into the door-yard of the Mansion House, where he was immediately attacked by several dogs. A fierce battle ensued, in which the bear killed one of the dogs, and fought his way across the garden into the next lot, where he took refuge in the angle formed by the fence and house, and protected in his rear, stood at bay. A crowd of men and boys, with fresh dogs, soon gathered, and a regular bear-baiting began. The bear, standing on his hind legs in his corner, received the attack in front from the eager but inexperienced dogs, and with a hearty hug and rip with his hind claws, sent one yelping cur after another out of the fight. It was soon evident that, so far as the dogs were concerned it was a drawn battle, and measures were devised to capture the bear alive. For this purpose a rope was procured, with a slipnoose at one end, which was attempted to be thrown over his head, but which he, with surprising dexterity, cast aside each time. At this juncture a man by the name of Corbus made his appearance and, being pretty full of whisky, undertook to place the rope over the bear's head. When he got sufficiently close, the bear struck him a blow with his paw, whereupon Corbus dropped the rope and pitched in with his fists and feet, and a very exciting and famous rough and tumble bear fight took place; but the poor beast, being much weakened and exhausted from his previous efforts, the human brute came off best, and killed the bear. This exploit was long the talk of the village."

David Waggoner Deshler was a gentleman who early came to Columbus, and was more prominent than any other in promoting the banking interests of the community. He was born in Allentown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1792, settled in Columbus in 1817, and worked at his trade of cabinet maker for three years, his first work being under a contract with the State, to build the alcoves for the State Library, then recently established by Governor Worthington. These alcoves stood over fifty years (first in the old State office building, in the room over the auditor's office, and afterward in the new State House, until the remodeling of the Library in its present spacious apartments. One of them, as built by Mr. Deshler's own hands, is now standing in the City Library, to which it was presented by his sons, filled with books, and endowed with a perpetual annuity of one hundred dollars to keep it replenished. At the end of three years he relinquished his trade, and entered upon a

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mercantile career, in which he continued for ten years, and during that entire time he served, also, as justice of the peace. About 1830 he went into the insurance business, representing the old Pennsylvania Fire and Life Insurance Company, until 1831 when he was chosen cashier of the Clinton Bank of Columbus. He held this position for twenty years, or up to the time of the expiration of the bank's charter in 1854. He then united with a few of the old stockholders, and established the private banking firm called the Clinton Bank, simply dropping the clause, "of Columbus," from the old name. This arrangement continued for a few years, when the Clinton was merged into the Franklin branch of the Ohio State Bank, of which Mr. Deshler was made president. After a few more years the same parties bought out the Exchange branch, and Mr. Deshler was made president of that also, thus holding the office of president in two banks at the same time; and when, at length, these two institutions were changed into national banks, he continued in the same relation to them, and was president of both at the time of his death in 1869. His business career was certainly a remarkable one for the versatility evinced and the great success achieved. Mr. William G. Deshler, the well-known Columbus banker, succeeded his father as president of the National Exchange Bank.

RIVAL ASPIRANTS FOR THE CAPITAL

Columbus is probably the only place known in history which, before it was settled, was selected as the seat of government of a great state. But it was not without opposition that it became the capital. Strong efforts were made by the citizens of Franklinton, Delaware, Worthington, Zanesville, Lancaster and Newark, and every point in their favor was made the most of in their petitions to the Legislature, praying that their respective towns might be made the choice in the selection of an appropriate site for the State Capital. Other sections also presented their claims to a hearing. The town of Worthington was probably the strongest claimant, outside of those who favored the "East bank of the Scioto", and we append the address of its inhabitants. The original bears the date of February 12, 1808:

"To the Honorable, The General Assembly of the State of Ohio:"

"We, the undersigned, citizens and proprietors of Worthington and its vicinity, in Franklin county, understanding that the present General Assembly will have it constitutionally in their power to fix the permanent seat of government of this State, and provide for the erection of public buildings, for the accommodation of the Legislature and the officers of state; and as this or a succeeding legislature will fix upon a place for the permanent seat of government, beg leave respectfully to represent, That, in our opinion, the town of Worthington is more eligibly situated for the seat of government than any other town now settled, or any other position which can be chosen in this State. "The situation of this town will be perfectly central, taking all matters into consideration, and is almost so as it respects territory. "The center of Worthington is in the third quarter of the second township in the eighteenth range of the United States Military lands, and about one and a quarter miles southwesterly from the center of said second township.

"By referring to the State map, it will be seen that this town is exactly in a middle position, between the Ohio river at the mouth of Scioto and the Sandusky bay, west of the Connecticut Reserve; varying, therefore, so far only from the middle of the State, south, as the northeast corner of said Reserve and the country west of Lake Erie, about the Miami of the Lake, would carry it, which cannot, we apprehend, exceed nine or ten miles, by the best calculation.

On an east and west line from the Ohio river to the western boundary of the State, Worthington is about twelve or thirteen miles from the center, west; but when the slant made by the Ohio river on the southeast part is compared



WILLIAM FUERSTE

There is no person in our city more widely known, or more highly esteemed and respected than William Fuerste, the harness manufacturer of 266 South High street, who has built up a splendid and prosperous business by his industry and native ability. He is an immigrant from Germany. He was born in Germany on the 31st day of October, 1846. He is the eldest of three children of Catherine Fuerste. His father was a harness maker, from whom he inherited a passion for his trade in the land of his nativity. He was educated in the schools of Germany, along with his three brothers, one of whom is living, having one sister who is deceased. He emigrated to the United States in 1861, when he was fifteen years of age, coming direct to Columbus where his brothers were established in the harness making trade as C. & H. Fuerste, and with them he thoroughly learned the trade.

Up to the year 1890 he worked with this firm. At that time there was a change of proprietors, but no change in the style of the firm. His brother Charles Fuerste died in 1899 and his brother Herman died in the fall of 1900. The business then passed into the hands of William Fuerste and Wilhelmina Lorenz, the daughter of his brother Charles, but was and is still continued as C. & H. Fuerste by them.

This firm has been prominent in business in Columbus for more than forty-six years, and its fame has not only extended throughout the United States, but into other countries, being noted for the excellence and reliability of its work, which never fails to come fully up to all representations. Some of the finest equine equipments ever manufactured in the United States have come from this house. The firm conducts a general business in the manufacture of all kinds of harness and carries a general line of horse-furnishing goods, whips, robes, and fly nets, does repairing, as well as manufacturing, and makes a specialty of manufacturing carriage harness and equipments. It is the largest in the retail line of any similar establishment in Columbus and central Ohio, and has always been noted for the time quality and finish of its goods. Mr. Fuerste, the owner, is the highest respected member of the business community in Columbus as well as in its social circles. He resides at 120 East Fifth street, at the home-stead of his deceased brother, over which Mrs. Lorenz presides.

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with the projecting northwest corner, about the said Miami of the Lake, it will be found that this town is not more than seventeen or eighteen miles south and west of the real center of the State. "It will also be recollected by the Legislature, and admitted by all, that the western part of this State, from the more even surface of the country, and better quality of the soil, generally, has and must always have a greater population than the eastern, according to the extent of territory. Worthington is situated on the east side of the main east branch of the Scioto, commonly called Whetstone river, nine miles from its confluence with the west branch. This river is a fine navigable stream as far up as this town, equally so with the Scioto at Franklinton; for although the Whetstone is not quite so large as the other branch at high water, it is a more enduring stream and has full as much water as the west fork in the dry season in proportion to its size. This river is also as much narrower than the main Scioto, as it has less water and has higher banks; and of course is of equal depth at least with the main river below the forks, and being very straight, of an easy and gentle current and of sufficient width, (from ten to twelve rods), is fully sufficient for the largest Orleans boats to descend, or large keel boats to ascend to and from the town in the proper seasons. Another very important advantage is derived from this river at this particular point. Immediately above the center of the town, there begins and continues northward up said river for several miles, a succession of falls, made by bars of solid rock running across the stream, which furnish a number of the best mill seats in this State, a principal part of which are now improved and improving for various kinds of mills and water works and this accommodation is found in the center of an extensive, rich body of land, equal to any, without exception in the western country. Above these falls the river becomes still and gentle again, and continues so and of about nine or ten rods in width, entirely to the Sandusky plains, there approaching very near to the east branch of the Sandusky river; so that, by erecting locks and slopes at the three or four mill dams upon the highest of those falls (which, from the solidity of the foundation might be done at no great expense), salt, goods, etc., might be brought from the lakes by water to this town with a very short portage. And thus might the mill dams now made and erecting upon the river, while they answer the first important end proposed, be also subservient to the better navigation of those falls.

There are now in operation at and above this town, three saw mills, two grist mills and several other useful water machines, and three other mills are now building. By means of so early attention being paid to these important erections, the settlements in this vicinity have progressed in building and other improvements beyond any other settlement in this part of the State, for the time, and have for three years past supplied and do now supply all the towns and settlements below for more than thirty miles upon the Scioto, with all their sawed timber for building, as also with their grinding, to a great distance.

Worthington is also situated on a high and handsome piece of ground, commanding a very extensive view of the country on all sides. In point of elegance for building ground, it is not exceeded, if equalled, by any situation in the State, and with respect to healthiness, four years' experience has proved it without a parallel.

The road from Zanesville from the forks of Licking to the counties of Champaign and Miami, and the road from Chillicothe to Sandusky, cross at right angles in the center of this town, and several other important roads from different parts of the State, intersect with them near the same point.

From a consideration of these several particulars (with many others of minor importance), we have drawn the following conclusion: That this town is a more *central* and *eligible* situation for the seat of government than *any other* that can be found in this State.

With respect to accommodations for the members of the Legislature dur-

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ing their session, should the General Assembly think proper to change the seat of government at the next session, (which, however, we do not expect), and should fix it at this town, we can say with confidence, that the houses now built and building (that will be finished within one year), will be fully sufficient for that purpose.

We would also state, for the general information of the General Assembly, that a large and commodious building is now preparing for an academy, in which will be three spacious rooms, either two of which will be of full capacity to accommodate the two branches of the Legislature and which, when furnished, will be offered for the use of the State, in the proper season, until the State buildings can be erected. This house will be ready as soon as required. Also an eligible lot for the erection of said public buildings shall be furnished upon the public ground.

Being also informed that the citizens of several of the towns have opened subscriptions for the purpose of offering to the Legislature private contributions toward the expenses of erecting the public buildings for the accommodation of government; although we have thought there was reason to doubt the propriety of such measure, yet, from present circumstances, we have been induced to follow the example, as the following subscription will show; and we confidently trust in the candor of the Legislature, that they will not attribute the tender of this, our proposed contribution, to improper motives. We disclaim the idea of purchasing, or offering to purchase privileges which of right might belong to another part of the State, or which the public interest would require to be elsewhere established. On the contrary, conscious as we are, that the true interest of the State will be best promoted by that which our interest and sense of propriety has induced us herein to suggest to the consideration of the General Assembly, we have no other motives in this offer, than to render more secure what we deem a natural privilege, and to manifest to the Legislature, and to the State, that the citizens of this town and its vicinity, will not be behind their neighbors in contributing, according to their abilities, to lessen the public expenses to the citizens of the more remote parts of the State, who cannot partake so fully the benefits of a central position (which is the only consideration, we conceive, to justify those who first introduced this mode of procedure), also to counteract, in some degree, an undue weight, which might otherwise operate against the joint interest of the State and this town. "All of which we respectfully submit to the consideration of the General Assembly, in full confidence that a concern so important to the State, will be justly weighed, and that the advantageous situation of the town of Worthington for the permanent seat of the State Government, will be duly noticed, notwithstanding the present infancy of the settlement. Therefore we, the undersigned citizens and proprietors of Worthington and its vicinity, in Franklin county, do each of us, in his individual capacity, promise and engage to pay to the treasurer of the State of Ohio, for the time being, the sum or sums annexed to our names respectively, for the purpose of erecting a state house in said town, for the accommodation of the Legislature and other officers of the government, provided this offer shall be accepted by the General Assembly, and the seat of government of this State be permanently fixed by law at Worthington, within two years from the rising of the present Assembly, and not otherwise. The sums so subscribed to be paid in four equal annual installments; the first installments thereof to become due at the end of one year from the acceptance of the subscription and the passage of the law fixing the seat of government as aforesaid, and the other three in annual succession thereafter, subject to such other restrictions only as shall be immediately annexed to our respective signatures: the money or other property so subscribed to be applied to the building of a state house in said Worthington, and to no other purpose."

Dated Worthington, January 29, 1808.

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SUBSCRIBERS.

James Kilbourne.....	\$2,000	Jesse Andrews.....	50
James Kilbourne for Norton and Kilbourne.....	1,000	Freeman Case.....	100
James Kilbourne for Jed. Norton.....	2,000	Robert Justice.....	50
James Kilbourne, cash for J. Day- ton in land.....	1,000	Isaac Bartlett.....	25
Ezra Griswold.....	500	Jeremiah Boardman.....	75
Lemuel G. Humphrey.....	100	Avery Power.....	80
Adna Bristol.....	100	Nathan Carpenter.....	60
Charles Thompson.....	100	John Carpenter.....	30
Aaron Strong.....	125	John Patterson.....	100
George Case.....	100	Thomas Brown.....	100
William Watson.....	101	Azariah Root.....	100
Joseph Sage.....	1,000	Orlando H. Barker.....	10
William Robe.....	200	Moses Bynhe.....	800
Moses Maynard.....	300	Moses Bynhe, Jr.....	100
Timothy Lee.....	200	Ralph Slach.....	8
Asa Gillet.....	200	Jacob Ay.....	6
Amos Maxfield.....	100	Discovery Olney.....	20
Samuel Wilson.....	100	Augustus Ford.....	10
Daniel M. Brown.....	100	John Murphy.....	50
Asahel Hart.....	100	John Helt.....	25
John Goodrich.....	2,000	Michael Eli.....	5
Noah Andrews.....	1,000	Eli Manvell.....	200
Joel Buttes.....	100	Benjamin Carpenter.....	50
Glass Cochran.....	200	Cephas Cone.....	20
Josiah Topping.....	200	Daniel Alden.....	15
Chancey Barker.....	100	William Fancher.....	3
David Bristol.....	100	Enoch Dominick.....	10
Azariah Pinney.....	150	Gilbert Carpenter.....	10
Jophar Topping.....	300	Gilbert Weeks.....	6
Ebenezer Brown.....	50	Daniel Weeks.....	10
Joseph C. Matthews.....	200	Joseph Latshaw.....	30
Roswell Willeox.....	200	Nathaniel Landon.....	10
Thomas Palmer.....	200	David Landon.....	10
William Thompson, to be paid lands.....	100	Samuel Landon.....	10
Isaac Fisher, to be paid in lands.....	200	Jona Williams.....	20
Abial Case.....	100	Jeremiah Curtiss.....	50
Demmon Coe.....	100	Ezekiel Benjamin.....	25
William Gorencely.....	50	Thomas Butler.....	30
William McCurdy.....	100	Moses Carpenter.....	5
Eliphalet Barker.....	200	John Welch.....	4
Alexander Morrison, Jr.....	100	Nathaniel Hall.....	50
James H. Hills.....	100	John Johnson.....	20
James Russell, Jr.....	100	David Lewis.....	6
Cruger Wright.....	150	Philo Hoadley.....	20
Samuel Sloper.....	100	Isaac Lewis.....	20
Israel P. Case.....	150	Chester Lewis.....	20
Israel Case, to be paid in boards and other property.....	150	Amasa Delano, payable in land out of the third township and third section, eigh- teenth range, when the building of the State House shall commence.....	1,000
John B. Manning.....	50	Daniel Weeks, Jr.....	50
William Morrison.....	100	Stephen Maynard.....	100

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Simeon Wilcox.....	350	Eber Maynard.....	100
Bela M. Fuller.....	150	Jonah Norton.....	300
Alexander Morrison.....	200	Edwards Phelps.....	100
Abner P. Pinney.....	100	Oliver Clark.....	50
William Vining.....	100	Reuben Carpenter.....	50
Isaac Case.....	200	Samuel Beach.....	150
Daniel Benjamin.....	50	Levi Pinney.....	50
Obed Blakely.....	100	Ezekiel Brown.....	50
Seth Watson.....	100	Wm. Luce.....	25
Samuel Beach, Jr.....	100	Silas Durham.....	25
John Case.....	150	James Harper.....	15
Levi Goodrich.....	50	Hector Kilbourne.....	35
David Buell.....	100	John Wilson.....	30
Roswell Fuller.....	100	Anajah Royce.....	40
George Case, Jr.....	50	Nathaniel W. Little.....	100
Bela Goodrich.....	75	John Topping.....	150
Elias Vining.....	50	Daniel Munsee.....	25
Preserved Leonard.....	500	136 subscribers.....	\$25,334

At a general meeting of the citizens of Worthington and its vicinity, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions towards erecting a State house in said town (in case the permanent seat of government should be there established) Major James Kilbourne was unanimously elected agent to present the address adopted by this meeting to the Honorable, the General Assembly, as also to tender to the government, on behalf of said citizens, their proposed contributions for the purpose aforesaid.

WM. ROBE, Clerk.

Worthington, O., February 3, 1808.

"The agent appointed as above begs leave to observe that for want of time this subscription had not a full circulation, and that there is good reason to expect considerable additions, also that the subscribers are many and the sums small, and there is none who is not able and willing to pay his subscription in case the end is obtained.

JAMES KILBOURNE."

This proposal to make the state seat in Worthington is said to have counted a majority in its favor; but in the closing hours of the session a supreme effort was made, in which Foos, Sullivant, Starling, and other alert citizens of Franklinton took part; and when the test finally came a decided majority was found in favor of Columbus.

Sales of lots and the improving of the new settlement at once began, and the work was prosecuted with the rude energy characteristic of the days of pioneer life. For a time havoc was let loose upon the forest and soon many a stately tree lay prone. The most shapely trees were used in making the walls of cabins or split into clapboards, which served the purposes of sawed lumber, of which little could be had. The dropped undergrowth and branches and superfluous logs were piled in heaps and burned. For want of funds and time to remove them, the stumps were permitted to remain and for a long time impeded the streets. The actual thoroughfare, therefore, at first disdained the surveyor's boundaries and took such devious courses as convenience and the condition of the ground might suggest. A few settlers were housed by autumn, but most of the cabin builders made arrangements to occupy their domiciles the following spring.

The influx of settlers when that season opened, and during the remainder of the year 1813, was considered large. It was sufficient to increase the population of Columbus by the end of the year to about three hundred. There were several arrivals from Franklinton, several from Worthington, and



HERMAN FUERSTE. DECEASED.



CHARLES FREDERICK FUERSTE AND FAMILY

The little girl shown in the picture is now a partner
in the firm of Wm. Fuerste & Co.



JOHN L. GILL. DECEASED.



DR. WM. AULD. DECEASED.
First Superintendent of the Central Asylum.



JUDGE BATES. DECEASED.

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a good many from Chillicothe and other settlements down the valley. These newcomers located chiefly on Broad, Front, Town, State and Rich streets, and on High street, west of the Capitol Square. Front was then expected to be the principal residence street and became such for the time being. One of the first mercantile ventures in the village was that of the Worthington Manufacturing Company, which opened an assortment of dry goods, hardware and groceries in a small brick building erected on the subsequent site of the block known as the Broadway Exchange, a few rods north of the Neil House. Joel Buttle was manager of this establishment. McLene & Green opened a general store about the same time in a small log cabin which stood just east of the spot on which Mechanics' Hall was afterwards built, on the south side of East Rich street. In the autumn of 1812, John Collett erected a two-story brick tavern on the second lot south of State street, west side of High. The pioneer inn for guests was opened in 1813, under the management of Volney Payne. Collett took charge of it himself from 1814 until 1816, when he sold it to Robert Russell. Among other taverns opened about the same time as Collett's was one on Front street, corner of Sugar alley, kept by Daniel Kooser and one by McCollum, known as the Black Bear, on the northwest corner of Front and Broad streets. A fourth, kept at the northeast corner of High and Rich by two brothers, ex-boatmen, named Day, was disguised as a grocery, but became so notorious for its brawls among Scioto river navigators as to be popularly styled the "War Office," and the cases of combat were generally carried to Squire Shields to be "disposed of according to law." The squire was rather an eccentric old genius from the Emerald Isle, and disposed of business in short order. He was a preacher; first of the Methodist then of the New Light Order, and could preach a good sermon on as short notice as any other man. He could lay as many bricks in a day as a common brick-layer would in two, and in the surveying and platting of lands and also in his official business as a justice of the peace, he was equally expeditious, but, in all things rough and careless, apparently disdaining precision.

The squire was remarkable for his equanimity of temper or his ability to control it. On one occasion, when in his office, one of his rough customers very abruptly called him a liar, to which the squire coolly replied in his broad, Irish brogue: "Pooh, man, we are all liars. I can prove you one!" at which the other bristled up as though about to fight. The squire turned to a pile of notes that had been sued before him, and picking out one of his hero's notes and presenting the name to him, asked if that was his signature, to which the man replied: "Yes, and what of it?" The squire read: "Three months after date I promise to pay," etc. "And did you pay?" "I will pay when I am ready," was the reply. "There, sir," said the squire, "I have proved you a liar under your own hand," and returning the note to its place, without further ado, sat down to his writing.

In the year 1815 David S. Broderick opened a "respectable tavern" in frame buildings at the southeast corner of High and Town streets, and named it the "Columbus Inn." In the spring of 1816 James B. Gardiner opened a good tavern, for that time, in a wooden building, fronting on Friend street, just west of High, on what was afterward known as the Howard lot. In the spring of 1818, Broderick having retired from public life, Mr. Gardiner removed to that stand and hoisted the sign of the "Rose Tree," in full bloom, with the scriptural quotation: "The wilderness shall blossom as the rose." This stand was afterward kept by various landlords, amongst whom was Samuel Barr, whilst owner of the property. It was for a time known as the Franklin House and afterward as the City House. When Gardiner removed from Friend street, he was succeeded at that stand by Jarvis Pike, who raised the sign of "Yankee Tavern."

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In the spring of 1815 the census of Columbus was taken by James Marshall, and amounted to about seven hundred. By this time there were some half dozen or more stores, among which were those of Alexander Morrison, Joel Buttle, Henry Brown, Delano & Cutler, J. & R. W. McCoy, and a printing office which issued a weekly newspaper.

CHAPTER X

COLUMBUS (CONTINUED)

COLUMBUS AS A BOROUGH.

On the tenth of February, 1816, the town was incorporated as the "Borough of Columbus," the act authorizing the same being passed by the General Assembly, sitting at Chillicothe. By this statute it was made lawful for the qualified electors of six months' residence to meet at the Columbus Inn on the first Monday of the next ensuing May, and choose "nine suitable persons, being citizens, freeholders or housekeepers, and citizens of said town, to serve as its mayor, recorder and common councilmen." The persons so elected were required to choose from their own number a mayor, a recorder and a treasurer, all of whom should continue to act as members of the council, the mayor being also its president. Thus organized, the board was made a "body corporate and politic, endowed with perpetual succession, under the name and style of 'the mayor and council of the borough of Columbus.'" It was further empowered to enact laws and ordinances, to levy taxes, erect and repair public buildings, receive, possess and convey any real or personal estate for the use of said town of Columbus, and to appoint an assessor, a town marshal, clerk of the market, a town surveyor and such other subordinate officers as might be deemed necessary. The preparation of the tax duplicate was made the duty of the recorder, the collection of the taxes that of the marshal. The term of office of the councilmen was fixed at three years, three members to be elected annually, but the thirds of the first board were required to serve, respectively, for one, two and three year terms, to be assigned by lot. The choice of councilmen was made by general ticket, on the first Tuesday of May, annually, all the electors of the town voting at the same poll. The first borough election was held at the "Columbus Inn," May 6, 1816, and the council then chosen met at the same place on the 8th of May, and organized. Its members, in the order of their terms of service, from one to three years, as determined by lot, were Jarvis Pike, John Cutler, Henry Brown, Robert Armstrong, Michael Patton, Jeremiah Armstrong, Caleb Houston, Robert W. McCoy and John Kerr. Jarvis Pike was chosen Mayor, R. W. McCoy, Recorder and Robert Armstrong, Treasurer. David Liggett was appointed Assessor, Samuel King, Marshal and William Long, Clerk of the market. After ordering a purchase of stationery, the first meeting adjourned, as appears by the minutes, to the Thursday following the organization of the council.

On the twenty-second of April, 1817, at a meeting of the council, held at the house of John Collett, the treasurer's accounts for the first year of the borough were rendered. The state of the treasury, as reported by John Kerr and Henry Brown, who were appointed to examine the books, made the following exhibit:

Small bills in circulation.....	\$210.83 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fees due the Common Council.....	88.50
Due the Recorder for stationery.....	11.00
Draft due Recorder, paid by him to Samuel King for services as Marshal, third quarter.....	20.00

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Five per cent to Treasurer for money received,	
(amount received 314.15)	15.27
Ten per cent to Treasurer for issuing corporation	
bills amounting to 555.75	55.57
John Cutler's bill for stationery	2.31 ¹ / ₄
Cr.	Total 126.78 ¹ / ₂
By cash in the hands of Samuel King,	165.61 ¹ / ₄
	261.17 ¹ / ₄
Deduct pay due the council	88.50
	\$172.67 ¹ / ₄

On motion the pay due to the members was relinquished "for the benefit of the corporation." Christian Heyl was chosen Treasurer, succeeding Jeremiah Armstrong, who resigned. This council passed an order in March, 1817, declaring the market house on High street a nuisance and ordering its removal. It had been erected by voluntary contributions, but had never been much used.

In the latter part of August, 1817, Columbus was visited for the first time by President Monroe and party, who were returning from a tour of inspection of the fortifications in the Northwest. The President and party arrived at Worthington from Detroit, having made the journey thence on horseback, "moving generally, in a canter." Mr. Monroe wore an "old-fashioned three-cornered hat," but was otherwise plainly attired in civilian costume, and his face was ruddy from the exposure to the summer sun. The famous Franklin Dragoons, Captain Vance, escorted him from Worthington to Columbus where he was met and entertained by a committee of citizens, composed of Lucas Sullivan, Abner Lord, Thomas Backus, Joseph Foss, A. I. McDowell, Gustavus Swan, Ralph Osborn, Christian Heyl, Robert W. McCoy, Joel Buttes, Hiram M. Curry, John Kerr, Henry Brown and William Doherty. The President was received at the State House, where a neat and appropriate address of welcome was given by the Hon. Hiram M. Curry, Treasurer of State at that time. In his reply the President made some graceful compliments to the "Infant City" as he termed it, and the event proved a most pleasing affair.

The outbreak of the War of 1812 imparted a great increase of business in Columbus and Franklinton. Troops were continually passing and repassing, and there were occasions when there were as many as three thousand soldiers await orders in the camp along the west bank of the river. Through the sale of refreshments to the troops of the Northwestern Army some of the pioneers acquired means enough to pay for their homes. The purchases and disbursements of the military agents of the government were also heavy, and all kinds of produce brought high prices. But the close of the war brought a great reaction, and much suffering ensued. The half section owned by Mr. Starling, on which the town was in greater part located, had its title brought into question, as we have related elsewhere in this volume, and this, with other similar suits, greatly reduced the value of property. Mr. Starling successfully defended his rights, much to the relief and gratification of his fellow citizens, and in honor of his victory a grand jollification was held at the National House, the predecessor of the present Neil House. Sullivan, in his biography of Starling, says that "the grand proprietor, his lawyers, and several friends, had tarried too long over the wine and were all put to bed in one large room. At a later hour it was determined to give them a serenade, as expressive of the general joy produced by the occasion." Accordingly John Young, the proprietor of the Eagle Coffee House, and a warm admirer of Mr. Starling, with great exertion gathered a strong orchestra of drums, fifes, fiddlers, clarionets, and horns, and proceeded to the hotel. But the great prelude, more remark-

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able for noise and vigor than music or harmony, suddenly aroused the sleepers, and they arose in haste to ascertain the cause. Mr. Starling was very tall, six feet, six inches in height, but easy and flexible in movement. In the room with him was John Baillache, quite a small man, once editor of the *Ohio State Journal*. Somehow, in the darkness and confusion of ideas, Starling managed to thrust himself into Baillache's breeches, with his feet and legs sticking out nearly a yard below, and the little editor, minus his own garments, got into Starling's boots and long-tailed coat, which covered him all over and still dragged behind like a fashionable lady's train of the present day. Others were desperately struggling to force their nether extremities through the sleeves of their coats, and all were sweating and swearing when they were found in this ludicrous guise and informed that the crowd awaited their presence and acknowledgment of the unusual honor of a serenade."

There is nothing that so graphically portrays the condition of the first settlers of the borough as their domestic life. The following interesting article describing the typical home and housewife of the borough was written by Mrs. Emily Stewart, *nee* Merion, the subject of whose sketch was the pioneer life of William Merion, Sr., who built a cabin and settled on his lands, at the corner of High and Moler streets, in 1810. Referring to Mr. Merion, she writes:

"Everyone who worked on a farm at that time expected to be boarded and lodged. The school teacher 'boarded around.' There were no cooking stoves, sewing, knitting or washing machines, and even the plain washboard was not used here until about 1830. It is evident that managing the house-keeping department of this family was no small matter. Every garment worn by the family was made from the raw material. The flax had to be spun, woven, bleached, and made into garments. The table linen, toweling, bedding, and even the ticking and sewing thread were handmade. The wool of a hundred sheep was brought in at shearing time. Mrs. Merion had it washed, picked, carded (in early times by hand cards), spun, scoured, dyed, woven and made into flannel, jeans, blankets, linsey, coverlets, and stocking yarn. Then it had to be made into clothing. The men's clothing was all homemade; even their suspenders were knitted. Each member of the family had two suits throughout, two pairs of stockings, and one pair of mittens to begin the winter with. The floors were covered with beautiful carpets, not rag, but all wool of the brightest colors of her own dyeing. The milk of fifteen to twenty cows was brought in twice a day to be turned into butter and cheese. It is impossible to do justice to the cooking of those days. Turkeys, ducks, geese, chickens, spareribs, beef roast, whole pigs, etc., were hung by twine cords which were fastened to hooks in the mantel and roasted before the wood fire. Chickens, quail, squirrels, and tenderloin were first dipped in melted butter and broiled on the gridiron over wood coals. The corn pone that was baked in the Dutch oven all night, and was hot for breakfast, was matched by johnnycakes baked on a board before the fire, and chicken pies with not less than three and sometimes five fat chickens in one pie. The boiled dinner consisted of ham or shoulder, a bag holding not less than three quarts being filled with meat, vegetables, and pudding batter, which were all boiled together. The pudding sauce was thick, sweet cream and sugar, or maple syrup. The brick oven which held four pans of bread and twelve pies, was heated every day in summer and twice a week in winter. Fruit in its season was pared and dried in the sun. Canning was unknown. Tomatoes, of which a few plants were placed in the flower beds, were purely ornamental, and were known as Jerusalem apples. Soda, then known as pearl ash, was not to be had. Mrs. Merion made it by leaching hickory ashes, boiling the lye into potash, and putting it in an earthen vessel and baking it in the oven until it dried and whitened. With this and butter-milk she made delicious biscuit, batter cakes and corn bread. Her table linen was of the whitest, her china always polished, and her table butter always



GEORGE K. ELLIOTT

George K. Elliott was born in Columbus Franklin county Ohio, on August 23, 1855, son of David S. Elliott and Eliza A. (Kinnard) Elliott. His father was one of the oldest settlers of Franklin county, a business man of great executive ability, as well as of spotless reputation and one of the foremost capitalists of Columbus. There were five members in the family all of whom are living and have their homes in this city, and their names are George K. James E. Abraham Lincoln Fannie and Helen Elliott.

George K. obtained his education in the public and high schools of Columbus which are fully equal to any in the country, and on completing his studies entered a commercial house. At the age of twenty-three he became connected with the hardware establishment of J. S. Abbott & Company, one of the oldest mercantile houses of the Capital City, with which he has since continued for the past dozen years as a member of the firm, and as their executive of the establishment, the business has been directed with the most prosperous success. Mr. Elliott's entire commercial career has been passed in the hardware interest, and he fully understands all the requirements of that trade.

On January 23, 1880, Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Ora E. Thompson, a lady of refined personality, most favorably known in social circles. Politically, Mr. Elliott is a member of the Republican party, and in both business and private life, he has ever borne the highest reputation.

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stamped, in early times with four hearts, later with hanging pears. She was like the woman described by Solomon: "She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She layeth her hands to the spindle and her hands hold the distaff."

She raised her family without nerves. They never heard of nervousness while under her care. She was without fear. Returning from Franklinton in 1811, alone on horseback, she was overtaken by darkness while crossing the river at the old ford, near the present lower bridge of the lower Hocking Valley Railway. A gang of wolves chased her nearly to her own door. When asked whether or not she was frightened, she said: "I am a good rider and was on a good horse which nothing could overtake. What had I to be afraid of?"

The pioneer's wife had no time to improve her mind. All her time was spent in work. The long winter evenings were occupied with sewing, knitting, or spinning on the little wheel. The family reading was the Bible, Life of Josephus, History of the United States, French Revolution, Life of Benjamin Franklin, and the weekly paper. The mail came once a month in early times, and the postage, which was not prepaid, was twenty-five cents on each letter. Mrs. Merion liked to have some one read aloud in the evenings, but they had had no lights, except a large lamp, or a home-made tallow dip candle. There was a standing offer in her family of five dollars to any one of her children that would read the Bible through aloud to the family. There were several that read one dollar's worth. Nathaniel read the Old Testament but did not get into the New. His mother was so pleased, however, that she paid him in full.

As another historian writes of domestic pioneer life: "Pine-knots, tallow candles and lard-oil lamps furnished light. The embers in the fire-place were seldom suffered to burn out, but when the last coal chanced to expire, the fire was re-kindled by striking a spark from the flint into a piece of tinder. The tinder-box was to our ancestors what the match box is to us. Sometimes, when the fire went out, a burning brand was borrowed from the hearth of a neighbor. Bread was baked in Dutch ovens or bake pans, set over beds of live coals raked upon the hearth, and meats and vegetables were boiled in pots hung by hooks upon a strong piece of green timber, called the 'lugpole,' which was placed across the wide chimney flue, just above the blaze. In time the lugpole gave place to the iron crane. There was invented also a cooking utensil of tin, called a reflector, by means of which biscuits were baked. Corn-bread was often prepared in the form of a johnny cake—a corruption of journey cake—a loaf baked upon a 'johnny board,' about two feet long and eight inches wide, on which the dough was spread and then exposed to the fire. In Kentucky the slaves used to bake similar cakes on a hoe and called them hoe-cakes." Of the commodities of the table, the following extract from a letter written by a pioneer matron of 1817, is interesting: "Everything is cheap and plenty except salt and coffee, and a few other grocery articles which come high, owing to the distance from which they are transported, which is from Philadelphia or Baltimore. Sugar is cheaper than at Easton; (she had come from Easton, Pa.) we can get it in the spring of the year for 12½ cents a pound, owing to its being the production of our own State. Salt will come lower in a short time, as there are many salt works in this part of the country, and some near Columbus. We can't boast of as many luxuries as you can, but we have some which you have not; one in particular is peaches. Such fruit I never saw before. One of the neighbors sent me a basketful, several of which measured a full quarter of a yard in circumference. I have not seen any pears this fall, or any plums except wild ones, which we have in great abundance. Venison is sold here for four shillings for a whole deer, and turkeys for twenty-five cents. Rabbits, pigeons and all kinds of game are very cheap. They are brought here, particularly venison, by the Indians, who live not far off. I wished for Lydia

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the other day, as I had a delightful boiled salmon for dinner, which was caught in the Scioto. I suppose it weighed between four and five pounds. That with the fish called the bass, not quite so large, sold for twenty-five cents. We have no shad in this part of the country, but we have other kinds of fish which are caught at Lake Erie and sent here salted up in barrels.

"I have very good neighbors. People here are remarkably kind to strangers. Several of the neighbor women have told me to come and get any kind of vegetables out of their gardens. There is a little boy who brings me cream every morning for breakfast. Our house is getting along very well. All the dry boards made use of here are kiln dried, as no board yard is kept here. We sold our horse and wagon for more than they cost us. The horse we traded to a man for the plastering of our house, which is the same as cash."

As before mentioned the first board of councilmen of the Borough of Columbus, comprised Robert W. McCoy, John Cutler, Robert Armstrong, Henry Brown, Caleb Houston, Michael Patton, Jeremiah Armstrong, Jarvis Pike and John Kerr. James B. Gardiner, who appears to have been the wit of the day, composed, off hand, the following humorous lines, in reference to the occupations of the members of the council, which he would occasionally repeat, to the amusement of his hearers:

"I sell buckram and tape,.....McCoy
I sell crocks and leather,.....Cutler
I am the gentleman's ape,.....R. Armstrong
I am all that together,.....Brown
I build houses and barns,.....Houston
I do the public carving,.....Patton
I sell cakes and beer,.....J. Armstrong
I am almost starving,.....Pike
I sell lots and the like,.....Kerr
And dabble in speculation,
We and His Majesty Pike
Make a splendid corporation."

Mr. Pike was called "his majesty" here because of his having been chosen Mayor, and president of the council. Mr. Gardiner was a very apt hand at turning off amusing and satirical verse, and was in the habit of using the signature "Cokelsy," until he was familiarly known by that name to all his acquaintances, and was frequently so addressed by his jocular friends. But in addition to his humorous effusions, Mr. Gardiner also was the composer of some very excellent patriotic and sentimental poetry, for Fourth of July celebrations and other occasions. He removed from Columbus to Greene county about the year 1823, and, while there, was elected to represent that county in the State Legislature. He returned to Columbus some years later, and, in 1834, was elected State Printer for three years. His death occurred in April, 1837, at the age of forty-eight years.

The second president of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, which was organized in February, 1816, was Benjamin Gardiner, who was elected to the position in 1818. This man, whose true name was Barzillia Gannet, shamefully imposed upon the citizens of Columbus. He had left his wife and family in one of the eastern states, under discreditable circumstances, and obtained an appointment under the name of Benjamin Gardiner as quartermaster in the army and was stationed at Franklinton during the war. He was grave and dignified in his appearance and manners, and obtained a high reputation in the church and society generally, and married into a respectable connection in this county. But, unfortunately for him, his history eventually became known here, and to avoid a prosecution for bigamy, he left clandestinely, and was never heard of, except, perhaps, by a few confidential friends.

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SPRINGS OF COLUMBUS

In its early days, before it was properly drained, Columbus abounded with springs. The entire East Broad street region was filled with springs, one of which, issuing in the street a short distance beyond Cleveland avenue, is said to have supplied the old State House with water, conducted to it by piping. When the sewers were laid, the waters from these springs and of the swamp were absorbed, and so strong was the current which gushed into the channel cut for the Broad street sewer, that the progress of that was seriously interfered with. Spring street took its name from numerous natural fountains which issued in its vicinity and fed a brook of clear water known as Doe Run. This rivalet had two or three branches, one of which extended through the grounds now occupied by the railways. Another, which had its origin in a copious spring near the present church of St. Patrick, ran south-westerly to a point near Fourth street, between Spring and Long, when, by a sharp bend, it changed direction to Spring. Meandering through a wide and treacherous bog, known as the Cat Tail swamp, Doe Run was confluent on Spring street with Lizard creek, the waters of which were gathered from the springs of the Broad street morass, and descended Third street from a point where now rises the cathedral. Pursuing its westward course, after being fed by Doe Run, Lizard creek crossed High street by a depression of ten or fifteen feet, and thence rushed down a gulley twenty-five feet to the Scioto river. The High street roadways at first descended to the bed of this creek, but afterwards leaped it by a wooden bridge. Schoolboys used to catch minnows in this creek and amuse themselves in stoning the water snakes, which glided in and out among the rocks in the bed of the creek on Chestnut street.

Of all the bogs of the borough, says the historian, Lee, that of Lizard creek seems to have been the most untrustworthy for all pedestrians, whether men or animals. Wheels, of course, dared not venture into it, nor could a horse, much less a cow, expect to get through it without human assistance, but a judicious man might get over it by cautiously stepping on the hummocks, called in the borough dialect "niggerheads," formed by tufts of swamp grass. A "nigger-head" violently jumped on, however, would suddenly disappear, together with the jumper. On West, no less than on East Spring street the bog was totally unreliable. A landowner, John M. Kerr, offered town lots there at one time for five dollars apiece, without takers. In times of freshet Lizard creek asserted itself tremendously, and became a roaring torrent, being sometimes deep enough to swim a horse. Although no traces of it are now to be seen, as late as May, 1833, the council of the borough provided by ordinance for graveling Third street, on both sides of it, and for repairing two culverts over it on Fourth street. The same ordinance provided for draining a pond at the east end of State street opposite the residence of Judge Parish, for repairing the bridge at "the south end of High street," for filling up holes on Front street, and for making a culvert at the corner of that street and Rich. About a quarter of a mile east of the Union Station a sulphur spring gushed out. The ground where the station now stands and all the territory round about was of a swampy nature.

On East Broad street, near its junction with Twentieth, lay an inconvenient body of water, commonly known as the "Crooked-wood Pond," in which the boys of the borough were accustomed to angle for catfish. A practicable road was finally carried through this slough by rolling logs into it. Some of

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these logs were encountered in cutting for the sewer, five or six feet beneath the present surface of the street. From this point eastward to Alum creek most of the street was laid with a corduroy track as late as 1830. Going westward, the outlying swales of the great Broad street bog began to be encountered in the neighborhood of Monroe and Garfield avenues.

On the side where the Fourth Street Markethouse now stands, was a pond in which boys often went swimming. The northern extremity of this pond was a few rods south of the present corner of State and Fourth. Horses have been mired in a marshy place where the First Baptist Church now stands, and often extricated with difficulty.

Brooks which descended Fourth and Main streets poured unitedly into Peters' Run, and turned the wheels of Conger's flouring mill, which, in 1825, stood in the ravine back of the Hoster Brewery. The Fourth street brook drained a portion of the marshy territory east of High street, and was a living stream the year round. It sometimes became so rampant in rainy weather as to sweep away the worm fences along its banks. The Fourth street run began near the present High School building, coursed westerly on State street, formed Hoskins' Pond where the Market house stands, and near the present junction of Fourth and Main streets was joined in forming Peters' Run by a brook the source of which was near the corner of Rich street and Washington avenue. The grounds of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb were originally swampy, and overgrown with the bushes of the wild blackberry. Dick's Pond, a favorite skating place in winter, was at the junction of Third and Broad streets, its deepest part being the present site of Trinity Church. Near the northeast corner of High and Broad streets, the surface of the ground was depressed about four feet, forming a pond which was also a winter resort of the skaters. Among the other early springs of the borough was one on the east side of the Scioto, just north of the present location of the State Street bridge, on what was afterward known as Wharf lot No. 787. A so-called "fountain spring house" was kept there in 1840 by S. Doherty.

Peters' Run took its name from Tunis Peters, Jr., who came to Columbus from Pickaway county in 1830, established a large tannery in the vicinity, and built his dwelling at the spot which now forms the southeast corner of High and Beck streets. At his own expense Mr. Peters erected, of brick, on Mound street, a Baptist church building, which was demolished when the street came to be graded some years later. His descendants became prominent in the manufacturing interests of Columbus.

A group of cabins on the corner of Spring and Fourth streets took the name of "Jonesburgh," from that of its proprietor, David Jones, who owned a very large tract of land in the Spring street region, east of High. On this ground Jones erected, ultimately, a score or more of small tenements which he rented mostly to German families, after people of that nationality began to arrive. One of his tenants was Jimmy Uncles, an eccentric character, somewhat intemperate, who was in perpetual contention with the proprietary lord of the swamp. During one of their quarrels, Uncles placed an old wooden pump stock in position, pointing from his window, and declared his purpose to bombard "King David's dominions". Thenceforward "King David Jones" was one of the colloquialisms of the borough. On another occasion, when sued by Jones before the justice of the peace for the collection of some claim, Uncles put in a counter claim for services to the plaintiff in "reading and expounding the Scriptures".

It was many years before even the principal streets of Columbus were cleared of tree stumps. In an article on the subject, Reuben E. Champion said that Long street was "ornamented" with stumps as late as 1834, and further wrote: "Going out Broad street, on its south side, after passing Third, all was commons and farms—not a house until we came to where Seventh street



JAMES S. ABBOTT.

Was born September, 1811, in Canton, Connecticut, and removed to this County in 1816 with his parents and seven children. His father, Samuel Abbott, also born in Connecticut, was a man of large moral influence and universally respected. His mother, Lois Ives, daughter of Captain James Ives, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch, one of the best known residents and most influential citizens, began his business life as a clerk in a large retail store, with the usual stock for country trade, at Worthington, Ohio. In 1835 he associated himself in Columbus, with a large grocery house. In 1842 he was chief clerk in the Columbus Post Office. In 1845 he engaged in the hardware trade. From 1872-'76 he served, most acceptably, as chief clerk of the Franklin County Courts. In 1879 he resumed the hardware business under the firm name of J. S. Abbott & Company. Although of advanced age, Mr. Abbott is active and in possession of all the unusually keen, mental faculties for which he has ever been noted. Columbus, since he came here, has developed from a village into a cosmopolitan city of imposing proportions, and he has given substantial aid in promoting its growth and progress. It is almost needless to add that he commands the respect of the entire community.

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now is, and there stood a small log hut on the Ridgeway farm. Beyond that there was nothing but woods to Alum creek. On the corner of Fourth, north side of Broad street, was the residence of Doctor Hoge, the venerated minister of the Presbyterian church. Later, Peter Hayden erected his residence on the northeast corner. There were no houses on the east until you came to where W. A. Platt's house was built; there was also a small house on the Hubbard farm. From thence it was mud to Alum creek. The lot at the southeast corner of Broad and Third, where now stands Trinity Church, was the 'Circus Lot'. The Champion farm contained about three hundred acres, and embraced most of the land between Broad street and the Livingstone Road, the western boundary being about opposite the old Lunatic Asylum; that was out of the world and but little of it was even fenced. Where now stand the courthouse and Lutheran church, was a beautiful mound, and about one hundred yards south was 'Nigger Hollow', the end of creation in that direction". The land called "Circus Lot" embraced part of the Capitol Square grounds, in rear of the United States court building, and "Nigger Hollow" was where the colored people resided. Its citizens were mostly emancipated slaves, of whom a large number lived here in 1828. On the Champion farm, about a mile from the State House, grew an immense oak tree, which was one of the local wonders. Its diameter was nearly six feet, just above the ground. It was cut down in 1839 and produced three hundred and five fence-rails and ten and a half cords of fire wood. In its immediate vicinity grew several other oaks nearly as large.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

In the summer of 1833 the dreaded plague of cholera made its first appearance in Franklin county. It first broke out in the early part of the summer, in a neighborhood on the canal, in Madison township, but was confined to a territory covering an area of a few miles only. It was on the fourteenth of July that it first appeared in Columbus, and it continued its dread visitation until about the first of October. The first to fall victim to the disease was Mr. Stagg, who resided at the west end of Rich street, opposite the Jewett Block. During the entire period of the prevalence of the plague there were about two hundred deaths in the town, notwithstanding the fact that the entire population was but about three thousand, and of this number it was estimated that about one-third had fled to the country. There was also much sickness from fevers prevailing at the time, and one disease would quite frequently run into another, so that in many cases it was impossible to determine to what disease to attribute the death of the patient, although it is believed that about two-thirds of the deaths were attributable to cholera. Of the entire number the Board of Health discriminated one hundred as being of cholera proper. The number that was more or less attributable to cholera has been variously estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. The great mortality and consequent terror of this season far surpassed any pestilence that ever afflicted Columbus, before or since. Outside the city, beside the section alluded to, no greater than the usual percentage of sickness prevailed. Among those who fell victims to the epidemic were the following well known citizens: The Horton Howard family, consisting of Mr. Horton, his wife and daughter, two grand children and son-in-law, Mr. Little; James Woods and wife, C. C. Beard and wife, Ebenezer Thomas, William John, John B. Compston, Benjamin Sweetzer, Henry Jewett, Nimrod Rochester, Mr. White, coachmaker, and his wife, and Mrs. Zachariah Mills.

A census of the borough taken during the last week of April, 1829, shows the population to have been as follows:

Males under four years of age.....	153
" between four and fifteen.....	280
" " fifteen and twenty-one.....	153
" over twenty-one.....	122

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Total males	1008
Females under four	149
" between four and fifteen	282
" " fifteen and eighteen	133
" over eighteen	184
Total females	1006
Grand total	2014

Thus it will be seen the sexes were pretty evenly balanced in numbers, there being but two males more than females, and of the total population one hundred and sixty persons were of African descent.

The succeeding census, taken in 1830 by Robert Ware, shows the population to have been 238, of whom 133 were males and 105 females, whites; and 206 male and female, blacks.

INCORPORATED AS A CITY.

By action of the General Assembly, on March 3, 1836, the Borough of Columbus was incorporated as a city. This was just about that important period in the world's history, when the steam railroad and the telegraph system had had their practical use demonstrated. The official, professional and business men and houses in the city in the spring of that year, were as follows: United States Officers: William Miner, Clerk of the United States Courts; Marshal for the District of Ohio, John Patterson; District Attorney, Noah H. Swayne; Bela Latham, Postmaster; Superintendent of National Road, Henry Brewerton, Engineer and Inspector of National Road, David Scott; Indian Agent, John McElvain. State Officers: Secretary of State, Benjamin Hinkson; Treasurer of State, Henry Brown; Auditor of State, John A. Bryan; Chief Clerk in Auditor's Office, Timothy Griffith; Keeper of the Ohio Penitentiary, William W. Gault; Superintendent of new Penitentiary, N. Medbury; State Librarian, Zachariah Mills; Adjutant General, Samuel C. Andrews; Quartermaster General, Christopher Niswanger. Practicing Lawyers: Gustavus Swan, Orris Parish, Noah H. Swayne, P. B. Wilcox, Lyne Starling, Jr., M. J. Gilbert, Mease Smith, John G. Miller, Samuel C. Andrews, John D. Munford. Practicing Physicians: Samuel Parsons, John M. Edmiston, M. B. Wright, Peter Jackson, Peleg Sisson, Robert Thompson, William M. Awt, N. M. Miller, S. Z. Seltzer, J. S. Landes, P. H. Eberly. Officiating Clergymen: James Hoge, D. D., Presbyterian; William Preston, Episcopalian; L. B. Gurley, Methodist; George Jeffries and Edward Davis, Baptist; Russell Bigelow, Thomas Asbury and Jesse F. Wiscom, agents for Methodist Temperance Society; Merchants in dry goods and groceries: Butts & Matthews, Stewart & Higgins, D. Woodbury, J. & S. Stone, A. P. Stone, John Greenwood, D. W. Deshler, McCoy & Work, John Brooks, Reuben Brooks, David Brooks, F. Peters & Son, Saunders & Frye, Bond & Walbridge, Burr & Gregory, M. Northrup, Brotherton & Kooker, Joshua Baldwin & Co., Lemuel Reynolds, Olmsted & St. Clair, Robert Russell & Co., auction store, C. W. Kent. Wholesale Druggists: O. & S. Crosby, Sumner Clark, J. S. & D. Landes. Booksellers and stationers: L. N. Whiting, B. & J. Turnbull, tin and hardware: W. M. Kasson & Co., W. A. Gill & Co., shoes, hosiery, etc., Wm. W. Blake; plate, jewelry, etc., Wm. A. Platt; wholesale grocers, Sherwood & Gregory, McElvain, Dalzell & Co., Finley & Hamford; grocer and wholesale liquors, John Young.

There were in addition to the above a number of less important concerns, such as leather stores, hat factories, comb factory, and some small groceries, also the following "taverns," as they were then called: National Hotel, owned by John Noble; Franklin House, by J. Robinson & Son; Globe Hotel, by Robert Russell; Lion Hotel, by Jeremiah Strong; Swan Hotel, by Christian Heyl; Eagle Hotel, by David Brooks; White Horse wagon yard, by Amos Meneely; Farmers and Mechanics' Tavern, by F. Cadwallader; large boarding house, by Ira Grover.

In the autumn of 1845, too, at 29 the corner of Columbus and State streets, there was a large, frame building, on the west corner of the intersection of Columbus and Gay, and the musical performance of the first opera, after 1811, by the dramatic company, under the management of Messrs. Deane & McKim, 1846. It was occupied, during the winter of 1846, under different management, until about the year 1841, when it fell into disrepair. In 1841 the building was purchased by M. J. Gilbert, who had a large orchestra attached, and for some years it was conducted under the name of the "Columbian Hall." Finally it was divided into two parts, and the southern portion was divided into private dwellings.

When Columbus became a city, in March, 1834, it was divided into three wards. The first ward embraced all the corporation north of State street, the second, all between State and Rich, and the third, all south of Rich street. The act provided that each ward should be represented by four councilmen to be elected on the second Monday of April in each year. In the first council board the terms of service were to be determined by lot, so that one new member should be elected annually from each ward. A mayor was to be elected biennially by the people. The other municipal officers were to be appointed by the council, who were also empowered to fill vacancies in the office of mayor or by appointment. The first election under the new city charter was held on the 14th, being the second Monday in April, 1834, and it resulted in the election of John Brooks as Mayor for two years. The councilmen elected that year were: Henry Brown, Orr Crosby, Robert W. McCoy, Joseph Ridgway, Sr., one year each; William Leary, Benjamin Nicholson, Francis Stewart, Noah H. Swaine, elected to serve two years each, and Christian Hehl, William T. Martin, William Miner and John Patterson, three years each. The Christian Hehl here mentioned was the first German emigrant to settle in the borough. He was a lad of thirteen years when he came to the country, with his parents, in 1800, and the voyage from Bremen to Baltimore occupied twenty-three weeks. He came to Franklinton in 1833, but found that place filled with soldiers of the Northwestern army. Labor was scarce, all the houses were occupied, and he could obtain no help to find him a building one, so he crossed the Susquehanna and settled in Columbus, where he had not at first intended to locate, but where he afterward became a foreman, a citizen and proprietor of the Swan Hotel. The story of the manner in which he successfully found a home in the wilderness, has been thus graphically described by him: "I succeeded in getting a very rough cabin on the southeast corner of Richard High's lots, where the Eagle Drug Store now is. The accommodations were very poor indeed, but still I had to pay \$125 rent, and the cabins were not worth twenty dollars. They belonged to Nichols and Mr. Bradney. In the fall of the same year I moved to Columbus. We were three days on the way from Franklinton to Columbus; the roads were very bad indeed. We had two heavily loaded wagons, with a five-horse team to each, and they had very hard work to get along. The second day we intended to get as far as Williams' Tavern, about five miles from Columbus, on the old Lancaster road, but we did not reach it, and so had to camp on the banks of the Big Belly, as it was then called. On the last day we arrived in Columbus about three o'clock in the afternoon. The road from the old Merion farm was laid out, but the log was not rolled out of the way. We therefore had to wend our way in the best we could. When we came to South Columbus, as it was called, at McCoy's Run, the road was fenced. Old Mr. McGowan refused to let me go through his gate. I then prevailed on him to let me go through. I also found that the old man was fond of a little good old whisky. I promised to make him a present of some, and the gates were at once opened. We then passed on without any further trouble, and arrived at my great hotel, which I opened, and built a fine building for my widowed sister to cook some supper while we unloaded the wagon. After all was unloaded, I saw the table, which was the lid of my doughnut tub, and two barrels of flour set endwise. I rolled barrels of flour once, I saw a sack and we made out to make

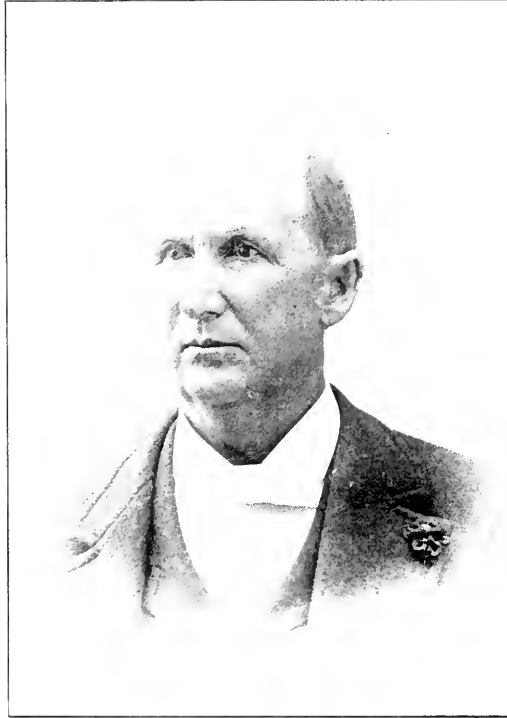
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our supper, and as we were very hungry, I think it was the best meal I ever ate in Columbus. Old Mr. McTiwan did not fail to call next day for the prize I had offered him. I then went on and built myself an oven to carry on the baking business. I had to get all my supplies from Lancaster, Fairfield county, for a number of years, this being a new county, and Franklinton the headquarters of the army, where a great many troops were located and, consequently, provisions scarce. We had to go to Franklinton for all our dry goods, as there was at that time no store in Columbus. In the spring of the year 1811, Green & McLene, of Lancaster, started a small dry goods store in a cabin on the same lot where I lived. A second store was opened in a little house by the Worthington Manufacturing Company, and was managed by Joel Buttes. The first winter that I was in Columbus I had my firewood very convenient, as I cut it off of the lot where I lived. My cabin was divided into three rooms or, rather, three stalls. A widowed sister kept house for me, and having lived up the old house pretty comfortably, I carried on the baking business quite briskly. In May, 1811, I married Esther Alsbach in Fairfield county, Ohio. When she first saw my great hotel, she seemed a little surprised, but soon became contented. I did business in the old cabins for two years. I then purchased a lot on the same square, and built upon it the house that is now the Franklin House. I kept a hotel there for twenty-eight years, and then traded it off for a farm five miles northeast of Columbus on Alum Creek.

THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

This building, destroyed by fire about a half century ago, or to be more exact, in 1852, was built in 1811, by the four original proprietors of Columbus—Kerr, Starling, McLaughlin and Johnston—under the superintendence of William Ludlow, who, on February 10, 1811, had been appointed "Director of the Town of Columbus," by the General Assembly, and who was reappointed a year later. Although neither an architect nor a man familiar with building, he is described as "a faithful agent and a man of some talent and unquestioned integrity," and under his direction the greater part of the construction of the public buildings was completed. The State House was a common brick building, but excellently adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. The freestone for the doors and window sills was brought on wagons from Blacklick, fourteen miles east from the city through swamps and mire. The bricks used in its construction were made in part of the ancient mound which formerly stood at the intersection of High and Mound streets. In this mound, as in other similar works of antiquity, were found numerous human skeletons, so that what once formed human bodies, centuries afterward formed part of the walls of the Ohio State House. The building was seventy-five feet north and south on High street, and the principal entrance was in the center of the south front. It was two stories high, with a square roof, rising to a balcony, from whence rose a spire one hundred and six feet above the ground. Above the balcony hung a well-toned bell. On the roof adjoining the balcony, on two sides, were neat railed walks, from which a spectator might view the whole town as upon a map, and had also a fine view of the winding Scioto, and of the level country around as far as the eye could reach.

The foundation of the building was of dressed stone, to the height of two feet, and there was a belt of dressed stone marking the height of the first story. The Hall of the House of Representatives was on the first floor, and connected with it were two committee rooms and a gallery. A stairway on the left of the east entrance led to the gallery of the Representatives' Hall, and one on the right led to the Senate Chamber in the second story, which had also two committee rooms. A door on the west front opened directly into the Hall of the House, from High street, and one on the east side of this Hall opened into the wood yard. The legislative halls were warmed by great wood fires built and kept glowing in the spacious fire-places ornamented with huge



WILLIAM ALEXANDER TAYLOR

William Alexander Taylor was born in Harrison township, Perry county, Ohio, April 25, 1837. His father was Thomas Taylor, a soldier of the War of 1812, who was the son of Thomas Taylor of Loudoun County, Virginia, a soldier of the War of the Revolution. His mother was Miss Mary Owens, the daughter of Joshua Owens, of Fauquier county, Virginia, a planter and lawyer, who served as Lieutenant of Engineers in the Revolution. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. He traces his ancestry back to the Taylors of Gloucestershire, England, in the sixteenth century, whence they migrated to Holland, and a little later to Ireland, where they remained for some time, being Dissenters from the Established Church. These emigrations and attendant marriages make his paternal descent through English, Dutch, and Irish lines.

On the maternal side his line goes back to the Griggs, Willoughbys, Evanses and Owenses, who were Welsh in descent, and many of whom were men of letters, lawyers, poets and sea-farers. More directly he traces descent from the Kenton Owens line, being a grand nephew of General Simon Kenton. His father, who was one of a family of eighteen in company with his Revolutionary war, came from Albemarle, Virginia, at the close of the War of 1812, and took up abode in Perry county, where they lived as farmers the rest of their lives. Thomas Sr. dying in 1822 and Thomas Jr. in 1865, aged

respectively seventy-nine and eighty years. This migration to Ohio constituted the bridal trip of the younger Thomas and Mary Taylor.

To them were born twelve children, all of whom grew to maturity, viz. Joshua O., Amelia, Thomas Evan, Elizabeth, James, Sarah J., John S., Mary A., Catherine, George W., William A., and Albert Gallatin. Of these only the ninth and eleventh born are living, Catherine being a resident of Indianapolis, and William A., of Columbus. Thomas Evan was wounded in the action at Antietam, Maryland, from the effects of which he died two days later, while a prisoner of war, at Danville, Virginia. Albert Gallatin was killed in the charge at Mission Ridge, Tennessee, and James died in 1880, the direct result of injuries and exposure in the military service. All of these except Mary A., who died at twenty, and Albert G., married, and the most of them reared large families. He served with his brothers in the Civil War.

William A. was educated in and graduated from Science Hill Academy, an "imposing" log cabin, situated on a lofty ridge midway between the then cities and now villages, of Roseville and Saltillo, in district No. 6, Harrison township, at the age of eighteen. He then began teaching, continuing to pick up some additional education here and there, meantime reading law, at the suggestion of Gen. James M. Comly, with the firm of Muzzy & Butler, of New Lexington, and was examined for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court, at the December term of 1858, Morrison R. Waite, Noah H. Swayne and Samuel Galloway being the examining committee, who generally rated him at one hundred per cent. He formed a partnership with Hon. John M. Buell under the firm name of Buell & Taylor with offices at Zanesville and New Lexington, and practiced for a few years and then entered the ranks of journalism almost simultaneously with his boyhood friend, Januarius A. MacGahan, the *Liberator of Bulgaria*. He was one of the editors and proprietors of the *Perry County Democrat*. In 1861 he was associated with the *Cincinnati Enquirer* as contributor and correspondent, and after the war went upon its editorial staff with Joseph B. McCullagh. In 1868 he became chief editorial writer on the *Pittsburg Post*, where he continued until the beginning of 1872, when he went upon the editorial staff of the *New York Sun*. Near the close of 1873 he resumed his editorial position on the *Pittsburg Post*, where he remained until the close of 1876, when he became managing editor of the *Pittsburg Telegraph*, owned by Ralph Bageley, the manufacturer and capitalist. In 1878 he came to Columbus where he has since resided and for three years was editorial writer on the *Columbus Democrat*, *Columbus Times*, *Columbus Courier*, *The Saturday Critic*, and later the *Democratic Call*, respectively, all of which were of ephemeral existence. Early in the eighties he again went upon the editorial staff of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, taking charge of State politics, and continued in active service until 1900, and is still a special contributor to its columns.

He was married November 10, 1870, to Miss Jane Allen Tarrier, of Zanesville, who was descended from Pennsylvania and Maryland Revolutionary stock, and whose father Capt. George W. Tarrier was engaged in boating on the Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi rivers for many years, and was one of the California Argonauts in 1849. One son, Aubrey Clarence, was born to them in Allegheny City, December 28, 1875, who after securing a thorough education in the preparation of "Ohio Statesmen" and "Ohio in Congress", died in Zanesville, Ohio, November 26, 1898, while editor of the *Evening News* of that City.

William A. Taylor is the author of the following among other historical, political, and literary volumes: "Eighteen Presidents and Contemporaneous Rulers: 'The Peril of the Republic'; 'Ohio Statesmen and Hundred Year Book'; 'Roses and Rue'; 'Five Fair Women'; 'Ohio in Congress from 1803 to 1901'; 'Monograph of Ohio's Governors'; 'Twilight or Dawn?' and is now engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive General History of Ohio from its earliest historical traces. He also engages in lecturing on historical, philosophic, literary and humorous subjects. He is a Democrat of the most pronounced type, and takes an active interest in the affairs and management of his party, and has been connected with its State committee for more than twenty years. He has spoken in every county and every considerable town in Ohio, in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia, and other States. In 1892 when he headed the Democratic ticket for Secretary of State, he spoke in every county seat and all the larger towns of the State. He started in against a Republican majority of seventy-five thousand, and his competitor, Samuel M. Taylor, was elected by one thousand. He was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1893, and was again defeated. He was clerk of the State Senate during the Sixty-ninth General Assembly. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; Grand Army of the Republic; the Old Northwest Genealogical Society; the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society; the Author's and Writer's Guild; First Vice President of the State Society S. A. R.; past President of the Pittsburg Press Club, the Curtis Press Club, the Columbus Press Club, the Ohio and Hocking Valley Press Association and the Ohio Democratic Editorial Association, and an honorary member of the Pittsburg, New York, Washington, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Toledo, Zanesville and other Press Clubs, and a Chancellor of the American Institute of Civics, New York, being Vice Chancellor for Ohio.

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brass-topped andirons. No marble was used in the construction of this primitive Capitol, but the wooden columns used both for strength and ornament in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the workmanship of William Altman, were handsomely turned and painted in imitation of clouded marble. Over the west and south doors there were built into the walls neatly dressed stones with patriotic inscriptions. That over the western entrance had inscribed upon it the following from Barlow's "Columbiad":

"Equality of rights is Nature's plan,
And following Nature is the march of man,
Based on its rock of right your empire lies,
On walls of wisdom let the fabric rise,
Preserve your principles, their force unfold,
Let nations prove them, and let kings behold.
Equality your first firm grounded stand,
Then free election, then your Federal band;
This holy triad should forever shine,
The great compendium of all rights divine,
Creed of all schools, whence youths by millions draw
Their theme of right, their decalogue of law,
'Till man shall wonder (in these schools inured)
How wars were made, how tyrants were endured."

After the stone carver had completed cutting these lines, Mr. Ludlow, the State Director, firm in his belief that this public was a nation and not a confederacy had the word "Federal" covered with the word "Union," but a good many years after the composition with which the work was done fell off, and the original word "Federal" again appeared.

Over the southern entrance appeared another quotation from the same poem. Above the east door were these lines, the composition of Director Ludlow:

"General good the object of legislation,
Perfected by a knowledge of man's wants,
And nature's abounding means applied,
Establishing principles opposed to monopoly."

The old State House, after having stood the estimated term of one generation, and witnessed the transformation of a primeval forest into a thriving city, was destroyed by fire on the first day of February, 1852. The fire was first discovered by the night watchman, burning the floor in the center of the Senate chamber. The firemen had succeeded in almost subduing the flames, when it was found the woodwork overhead was in flames. The fire quickly communicated with the roof and ascended to the steeple. The fire apparatus available was utterly inadequate to cope with the flames and it soon became apparent that the venerable edifice, which had been the theatre of patriotism and zeal for the public good for so many years, was doomed. The burning building cast a lurid light on the Sabbath morning sky, and as the burning belfry swayed to and fro, as if buffeted by the Fire King, its clear toned old bell, whose notes were so familiar to the citizens, rang out a brief parting requiem, before parting from its old-time abiding place.

The Ohio State Journal, of the second of February, gives the following edifying account of this disastrous fire:

"Great Conflagration! The State House Destroyed! Yesterday, (Sunday) morning, about four o'clock, the cry of fire rang through our streets. It was soon ascertained that the old State House was on fire. The watch first discovered it in the center of the Senate Chamber, and on the floor. This was nearly extinguished, when it was discovered that the timbers overhead were on fire. Soon it burned out through the roof and the entire belfry was quickly in flames. The engines could not reach the fire, and it was evident that the venerable old

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edifice, in which the Legislature of Ohio had met for the last thirty-five years, was doomed to destruction. The belfry, after burning brilliantly for a few minutes, came down with a crash upon the floor of the Senate Chamber. The roof then gradually fell in, and the upper story of the building was a mass of flames. An effort was now made to confine the fire to the Senate Chamber and upper rooms, but there was too heavy a mass of burning matter on the floor to be extinguished, and soon the flames reached the Hall of the House of Representatives. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained. The desks, chairs and furniture had been removed, and the entire building was then resigned to its fate. In the Senate Chamber very little was saved. We learn that the clerk's papers were all secured, but that a large mass of documents, journals, constitutional debates, etc., were consumed.⁵

During the remainder of the session, the House met in Neil's Odeon Hall, and the Senate in the United States Court House. In 1853 the House again met in Odeon Hall and the Senate in Ambos Hall, and again, in 1854, these halls were used. In 1855 there was no session of the Legislature, it being the only year since the organization of the State without a legislative session, although the State constitution provided for biennial sessions only. In 1856 the Odeon and Ambos Halls were again occupied and in 1857 the Senate and House of Representatives met, for the first time, in their respective halls in the new State House.

The first carpet ever laid in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the old State House was made by a dozen or more ladies at a sewing circle held by them in that chamber in 1816. The party was suggested by Governor Worthington, who favored them with his presence, and furnished the fair sewers with some of the choice apples for which his Ross county orchard was famous. In the evening they were also invited to a "tea", given them by Mrs. John Martin, at her residence just opposite the State House. Of those who assisted in the construction of the old State House, who were still living in 1858, there were Jacob Hare, who kept a team and helped to haul the stone for the foundation; Conrad Heyl, principal painter, and George B. Harvey, who was employed on it as carpenter through its whole construction. In 1815, in accordance with a contract entered into by them, with the State, the Proprietors' Association erected a two storied building, twenty five by one hundred and fifty feet, fronting on High street. It stood on the State House Square, in a line with the State House, and sixty feet north of it. This building designed for the State officers, was of the same material and general construction as the State House. The foundation was of rough stone, with a belt of dressed stone, marking the height of the first story. The principal entrance was in the center of the front, on High street. A door, toward the north end, opened into the office of the Secretary of State, and two doors, toward the south end, opened into the State Auditor's office. On the left of the central entrance was the Governor's office, and, on the right, the office of the State Treasurer. From the entrance hall, and directly opposite the front door, a winding stairway led to the second story. This was appropriated to the use of the State Library, though used, in early times, for the offices of the quartermaster and adjutant general, and, occasionally, for other public offices. The building was removed in the spring of 1857, preparatory to the grading of the public square. The United States Court House was built in 1820 and stood in a line with the State House and State offices, and about fifty or sixty feet north of the latter. It was also a plain brick building, two stories high, with a rough stone foundation. It was probably about forty-five or forty-six feet square, and the roof ascended from the four sides to a circular dome in the center. The front had a recess entrance about the size of a large portico, but within the line of the front wall. The same recess extended up through the second story, thus affording a pleasant view of the

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street from the second story. On the lower floor there was a hall through the center, and two rooms on each side, one of which was used for the office of the clerk of the United States Court, one as an office for the marshal, and one as a jury room. The building was paid for in part by the State appropriating a certain amount of incurrent funds of the Miami Exporting Company then in treasury, to that purpose; but the greater amount was raised by donations from the citizens of Columbus and the United States Courts were removed from Chillicothe about the year 1821. Harvey D. Evans was then Clerk of the Court, and Dr. John Hamm, of Zanesville, marshal. At Evans' death, in 1825, he was succeeded in the clerkship by Wm. K. Bond, then of Chillicothe; and about the year 1829, Bond was succeeded by William Miner, who held the office for many years. Dr. Hamm as marshal, was succeeded by William Doherty, and Doherty, by General John Patterson, from Jefferson county, and he by a man of his own name, John Patterson, of Adams county, and Patterson by Demas Adams, Adams by John McElvain, McElvain by D. A. Robertson, of Fairfield, Robertson, by G. W. Jones, of Knox, and Jones by J. H. Robinson, of Cincinnati. In the spring of 1855, the State having been divided into two districts, the United States Courts were removed from Columbus to Cincinnati and the Court House here was shortly afterward torn down. Back of the United States Court House stood a long, one-story brick house. This building was erected by the county, in 1829, for county officers, and was divided into four apartments, with an outside for each. The north room was for the clerk of the court, the next one to it for the recorder, the next for the treasurer, and the fourth or south one for the county auditor. The county offices were kept here from the time the building was erected until the summer of 1840, when they were removed to the new county Court House, at the corner of Mound and High streets. The former building was not removed until the spring of 1857, when the State House Square was graded.

The primitive state of the Capital at the period when the State buildings were erected, is amply illustrated by the fact that the fuel then used by the only paper here, the "Western Intelligencer," was the wood secured by felling the forest trees on High street.

When the General Assembly convened here for its first session, December 2, 1816, the members generally came on horse-back, and sent their horses to the country for the winter. Several boarded in Franklinton and one or two in the country. On the adjournment of the General Assembly several of the members living in the country bordering on the Ohio river, below Portsmouth, descended the Scioto in skiffs.

On the twenty-eighth of January, 1817, the General Assembly passed an act requesting the Governor to appoint one or more skilled mechanics to meet such persons as might be named by the proprietors of Columbus for the purpose of "measuring, valuing and assessing the joiner's work done on the State House and public offices." The act further authorized the governor, provided he could agree with the proprietors, to adjust their accounts with the State, without the mediation of a commission, and to issue to them an order on the treasurer in full payment of whatever balance should be found to be due them, over and above the sum they were compelled by the terms of their contract to expend in the erection of the public buildings, offices and penitentiary.

In furtherance of this act an amicable settlement was reached. After making a deduction of six or seven per cent. from the charges for carpenter work, a balance of thirty-five thousand dollars, over and above the fifty thousand required to be expended, was found to be due and was paid to the proprietors, whose responsible contracts with the State were thus happily and satisfactorily ended.

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CAPITOL SQUARE

The public square, in the center of which now stands the Capitol of Ohio, one of the most imposing specimens on the western continent, was originally cleared of its native timber etc., by Jarvis Pike, commonly known as "Judge Pike" (he having once been a judge in the State of New York), under the direction of Governor Worthington, about the years 1815 and 1816. He enclosed it with a rough rail fence, and raised from it successive crops of wheat and corn. The fence having fallen into decay, the square lay in common for a number of years. Under the direction of Alfred Kelly, when agent of the State, it was enclosed in 1844, by a neat and substantial fence, with cedar posts, and handsome palings painted white. About the same time Mr. Kelly caused elm trees to be removed from the forest and planted on the north, east and west of the square, thus preserving an open view of the noble western facade of the Capitol. Their trunks were then from four to six inches in diameter, but a fruitful soil and genial climate have changed them into monarchs of their kind, bearing their coronals of spreading boughs, with kingly grace. The neat fence, with painted palings, was removed in 1859, and the square was enclosed by an unsightly board fence about twelve feet high, as a guard against the escape of convicts engaged in dressing stone for the new Capitol. A substantial iron fence, set in a freestone base, was completed in 1867, along the west side of the square, and on the north and south sides, half the distance from the western to the eastern side. The fence enclosing the other half of the square was of wood. Frequent attempts were made to induce the Legislature to extend the fence so as to enclose the other half of the square, but without success. Among the objections to its extension, it was urged that the fence was not only too massive, but it was so high as to obstruct the view, and greatly injure the appearance of the Capitol as seen from the street. After persistent agitation of the subject, the Legislature, in 1871, appropriated eighteen thousand dollars to procure and put up around the State House grounds a new fence, to be done under the direction of the comptroller of the treasury, with the advice and consent of the governor and treasurer. A design for the new fence, by Frank Krumm, was adopted, and a contract entered into with L. Schaeffer & Son, of Springfield, Ohio, to build the same at twenty-one thousand, one hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty cents. The fence was put in place the following year, and, in accordance with the design, gates were placed at the corners of the square, and walks constructed to intersect the carriage ways that encircle the Capitol. The State House Square comprises ten acres, and has a considerable elevation above the Scioto. With earth, taken chiefly from the canal and river, it has been raised in the center from four to six feet, and has been so graded as to form a gentle descent from that point in all directions. There were formerly carriage ways, but these have long since been excluded, and pedestrians only are allowed. The square was originally laid out and ornamented after a plan drawn by John Clusker of Cincinnati. The general idea, as carried out in the plan, contemplated a pleasing variety of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubbery, so arranged, in groups, as to afford unobstructed views of the Capitol, and, at the same time, gratify the natural taste for order and beauty. The ornamentation now comprises stately trees and well kept lawns, which in summer time present a never-tiring scene of beauty. A pleasing feature is found in the large number of squirrels that are constantly frisking about the grounds, and which are so tame that they approach visitors without fear, and will even climb up into one's pockets in search of nuts. To children, particularly, they are a constant delight.

In 1857 an attempt was made to bore an artesian well within the Capitol grounds. The work was begun in July of that year, and continued every year up to October 1, 1860, when the venture was pronounced a failure, after the



WILLIAM SHEPARD

William Shepard was born November 27, 1797, at Canandaigua, New York. His grandfather, William Shepard, was in office in the Revolution, and in the French-Indian wars that preceded it. He was also a member of Congress and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. The family was of good Massachusetts stock. Charles Shepard, father of the subject of this sketch, went to New York from Springfield, Massachusetts, and was a farmer. His son William was raised on a farm, finished his education at the Canandaigua Academy, studied medicine at Rochester and Cincinnati, and was graduated at the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, in 1853, and the same year he established Shepard's sanitarium east of this city, which has been the leading institution of its kind in Central Ohio ever since. In the many years that the sanitarium has been in existence the interests of patients have made it their home and much good has resulted and Dr. Shepard needs no higher praise than this. He is held in universal respect and esteem by those who come under his treatment. Dr. Shepard, during his residence of about half a century in the county, has gained and retained the respect of the people. He has amassed a fine competence, has been a public-spirited citizen, helped beautifully and improve his section, and has been a useful man of business, as well as a successful one. In 1885 Dr. Shepard was placed on the Republican ticket as candidate for representative from this county. He was elected by over thirteen hundred majority, and he and his colleague, H. C. Taylor, were the first Republicans who had been thus honored in the county for twenty-five years. He made a most useful member for the county and at the succeeding congressional election he was the candidate of his party against J. H. Gough, and cut him in majority down twelve hundred or more. He is a Mason, as was his Revolutionary grandfather before him, and has been through all the degrees including the thirty-third. Dr. Shepard was married to Miss Charlotte E. Rose, daughter of Helen Rose of Granville, in 1852. Mrs. Shepard was of excellent family in stock and her father was one of the original company that came from Granville, Massachusetts, and settled at and founded Granville, Ohio. Mrs. Shepard was a lady much loved and respected. She died in 1887.

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well had been sunk a depth of two thousand seven hundred and seventy five feet. The undertaking, however, was not without value, as it served to show the geological formations which underlie the capital.

CHAPTER XII

COLUMBUS (CONTINUED)

TROUBLES OVER A NEW STATE HOUSE.

On the 26th of January, 1838, the Legislature passed an act calling for the erection of a new State House on the public square at Columbus, and this was made the occasion of a grand illumination of the city. Colonel Noble, proprietor of the National Hotel, where the Neil House now stands, had candles arranged in his front windows in such a manner as to form letters and to spell the words "New State House."

In pursuance of carrying into execution the intentions of the act, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., of Columbus, William A. Adams of Zanesville, and William B. Van Hook of Butler county, were, by joint resolution, appointed commissioners for carrying the law into effect. They were required to give notice in certain newspapers, and to offer a premium of five hundred dollars for the best plan submitted, to be approved by the Legislature, upon which said house should at once be put under course of construction. A number of plans were furnished by various competitors for the premium, and Henry Walters of Cincinnati, received the premium, though, after final consideration, his plan was not adopted; but from the various plans furnished, the commissioners formed and adopted one somewhat different from any of the plans presented, though embracing all their commendable features. In the spring of 1839, the commissioners appointed William Van Hook, one of their own body, to assume the superintendence of the work. A high board fence was put up around the Square, and a good workshop erected within, where preparations had been made to have the convicts from the Penitentiary employed in the cutting of stone and other duties. An immense quantity of building stone, obtained at Sullivan's limestone quarry, had been delivered on the ground during the preceding year.

On the Fourth of July, 1839, amid suitable ceremonies, the corner stone of the new edifice was laid, and the foundation subsequently raised to a level with the earth when the inclemency of the weather stopped the work, as was supposed, until the following spring. But, it appears, the real cause for the cessation of work was due to another source entirely. There had been for some time more or less ill feeling, on the part of other towns in the central portion of the State, toward Columbus as the capital. The city was charged with putting on metropolitan airs, which, we think, should not be an unpardonable offense. An incident occurred in the legislative session of 1839-40 that served to kindle this comparatively latent spark of envy into a flame. There was an investigation by the Legislature of certain charges against William B. Lloyd, a member from Cuyahoga county, for forgery in altering certain accounts and papers. After the investigation a paper signed by sixty-three citizens of Columbus, principally young men, expressing undiminished confidence in Mr. Lloyd's integrity, appeared in the Columbus State Journal of February 17, with the signers' names attached. Many members of the Legislature who had voted to censure Lloyd, took umbrage at this publication, de-

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nouncing it as an unwarrantable intermeddling with the proceedings of the General Assembly. While the excitement was still at fever point, George B. Flood, representative from Licking county, on the day following the obnoxious publication, introduced into the House a bill repealing the act for the erection of a new State House. It finally passed both branches of the Legislature, and became a law on the tenth of March. By this action, the work on the new State House was suspended for more than six years. The whole cost, as far as the preparations and work on the new Capitol had progressed, appears to have been \$41,585.22, an amount entirely too large to be wasted merely for the gratification of personal animosities.

After the passage of the repealing act, the subject of removing the seat of the State Government from Columbus was more earnestly agitated than before. Every conceivable objection was urged against the permanent location of the capital on the banks of the Scioto. The site was declared to be the most unhealthy one that could have been selected in the entire State. Besides this, it was urged by some, that the capital should be nearer the center than Columbus was. For about three years the question of removal was discussed, when, at the session of the Legislature in 1823, the subject was referred to a committee, who made elaborate majority and minority reports. The majority took the ground that the General Assembly could not pass an act for the removal of the seat of government from the location established by a former act, without a violation of the faith of the State. The two reports were principally confined to the discussion of this proposition.

The minority report recommended the adoption of joint resolutions, requesting the Governor to issue his proclamation, setting forth that the time had arrived for the permanent establishment of the seat of government, and inviting proposals for its location. These resolutions were adopted by the Senate on the sixth of March, 1823, by a vote of eighteen to sixteen, but were, the next day, defeated in the House, by a vote of thirty-six to twenty-nine. This seems to have put a final quietus to the agitation regarding the removal of the State Capital from Columbus.

RETURN OF THE CHOLERA.

The Asiatic cholera reappeared in Columbus on the 21st of June, 1849. Its first victims were four members of the family of George B. Smith, residing in the Jewett Block, near the place where the same fatal disease began its ravages in 1833. The alarm and the fearful epidemic spread with almost equal rapidity. Many residents left the city. Isaac Dalton, N. W. Smith, George B. Harvey, W. W. Pollard and James Cherry were appointed a board of health, and they made daily reports and were very vigilant in the discharge of their duties. It was about the middle of September when the disease abated, and the board reported one hundred and sixty-two deaths in the city by cholera. The report did not include one hundred and sixteen deaths in the Penitentiary, which made the total number of victims 272.

Among those who succumbed to the cholera in the summer of 1849, were the following well known citizens: Dr. B. F. Gerard, Dr. Horace Lathrop, General Edgar Gale, Samuel Preston, Abraham Mettles, William Cook and son, Robert Thompson and wife, Dr. Isaac F. Taylor, Christian Karst, Joseph Murray, Bernard Berk, Christian Hertz and John Whisker.

The cholera demon's appetite was not yet satiated, for we find it returning for more victims the following year. The first to die of the disease in 1850 was Mrs. Robert Russell, who died July 8th, at the United States Hotel, on the northwest corner of High and Town streets. Forthwith the disease raged and spread with the same virulence and fatality as in the preceding year, till about the middle of September. The population of the city was then 17,882, and about one-fourth fled from the face of the destroyer.

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A Board of Health was organized, its members being George B. Harvey, Isaac Dalton and W. W. Pollard, who made daily reports from July 21 to September 4. During that period three hundred and two deaths were reported: two hundred and nine from cholera and ninety three from other diseases. As the disease had prevailed more than two weeks before any reports were made, the deaths from cholera were supposed to be about two hundred and twenty-five, and from other diseases about a hundred. Among those who died during the prevalence of the epidemic in the summer of 1850 were the following: Elijah Converse, David S. Doherty, Emanuel Doherty, William Doherty, John Willard and son, William G. Alexander and his wife and three children, a son and three daughters of James B. Griffith, John Barcus, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Robert Owen, Timothy Griffith, Dr. James P. McGill, Henry Wass, Isaac Taylor, Hinman Hurd, Mrs. Matthew Gooding, Mrs. E. B. Armstrong, and Miss Fanny Huston.

The cholera did not make its appearance in 1851, but in 1852 it made a visitation, though with much less virulence than in 1849 and in 1850. The first victim in 1852 was Philip Link, who died on June 16, in the southeastern part of the city, and among others to die were William English and wife, Nelson Compton, Miss Henrietta Gale, John McGuire and Newton Mattoon. The year 1853 passed over without a visit from the plague, but in 1851 a few cases were reported, including among those that proved fatal, John Leaf and his wife and son, two children of Mr. Westwater, John Renson and Jonathan Phillips and daughter. Since 1851, happily, the cholera has not visited the city.

BLOCKING LEGISLATION.

There were two important events, occurring in two successive years, which, though relating chiefly to the State Legislature, were so interwoven with the history of Columbus, and created such intense interest here, that they are worthy of passing attention. It must be remembered that these scenes were enacted in the old State House, and under our first State Constitution.

The General Assembly, as required by the Constitution, met on the first Monday of December, 1818. The Senate organized by electing a Speaker, but the House of Representatives could not organize. The difficulty is thus explained:

The apportionment law, passed at the preceding session, assigned to Hamilton county five representatives: the first eight wards of Cincinnati, composing the first election district, entitled to two representatives; and the residue of the county, composing the second district, entitled to three representatives.

At the annual election in October, 1818, George E. Pugh and Alexander Pierce, with three others, all Democrats, had the highest number of votes given in the whole county; while Oliver M. Spencer and George W. Runyan, Whigs, had the highest number of votes given in the first district. The two justices who assisted the clerk of the county in making out the abstract of the votes, declared Spencer and Runyan duly elected Representatives from the first district of Hamilton county; while the clerk, on the other hand, gave to Pugh and Pierce, as well as to the three other Democrats, whose election was not disputed, certificates of election as representatives from Hamilton county. The whole controversy turned principally upon the question whether, under the Constitution, the Legislature had authority to divide a county into two or more districts for the election of members of the Assembly.

At an early hour on Monday morning, December 1, the Democratic members of the House took possession of the Speaker's chair, the Clerk's desk, and the right side of the Hall, Benjamin F. Leiter, of Stark county, acting as their chairman. The Whig members entered soon afterward and took possession of the left side of the Hall, Anselm T. Holcomb of Gallia county, being appointed

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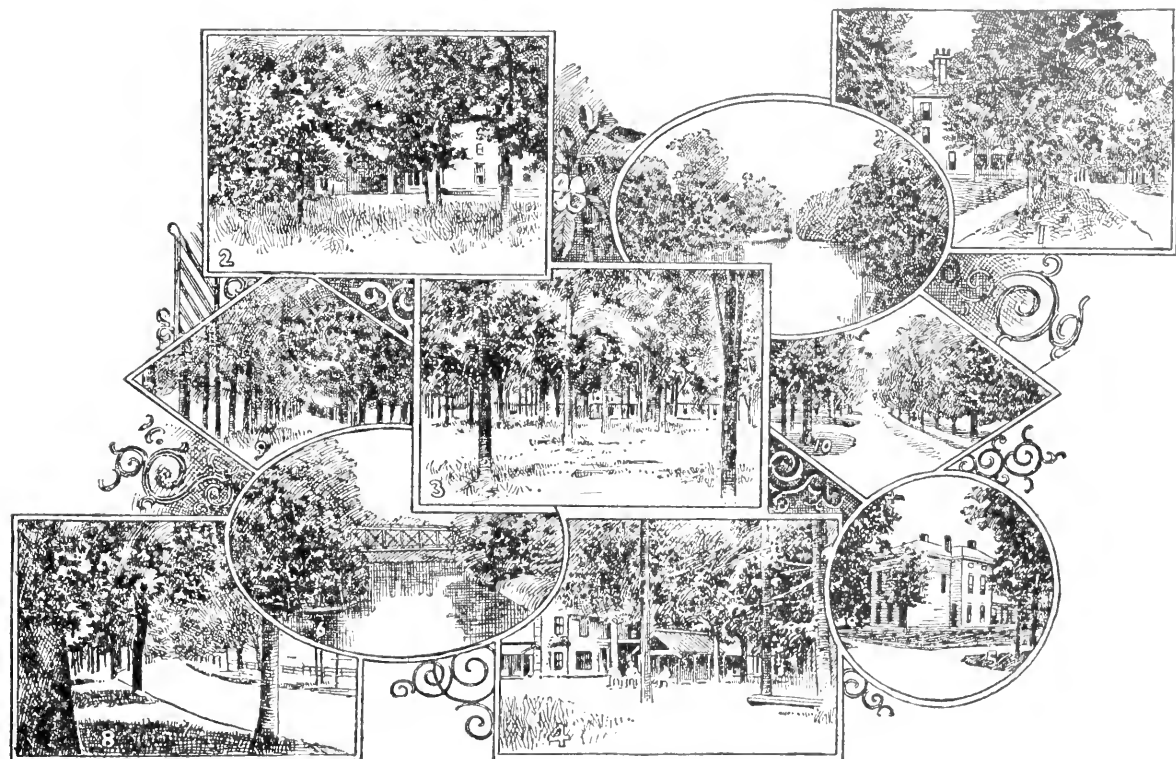
their chairman. The Democrats swore in forty-two members, including Hugh and Pierce of Hamilton county; and the Whigs swore in thirty-two members, including Spencer and Runyan of Cincinnati, making in all seventy-four members—two more than the Constitution allowed. By that instrument a quorum consisted of two-thirds, or forty-eight members; so either side could do nothing but sit and call over the counties for members elect to present their credentials and be sworn in. Of the eight Free-Soil members, some had been sworn in by the Democratic, and others by the Whig side of the House. In order to keep possession of the Speaker's chair, which was deemed a matter of primary importance, the Democrats sat day and night without adjourning or taking a recess. Various propositions for a compromise were made and rejected. Both sides continued to call over the counties for members from day to day. At length, after about three weeks spent in this way, a proposition, presented by the Free-Soil members, was agreed to on the 22nd of December, to the effect that the seventy members, whose election was not disputed, should form an organization, with Mr. Leiter as chairman, and proceed to determine the right to the two disputed seats.

After a lengthy discussion, a vote was reached on the first of January, 1849, when the claims of Messrs. Pugh and Pierce to seats in the organization of the House, were rejected by a tie vote of 35 to 35. The like claims of Messrs. Spencer and Runyan were then set aside by a vote of 32 to 38. So all the four claimants of the two disputed Hamilton county seats were told to stand until after the organization. The House was organized, with seventy members, on January 3rd, by the choice of John G. Breslin, Democrat, for Speaker, after a month spent in enacting a legislative farce. It is proper to add that, on January 26th, a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 32 to 31, declaring Messrs. Pugh and Pierce constitutionally members of the House from Hamilton county.

At the beginning of the next session, held in the winter of 1849-1850, it was the Senate and not the House, that failed to organize. There being in those days no Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, that body had, like the House, to elect a speaker as a first step toward organization. A prolonged controversy, similar to that in the House at the beginning of the preceding session, arose in the Senate. It was the Hamilton county case over again. The Senate consisted of thirty-six members, half of them holding over from the preceding year. Of the new members, one was to come from Hamilton county. There were two claimants to this seat—William F. Johnson, Democrat, and Lewis Broadwell, Whig.

The Senate met on Monday, December 3. James Myers, Democrat, of Lucas county, took possession of the chair, and called the Senate to order. Mr. Broadwell presented an abstract showing that he had received a majority of votes cast for Senator, in the district composed of the first eight wards of Cincinnati. The certificate of the clerk of Hamilton county was presented by Mr. Johnson, setting forth that he was duly elected Senator from Hamilton county. So the question came up as to which of the two men was legally entitled to the disputed seat. On that point the thirty-five senators, on whom devolved the settlement of the question, became, as the dispute progressed, divided as follows: eighteen for Broadwell and seventeen for Johnson.

At the instance of their respective friends, both Johnson and Broadwell were sworn in as Senators. Yet as the chairman (Mr. Myers), and as Mr. Knapp, the clerk of the previous Senate, who was acting as clerk of this, recognized Mr. Johnson, and refused to recognize Mr. Broadwell as Senator, the voting on all questions on organization uniformly resulted in a tie. Various attempts at compromise, and long and spirited discussions ensued. At length, on the twelfth of December, after a motion to proceed to the election of a Speaker had been lost by the usual tie vote, the chairman directed the Senators to prepare their ballots for Speaker. Sixteen days more elapsed, when, on De-



SHEPARD'S SANITARIUM

The Sanitarium was established by Dr Shepard in 1853--then first known as a Water Cure--as all such institutions were named in those days. It has continued to exist--keeping pace with the times, changing its name years ago to "Sanitarium," and is devoted to the treatment of all forms of chronic disease, and the home for such cases as through age or incurable invalidism are better taken care of, more comfortably in such institutions than in private homes. The institution has widened its sphere of usefulness, and is to-day a useful and enterprising establishment, and by reason of its age a landmark in the city and county.

Removed and distant from the old establishment, he has added a branch institution for the care and treatment of such who suffer from mental derangement, under a separate management.

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cember 28, on the three hundred and first ballot, Harrison G. Blake, of Medina county, having received sixteen votes, being a majority of all the votes cast, was declared by the chairman duly elected and took his seat as Speaker. One of the first acts of the Speaker was to recognize Mr. Broadwell, when the latter rose to speak. As the clerk still persisted in refusing to call Mr. Broadwell's name the Speaker called it himself. By this means it often happened that thirty-seven votes were cast—one more than the constitutional number of Senators. The opponents to Mr. Broadwell's claim to a seat were greatly irritated by Speaker Blake's course. They heaped epithets upon him, and charged him with a breach of faith, while the other side were, of course, equally zealous in defending the Speaker.

On the the third of January, 1850, Mr. Swift of Summit county offered a preamble and resolution which added fuel to the fire already existing. The preamble set forth that Blake had solemnly pledged himself to Swift that if the latter would vote for Blake as Speaker, he, Blake, would vote for Johnson to retain his seat as Senator until the right to the same should be finally determined by the Senate; and would not, until such final session, recognize Broadwell as Senator. The preamble also charged the Speaker with a forfeiture of his pledge, and concluded with a resolution removing him from the office of Speaker. Upon this proceeding the Speaker vacated his chair, and called up another senator to supply his place. But this step raised such a storm about his ears from those dissatisfied with his course that he resumed the chair. He ruled Mr. Swift's resolution out of order, and thereupon an appeal was taken from the decision. Then came the tug of war. A prolonged and violent debate ensued in which the motives and conduct of the Speaker were condemned by one party and vindicated by the other. Thus matters went until January 17, when resolutions were adopted providing that Mr. Johnson should be permitted to retain his seat, until the committee on privileges and elections should report upon the right to the seat. Upon the adoption of these resolutions Mr. Swift re-introduced his resolution for the removal of the Speaker, which they promptly ruled out of order. Mr. Myers then offered a resolution for the like purpose, which was also ruled out of order. An appeal was taken but this was also ruled out of order.

On the next day, the 18th of January, and near the close of the seventh week of the session, Mr. Blake resigned his position; and Charles C. Convers, of Muskingum county, was elected Speaker. Thus after a bitter, memorable struggle the Senate was at last organized. Mr. Johnson continued to sit as Senator until the 27th of February, when the seat was declared vacant; and Mr. Broadwell, by a vote of 11 to 13, was admitted to a seat as Senator from the first district of Hamilton county.

EXECUTIONER'S DAY.

About four years prior to the above events, a tragic scene was enacted in Columbus. On February 9, 1844, two persons, William Clark, a white man, and Esther, a colored woman, were executed for murder in the first degree. At the time they committed the murders both were convicts in the Penitentiary. Clark was convicted of killing Cyrus Sells, one of the prison guards, at a single blow, with a cooper's axe; and Esther, of beating to death with a fire-shovel a white female prisoner. Both were tried and convicted at the same term of the Court of Common Pleas. The defense set up in Clark's case was insanity; in the case of the woman, that the killing was not premeditated, and was, consequently, not murder in the first degree. The executions took place on the low ground at the southeast corner of Mound and Scioto streets and were witnessed by an immense crowd of people. Sullivan Sweet, a citizen of Columbus, was pushed down in the crowd and trampled upon by a horse, and he was so severely injured, that death ensued in a few hours.

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IN SLAVERY DAYS

The martyred Lincoln shivered the shackles of the slave none too soon. Slavery had long been a menace and a disgrace to the American Republic, and history can never, in a sufficiently appreciable degree, record the many diabolical, fiendish cruelties that were practiced under the old slave laws. Happily, for the white, no less than the black race, slavery no longer exists, but the impress it has left upon our national life, will take generations to efface.

Few events in the history of Columbus have excited a deeper or more general interest than the arrest, under the fugitive slave law, of Jerry Finney, a colored man, who had resided in the city fourteen or fifteen years. On the night of the 27th of March, 1846, Jerry was, by some means, (whether taken there by force or deceived by false representations), arrested in the office of William Henderson, a justice of the peace in Franklinton, as a fugitive slave. He was at once delivered over by the justice to the persons claiming him, one of whom, Alexander C. Forbes, held a power of attorney from Mrs. Bethsheba de Long, of Frankfort, Kentucky, to whom it was claimed that Jerry owed service or labor. Handcuffs were put upon the alleged slave; he was placed in a carriage that was in waiting at the door, and taken to Cincinnati, thence to Kentucky, and returned to the woman who claimed that she was his rightful owner.

As Jerry was familiarly known in Columbus, having been cook or waiter at nearly all the hotels and houses of entertainment, his sudden disappearance and especially the cause and manner of it, produced intense excitement and bitter comment. Persons suspected of being concerned in his removal were arrested and held to bail on the charge of kidnapping. They were William Henderson, Jacob Armitage, Henry Henderson, Daniel A. Porter and Daniel Zinn. At the ensuing July term of the Court of Common Pleas, a bill of indictment was returned against these persons, and Alexander C. Forbes, for the unlawful seizure and carrying away of Jerry.

All the defendants, except Forbes, who had not been arrested, were put upon trial at the September term of the Court. The prosecuting attorney, A. F. Perry and William Dennison, Jr., conducted the prosecution, and N. H. Swayne and F. J. Matthews managed the defense. The trial occupied several days and excited much interest in the city and throughout the country. During its progress, one of the jurors, Dr. George Rickey, was discharged on account of serious illness. It was agreed on the part of the State and of all the defendants, to proceed with the remaining eleven jurors. The trial ended in the jury returning a verdict of "guilty" as to William Henderson, and of "not guilty" regarding the other defendants. The latter were discharged and Henderson was remanded to jail.

Numerous exceptions had been taken on the trial by the defendant's counsel to the rulings of the court. The case was taken to the State Supreme Court on writ of error. The principal error relied on was that it was not competent to a defendant on trial in a criminal case to waive his objection to the absence of a juror, and that it was error in the Court below to try the case with only eleven jurors. This point was sustained by the Supreme Court, and Henderson was set at liberty.

By authority of our State Legislature, William Johnson, a noted lawyer, instituted legal proceedings in Kentucky, in order to test certain questions of law, which would, it was claimed, result in the liberation of Jerry. Mr. Johnson argued his case before the Kentucky court with signal ability; but the decision was against him, and Jerry remained in bondage. Not long afterward, a sufficient amount of money was raised in Columbus to purchase Jerry's freedom, and restore him to his family. He was returned home, but only a short time afterward to end his life, a victim to that dread malady, consumption.

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TEN YEARS OF MARKED GROWTH

The decade from 1842 to 1852 was a very prosperous one for Columbus. During the period from the taking of the Federal census in 1810 to the performance of the same task in 1850, the city had increased its population from 6,048 to 17,871, or at the rate of nearly two hundred per cent. From 1842 to 1852 over thirty additions were made to the city and laid off in lots. The value of real estate in Columbus, assessed for taxation in 1852, was set down at \$3,113,612; and of personal property, at \$1,618,305, to which must be added the amount returned by the banks for taxation, \$1,219,770.73, and the amount returned by insurance companies, \$2,197.73, the whole presenting a grand total of property in the city, entered on the duplicate for taxation, of \$6,011,185.48. Thus notwithstanding the attempt to remove the State Capital, the suspension of work on the State House for six or seven years, the visitation of cholera in two successive seasons, and other formidable obstacles calculated to impede its progress, Columbus continued, during the fourth decade of its existence, to advance steadily and rapidly in the development of wealth and general prosperity. During this period there were more substantial improvements made here than at any previous period of similar length; amongst them were the Gwynne Block, on Town street, between Third and Fourth streets, the new Market house on Town street, and many other improvements in that neighborhood; numerous good buildings on High street, north of Broad, and many fine residences in the east end of Town street.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

While there are prominent scientists of to day who are making a special study of, and are firm in the conviction that aerial navigation of a practical nature is upon the eve of realization, and many successful trial voyages have been made; yet, all attempts in this line made in the days of the former generation, were looked upon as being nothing more than a foolhardy, though brave, risk of life or limb, and as a spectacle to thrill the public and win its applause.

There have been several balloon ascensions made from Columbus, that now form a part of its history. The first two, made over a half century ago showed, as a writer [Studer] has said that "Columbus, in this, her fourth decade, was beginning to be regarded, by those who provided costly entertainments for the people, as a place with metropolitan curiosity and tastes." The first balloon ascension from Columbus took place on July 4, 1812, by Richard Clayton. This was his thirtieth ascension, and the programme of the event announced that: "He will take his departure from a spacious amphitheatre erected for that purpose, on the Capitol Square, at five o'clock, P. M. To generate all the necessary quantity of hydrogen gas for the inflation of this stupendous vessel, 2,800 pounds of oil of vitriol, 3,000 pounds of iron and 15,000 pounds of water have to be used."

Mr. Clayton, who was a celebrated aeronaut from Cincinnati, made a beautiful ascent, which was witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Following is the interesting account of this trip, written by Mr. Clayton himself:

"Precisely at the time announced in my advertisement, I took my departure from the earth. The weather was calm, but the atmosphere was extremely hazy. The enclosure from which the ascension was made contained the most respectable and influential citizens of Columbus and its vicinity. As I arose, hats and handkerchiefs were waved, the military gave a salute, and an approving smile beamed from a thousand lovely countenances, giving buoyancy to one's feelings and adding enchantment to the scene. The movement of the balloon was so steady that no sensation of motion was experienced; the earth appeared to gradually fall away from my feet, and the spectators to dwindle into dwarfs and blend, at last, into masses. A gentle breeze wafted

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me nearly in a northerly direction, a little to the right of the Delaware road. A number of persons on horseback endeavored to keep up with me, who together with their horses, resembled the toys of children moving with snail-like velocity. On attaining the altitude of half a mile and a distance of five or six miles from the city, I caught a different current of air, which bore me in an easterly direction.

"After feasting a few minutes upon the beautiful view beneath me, I turned my attention to the balloon, and arranged various articles in my little car so as to have no confusion at the time of landing. This being done, I took some refreshments which an old acquaintance and intimate friend had prepared for me. On passing from one current of air to another a slight agitation takes place in the silken envelope. At half past five o'clock Columbus bore west, southwest, distance about ten miles. At 5:45 the thermometer stood at 52°; threw over ballast, ascended rapidly and moved eastward with increased velocity; At 5:55 gained the altitude of two miles; looked back to see Columbus, but it was lost in the hazy vapor. The thermometer now stood 38°; a great quantity of water poured down upon me from the neck of the balloon. This water was taken into the balloon in the form of vapor when the gas was generating, and, afterward, when it was exposed to extreme cold, condensed and fell in copious showers of rain upon me. Being drenched with water, and the thermometer down to 38°, I felt extremely chilly and rather sick at the stomach; the sickness was occasioned, partly, perhaps, by inhaling a goodly quantity of hydrogen gas. A teaspoonful or two of brandy and a little excellent cake, prepared by a friend of mine, restored me to my proper feelings.

"I was now rapidly descending to a warmer and pleasanter region; crossed the main canal at six o'clock, between Hebron and Newark, and had a fine view of both towns; could hear the shouts of the inhabitants and hear the sound of a band of music. A few miles beyond Newark, I approached the earth; voices sounded in every direction, calling upon me to come down. When, within cable distance of the ground, I perceived two persons at walk in a cornfield neither of whom had seen the balloon, for their backs were towards me. To one of these men I shouted to take hold of my rope. He gazed around him to see where the voice came from, but did not think for a moment of looking upwards, and consequently did not see the balloon until it reached the ground. Not the slightest difficulty was experienced in landing. Persons came running from all points. The balloon was conducted in its inflated state to the house of Mr. Seymour, where I remained all night and received the kindest and most hospitable treatment. My landing was effected at twenty minutes after six o'clock, after remaining in the atmosphere one hour and twenty minutes, and on the farm of Mr. Seymour, five miles east of Newark, and thirty-eight miles east by north of Columbus".

Nine years afterward, on the Fourth of July, 1851, the second balloon ascension was made from an enclosure erected by John M. Kinney, at the junction of Broad and Seventh streets. The event was witnessed by a great assemblage of people, gathered together from all parts of the surrounding country. The aeronaut was John Wise, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The balloon having been inflated, Mr. Wise stepped into his car, gave the signal to let loose, and soared skyward, greeted by the shouts of many thousands of delighted spectators. His airship drifted in a southerly direction, and landed without accident about six miles from its starting point, from which Mr. Wise returned the same evening.

Mr. Wise made a second ascension in Columbus, on September 26, 1851, in his balloon "Ulysses," from Kinney's Museum, and was accompanied on this trip, said to have been his one hundred and twenty fourth, by his wife and son Charles. The balloon floated in a northeasterly course and landed on Mr. Noble's farm, about four miles from Columbus. Here Charles Wise alighted and Mr. and Mrs. Wise reascended to a height of about ten thousand feet.



WM. A. PLATT, D.D.



HENRY C. NOBLE



M. C. LILLY, D.D.



DR. LINCOLN G. NOBLE

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Cox, William Dennison, Dr. William Trevitt, William F. Bascom, Henry Miller and Joseph H. Geiger. These speakers indignantly denounced the gross outrage that had been perpetrated upon the tax payers of Ohio by an officer, or officers, who had shamefully abused the people's trust. It was urged that the guilty party or parties should have meted out to him or them the severest penalties of the law. Finally a resolution was expressed to vote in future, irrespective of party ties, for such men, and such men only, whose antecedents and own personal character should guarantee their honesty and capacity to manage the people's money with safety and honesty of purpose.

CHOLERA IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Elsewhere in this volume will be found mention of the cholera epidemics that have visited Columbus, but special attention must be given to the breaking out of the scourge among the convicts of the Ohio Penitentiary. It was soon after the plague made its appearance in the Capital City in the summer of 1833, that it made its appearance in the prison, at that time located on the old penitentiary lot. On the 17th of July, when it invaded the prison walls, there were three hundred and three convicts, and of these but few escaped an attack of illness, more or less severe. The ordinary routine was almost wholly suspended. The hospital contained about one hundred cases; of these forty cases were pronounced genuine cholera, and eleven prisoners died of the disease.

Not since its organization in 1815, has the Ohio Penitentiary been so severely scourged by an epidemic as by the cholera in 1849. Although every possible precaution was taken, yet over one-fourth of the prison inmates succumbed to the disease. Columbus had suffered from the plague for about ten days before it appeared in the prison. The first cases were reported the thirtieth of June, and two deaths from cholera occurred on that day. Dr. H. Lathrop, the regular physician, being absent at the time, Dr. William Trevitt was called in. This was in the morning. Dr. Lathrop returned in the afternoon of June 30th, but retained the services of Dr. Trevitt, and the latter succeeded Dr. Lathrop as regular prison physician, on July third, when that gentleman himself was stricken with cholera. The number of new cases now occurring numbered between fifty and sixty. Having partially recovered, Dr. Lathrop returned to his post on the sixth of July, though this action was opposed by his friends. On that day there were three deaths; five on the seventh, and eight the day following. Cholera had now been rampant in the prison for nine days, and out of four hundred and thirteen prisoners, three hundred and ninety-six had been prescribed for by the physicians for the disease in some of its stages, and there had been twenty-one deaths. The twelfth of June recorded twelve more deaths, and, in the alarming condition of affairs, the directors sought additional medical skill, calling to the assistance of Drs. Lathrop and Trevitt such eminent medical practitioners as Drs. B. F. Gard, Robert Thompson, J. B. Thompson, J. Morrison, and Norman Gay, while a number of medical students and citizens were also engaged as attendants and nurses. The serious state of affairs had caused a regular panic among the prisoners, and the situation became pitifully distressing. All labor was suspended in the workshops and on the State House. The hospital was overcrowded with the sick, the dying, and the ghastly corpses of the newly dead. The idle workshops were quickly metamorphosed into hospitals, divided into wards, and physicians and nurses assigned to each. To add to the difficulty of the situation, many of the guards became panic-stricken, and fled when their services were most needed, and their places had to be filled, though the task was a difficult one. From pressure of necessity, the erstwhile strict discipline of the prison was relaxed, the prisoners being allowed almost unrestrained intercourse. Thus, every opportunity was afforded them to reveal their true characters. Some exhibited manly be-

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roism or stoical indifference, while others displayed the most timid, nervous and striking agitation. The impulse to flee was checked by frowning prison walls, while sore distress and death reigned on every hand. To pass through the prison yard at this time was a severe trial both of heart and nerve, and it was impossible, without emotions deep and soul-stirring, to meet the eager overwrought throng that crowded about one at every step, and hear their pitiful pleadings: "In the name of God, sir, can we not have our pardons?" "Will not the governor come and have mercy on us?" "Must we be kept here to die?" "I plead for my liberty, my life!" The scene can be better imagined than described. It was gruesome enough, from any standpoint. Many of the prisoners entreated earnestly, importunately, not to be locked up in their cells, promising the best behavior in return for such indulgence. The Warden, persuaded that a relaxation of discipline would be beneficial, determined to try the experiment of leaving the prisoners out of their cells. Many feared that unpleasant consequences would result from this course, and predicted insubordination, mutiny and revolt. But these fears were not realized. The prisoners seemed to be deeply grateful for the forbearance shown them, and the interest taken in their welfare. They rendered very efficient aid when help was so much needed, and, in many cases, were bold and unflinching in administering to the relief of the sick. For sixteen days and nights no key was turned upon a prisoner. Yet, during all that time, perfect order and due subordination prevailed, and these days and nights were a veritable reign of terror. Many of the convicts were pardoned by the governor, but it was soon found that the prisoners were safer within the walls than on the exterior. Their presence outside created a panic, people shunning a pardoned convict as a walking pestilence, and, if attacked by cholera, he was almost certain to perish for want of care.

On the tenth of June the disease attained its culminating point in the prison. On that day the mortality was greater than on any other day, the number of deaths being twenty-two, and on that day, too, after exhausting professional service, Drs. Lathrop and Gard returned to their homes, and never again made an appearance at the Penitentiary. Both were attacked with the fell disease, against whose ravages they had fought so long and well, and neither of them left his room afterward. Dr. Lathrop's was the second attack, and he died the next day, the eleventh; Dr. Gard died on the following Monday, the fifteenth. Thus ended the lives of these brave men, martyrs to their professional zeal and large-hearted humanity.

On July 11, Dr. G. W. Maris took the place of Dr. Gard at the prison. From July 10th there was a gradual decrease of the mortality in the prison. On the 11th the deaths were sixteen; on the next day twelve; on the 13th seven, and six on each of the two succeeding days. After that the deaths were never more than three on any one day, and generally but one, until July 30, when the last death from cholera occurred, the last victim expiring just one month after the first two were attacked.

After the breaking out of the pestilence in the Penitentiary, the prisoners numbered four hundred and thirteen. One hundred and sixteen died from cholera, five from other diseases. By deaths and pardons, the number of prisoners was reduced to two hundred and seventy three. When the disease had died out, the usual prison discipline was resumed, the prisoners returned in good order to their cells and to their ordinary course of life in the prison, without complaint.

It is a remarkable fact that not a death occurred in the Penitentiary from the eighth of August, 1849, until the thirtieth of June 1850, an exemption from mortality not known in the prison since the removal to the new Penitentiary in 1834. While the cholera prevailed in Columbus in 1850, there was sickness in the Penitentiary, but no deaths until June 30. Between August 30 and No-

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venber 29, twenty-two deaths occurred from an aggravated form of dysentery and other diseases, but none of them were by the regular physician attributed to cholera.

THE FIRST SONG FESTIVAL.

The first Sængerfest or song festival, held in Columbus, by the North American Sængerbund, or Song Union, occurred on Saturday and Monday, June 5 and 7, 1852. The festival was opened on Saturday morning, by the presentation, on behalf of the German ladies of the city, of a beautiful banner to the Columbus Mannerchor. Before the presentation exercises, a procession was formed, with Captain Schneider's company in the lead, preceded by several bands of music, and followed by the musical societies from Cleveland, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Dayton, behind whom came the Capital City Gymnastic Association and their brethren from other cities. When the procession reached the front of the court house, a semi-circle was formed, facing the donors of the banner. In a neat, appropriate speech, the presentation was made, on behalf of the lady donors, by Miss Wirt. The procession then was re-formed, and marched through the principal streets. In the evening a concert was given in Neil's new hall, by the singing societies, and this feature, a decided novelty to the citizens, excited much favorable comment. The great day of the festival was Monday, when the different musical organizations, after marching through the principal streets, proceeded to Stewart's Grove, where a collation was served. Prior to this, however, an address had been delivered at the grove, by Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati. The address in German, was eloquently delivered, and is said to have "brought tears to many eyes." After the collation, the president of the day, Jacob Reinhard, made a short address in German, and then, in succession, introduced Messrs. Galloway, Demmison and Neil, all of whom extended the royal hand of welcome to the visitors. The gymnastic exercises, as well as the musical numbers, proved a favorable surprise. At six o'clock in the evening, a large procession formed in line, preceded by Captain Schneider's company, with bands of music, gymnasts, song societies, etc., together with citizens formed on the left of the military, and a march was made in line order into the city, thence up High to Town street, and from there to the City Hall. Here a farewell song was rendered in impressive style, and the festival closed with a grand ball, given that same evening at the Odeon. This, the fourth Sængerfest ever held in Ohio, was one of the most successful, and many similar events have since been enjoyed by our citizens.

THE SÆNGERBUND FESTIVAL.

The next great historical event of this character held here took place in 1865. At the general convention of the German Sængerbund of North America, held at Buffalo, July 25, 1859, resolutions were adopted, resolving to hold the next festival of the Bund at Columbus. But the outbreak of the great Civil War caused a postponement of the event, until 1865, when "grim war" having "smoothed his wrinkled front," the original proposition was adhered to and great preparations were made to have the affair pass off in a manner that would lastingly reflect to the credit of the city. The dates determined upon by the central committee were the 29th, 30th and 31st of August and the first of September. As a result of this resolution a large meeting of the citizens of Columbus was held May 12, 1865, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proposed festival. The officers chosen were: President, Peter Ambos; Vice-President, James G. Bull; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Ohlhansen; Treasurer, Louis Hoster, and an executive committee of ten, while committees were also appointed on finance, on picnics and buildings, on decorations and processions, and on hotel accommodations.

Both German and other citizens were, for several weeks before the time



DR. NORMAN GAY

Dr. Norman Gay, Dr. of Medicine, is the most widely known physician in Gayville, Vermont, in fact, in the State.

His father was a bricklayer, and moved to eastern New York. There were daughters. Dr. Norman was the youngest of two brothers. The other, in Illinois, survived him. There were few extensive farmers. Dr. Gay says that he received a liberal education in New York before preparing himself for the study of medicine, and entering the profession in 1847. This course was not unusual in 1847. This course was not unusual in 1847. This course was not unusual in 1847. This course was not unusual in 1847.

He was professionally successful in New York and when that needed him he came to Gayville. His reputation by his successful practice made many and valuable friends.

... its existence. Although the complete identification was not scientifically established until 1883, H. ... and a national reputation as a surgeon during the Civil War. His first commission came from the State of Ohio and was issued agreeably to the following:

<p>SPECIAL ORDER N. 386</p> <p>Dr. N. ... is hereby appointed Post Surgeon at Camp Chase, to wit: from forthwith to Col. E. F. Scamman. H. B. Carrington.</p> <p>By ... Adjutant General. C. ...</p>	<p>ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE Columbus, 25 June, 1861</p>
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From Post Surgeon at Camp Chase, he was detailed to serve as medical officer on ... and served in that capacity at Shiloh, Corinth, ... military operations. He was detailed as Surgeon in Chief of the ... at Nashville and Atlanta, and performed valuable and meritorious ... war he was transferred to the charge of the military hospital at Chattanooga and Newport. After four years of arduous and distinguished service he was promoted to the service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the ...

For many years Dr. Gay was consulting surgeon for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Cincinnati. He was a member of the American Medical Society, and was one of the founders of the Ohio Medical Society, and did much good for the promotion of the medical profession in the State through the enactment of wholesome and satisfactory laws regulating the practice of medicine.

For a period of years he was physician and surgeon in charge of the Ohio Penitentiary, and his fame as a surgeon in the military service, secured for him the position of surgeon for the principal railway companies centering in Columbus. When he began the practice of medicine in Columbus in 1849, there were but five other physicians: Dr. W. Hamilton, Dr. John Thompson, Dr. Howard, Dr. S. M. Smith, and Dr. Holderman in the city of Columbus. He survived all of them. A younger member of the profession, Dr. Studling Loving, is now the senior practitioner in the city.

Dr. Gay was married shortly after he came to Columbus, to the widow of General Newswander. To them was born one child, a daughter, who became the wife of Dr. James L. Bancroft, a prominent physician who graduated from the Columbus Medical College and practiced with Dr. Gay.

Dr. Bancroft died in 1893 and his wife in 1896. They were the parents of three children: Harriet Alice, deceased; Roxana Gay Bancroft, a graduate of the Columbus High School and the Ohio State University, and Norman Ray Bancroft, born November 30, 1878, who attended the Columbus High School and Ohio State University and is now attending the Columbus Medical College. He has many of the traits of his distinguished father and gives every promise of achieving distinction in the medical profession. He is a member of the Odd Fellows. He resides at the Helena, Seventeenth and Longstreets.

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appointed, busily employed in making preparations, which, as the day drew nearer, began to assume definite shape. Schreiner's Hall, opposite the Court House, was made the headquarters, and the large reception room in the second story, was decorated with wreaths and fringes of evergreen, and with the flags of the twenty-eight singing societies that had signified their intention of participating in the festival. Inscriptions, surrounded with evergreen wreaths, contained the name of and a welcome to each society. The front of the building was wreathed with arches of evergreen, and over the main entrance was inscribed in large letters, the word "Welcome."

In a similar manner, but with an endless variety as regards the designs, mottoes and general ornamentation, were the decorations of Wenger's and Zettler's Halls, the headquarters of the Columbus Maennerchor in Hetteshelmer's building on Front street, the South Fire Engine House and numerous hotels, business houses and private residences. A handsome arch, on which wreaths of evergreen surmounted festoons of red, white and blue, was erected across High street in the depression or hollow south of South Public Lane.

Tuesday, August 29, was the day of the reception, and flags were displayed from almost every building in the central portion of the city, the American red, white and blue being intermingled and blended with the old German black, red and gold. Flags, arches and circlets of evergreens and flowers, and emblematic devices and mottoes were shown on every hand, giving the city a truly gala appearance, and people thronged the street, as if in anticipation of some great event. During the day sixteen singing societies arrived and were escorted to the headquarters at Schreiner's Hall, by the band of the Eighteenth Regiment, United States Infantry.

The reception concert took place at the Opera House, in the evening. The address of welcome was made by James C. Bull, mayor of the city, following which a flag was presented to the Saengerbund, on behalf of the German ladies of the city. This flag was made in New York City and cost \$4.50. On the white side of the flag a magnificent embroidered eagle spread his wings over a lyre; beneath the lyre in a book of music were the words of the song "Stand firm, my country." The whole was surrounded by grapes and leaves, with stars over the lyre, representing the societies participating in the festival. The inscription in violet colored German letters, was as follows: "First German Saengerbund of North America, founded June 2, 1839." The other side of blue silk, bore the inscription: "Donated by the German ladies of Columbus, Ohio, at the Thirteenth Union Festival, August 29, 1865." The presentation address was made by Miss Frederika Theobald, on behalf of the lady donors. The flag was received, in behalf of the Saengerbund, and the address made in German by Otto Dressel, of Columbus. The excellent concert which followed consisted of instrumental music by the orchestra and vocal music by the Columbus Maennerchor and the Maennerchor Ladies' Club.

The grand concert of the Saengerbund took place at the Opera House on Wednesday evening August 30, and, apart from the singers, about 1500 persons were present. On the platform, in the rear of the stage, were about four hundred singers, belonging to the different societies taking part in the festival. The music rendered showed a high order of talent. The prize concert took place at the Opera House on Thursday evening, before another immense audience. The judges were H. M. Greenland, founder of the North American Saengerbund, Professor Northmigel, Karl Schoppelrei, Emil Foerster and Karl Spohr. Twelve prizes were competed for; the first prize was awarded to the Cincinnati Maennerchor, the second to the New York Lieder-Kranz.

On Friday came the closing hours of the Saengerfest. Early in the morning an immense concourse of people, numbering many thousands, assembled at the west end of the Capitol. The different singing societies, with bands playing and flags waving, met at that point and formed a grand pro-

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cession, which proceeded to City Park, in the southern part of the city, where a picnic was held. From a large platform speeches were made by Dr. J. Eberhardt, of Wheeling, in German, and R. B. Warden, of Columbus, in English. Then followed a banquet, songs, toasts, speeches, and general merry making. In the evening after distribution of the prizes awarded to the different societies, a grand ball took place at Wenger and Zettler's halls, between which communication had been established, making them practically as one hall. A dense crowd was present and music and dancing formed the finale of the festival.

A NOTABLE CRIMINAL

A murder occurred in the Ohio State Penitentiary, on May 27, 1858, when Albert Myers, for no known cause, killed Bartlett Neville, a fellow convict, the deed being committed with an axe. Myers was tried at the ensuing June term of the Court of Common Pleas, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced by Judge Bates to be hung on the third of September following. As the plea of insanity had been set up for him on his trial, and as his strange behavior in jail led many intelligent and humane persons to believe that such might be the fact, Governor Chase was induced to grant Myers a reprieve until December 17. Examination proved the plea of insanity could not stand, and so, on the last named date, Myers was executed by Sheriff Silas W. Park. The indifference of Myers to his impending fate was the cause of general comment. He actually seemed to desire his execution, his conduct and language appearing to justify the opinion that he had committed the murder to escape confinement in the penitentiary, even if he forfeited his life, and that he dreaded nothing so much as a commutation of his sentence into imprisonment for life. After his execution an examination revealed the fact that he had a large, and apparently a perfectly healthy, normal brain.

OTHER MURDERS IN THE FIFTIES.

A number of killings that created intense excitement occurred during the early fifties. In April 1851, a homicide was committed at the Franklin House, Columbus, Grundy Taylor, proprietor. The victim was George Parcels, the perpetrator of the crime, Thomas W. Spencer. Both were friends and the tragedy began with playful jokes. These were succeeded by a burst of passion on the part of Spencer, who, in his frenzied state, discharged a pistol at and killed Parcels. Spencer was arrested, indicted for murder in the first degree, tried at the March term of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1852, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to six years' confinement in the State Penitentiary. After serving a year, he was pardoned by Governor Wood.

In May, 1851, George W. Slocum killed his wife on the farm of Jacob Hare, some three miles from Columbus, jealousy being the cause of the tragedy. Slocum was indicted for murder in the first degree, tried at the June term, 1851, and convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

On April 27, 1851, Cyrus Beebe, a Columbus police officer, was killed by William Jones, alias William Morgan. Jones had committed some burglaries in Licking county, was arrested, but made his escape, and was pursued by Licking county officers, who believed him to be at the Scioto Hotel, in Columbus. Beebe, by request, accompanied them to aid in making the arrest. Several pistol shots were fired on both sides, when Beebe was shot by Jones, who ran and made his escape from the crowd. The city council offered a reward of \$500 for his apprehension, but no positive intelligence was heard of his whereabouts until the summer of 1857, when he was arrested in Wisconsin and brought to Franklin county jail. In November of that year he was tried, found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

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On the fourth of July, 1855, Henry Foster, a young man aged nineteen, a native of Columbus, was killed on the street by a pistol shot, fired by a member of the association of Turners, an organization composed of young Germans. The object of this association was to encourage athletic exercises. On this occasion they were marching along the street in procession when, it appears, they were assaulted by some boys, Foster among the number. The attack was returned and from the throwing of stones, the firing of pistols ensued, when Foster was shot down and died in a few hours. Great excitement resulted; about thirty Turners were arrested and hurried into jail, and from thence they were taken before Squire Field for examination. A number were held to bail, but on trial no conviction was ever had, as the individual who discharged the fatal shot could not be identified.

In April, 1856, Nicholas Kelley, aged eighteen, son of N. J. Kelley, of Columbus, was shot by a German named Christian Henold, on the river bank near the Harrisburg bridge, in the vicinity of Columbus, for a trifling provocation. Henold was indicted for murder in the first degree. He was tried in July, 1856, the jury returning a verdict of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced for life to the penitentiary.

CHAPTER XIV

COLUMBUS (CONTINUED)

OLD TIME TAVERNS.

"I will take mine pleasure at mine inn."

An interesting theme for research and contemplation is that of the old-time taverns and coffee houses of the early days of Columbus, when naught but primitive conditions did prevail. The taverns of those days answered the purposes that our hotels of the present day do, and many were the scenes of hilarity and old-time border hospitality that were witnessed therein. Some of the foremost citizens of Columbus in the days when it was a borough, were proprietors of taverns, and these houses of entertainment were the headquarters for the politicians and government officials of the day, when visiting the capital in the fulfillment of the duties which they were elected to perform. While some of those who essayed the part of Boniface met with failure, yet the majority accumulated a competence and became representative men in the community. While in these latter days of the nineteenth century some people attach a stigma to those who conduct inns, or saloons, as they are now called, no such aspersion was cast in the century's early days. In fact, a tavern was considered, in a great measure, an unmitigated blessing, and its proprietor, in consequence, achieved the popularity due to his enterprise and the accommodations which he offered the public. To gather at the tavern and discuss the political situation, the abilities or short comings of candidates for office, the movements of residents of the borough, the new arrivals, and all the gossip of the hour was the recognized "proper thing" to do. Neighborliness was, at any rate, thus encouraged, and, no doubt, much good resulted from these friendly gatherings.

The first tavern here was opened in 1813 by Volney Payne, near the corner of State and High streets, and the sign that was hung outside its entrance in 1816 was "The Lion and The Eagle." Payne was succeeded by John Collett,

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the latter by John McElvain, and later Collett again became owner. About 1818 he sold out to Robert Russell, who changed the name of the tavern to "The Globe." Mr. Russell, who was better known in the community as "Uncle Bob," had originally come to Franklin county from Lancaster, in 1805, making his way hither through the woods, by following the "blazed" trees. Under his rule the "Globe" became recognized as one of the best inns west of the Alleghenies. He sold out to a Mr. Robinson, but, after a few years, re-purchased it, and continued in the ownership up to 1847. The first borough council held its sessions in the Columbus Inn, which was opened in 1815, by David S. Broderick, and stood at the southeast corner of High and Town streets, a frame building. This afterward became the well-known City House, and also for a while was "Robinson's Tavern." In 1818, on the retirement of Mr. Broderick, he was succeeded by James B. Gardiner, whose sign bore a rose bush in bloom, with the inscription: "The wilderness shall blossom as the rose."

The old Columbus Inn, or what had once been that famed hostelry, was torn down on April 3, 1854, and, regarding this event the *Ohio State Journal*, of April 4, thus rings its knell: "Yesterday, the workmen commenced, at the corner of High and Town streets, in removing the venerable old two-story white frames formerly known as the City Hotel. This building is classic in the early annals of Columbus, and many reminiscences of bye-gone years are associated with it. At an early day, David S. Broderick, father of the late Colonel John C. Broderick, did the honors of host there. He was succeeded by the facetious "Cokeley," who not only entertained his guests with provant, for which he was expert caterer, but abundantly amused them with his overflowing wit and humor. After him came James Robinson, Samuel Barr, Colonel P. H. Olmstead, and we know not how many others. For several years past the building has served as a sort of makeshift, and been temporarily occupied by provision men, hucksters and mechanic shops, until better apartments could be obtained." On the site of the old tavern, when the work of demolition was complete, a handsome block of business houses was erected by Mr. D. W. Desler.

The history of this old building and its final fate, is illustrative in no small degree, of the changes that are made by time, the steady development of a community from a backwoods settlement into a metropolitan city and of the "survival of the fittest."

Where the Odd Fellows' building now stands, the "White Horse Tavern" originally had its site, and Isaiah Voris, of Franklinton, was its first landlord. He was succeeded in 1829, by David Brooks, and the place afterward became known as the "Eagle Hotel." The White Horse was a one and a half story frame in front, with a long narrow annex in the rear, supplemented by a commodious barn, which occupied the entire rear portion of its grounds. An upstairs veranda, with which the rooms on that floor communicated, opened upon the ample dooryard, and furnished a pleasant resting place in summer. The dining room was ranged with long tables, and warmed from a great open fire-place, in which, in winter, a huge log fire blazed, and cast its cheery light and warmth on the assembled guests.

The Red Lion Hotel, located on South High street, between Rich and Town, was one of the earliest taverns, as well as one of the most noted, and its landlord was Jeremiah Armstrong. The White Horse Tavern stood nearly opposite. The terms were reasonable, the charges being "one dollar per day for man and horse." The house was famous as the headquarters of several of the governors, including Morrow, Trimble and McArthur. General Harrison, on his visits here, always stopped at the "Red Lion," as likewise did Clay, Ewing, Sherman and other national characters. In 1850 the front of the tavern was removed and the remainder was fitted up for shops of different kinds.

The "Black Bear" was a pioneer tavern; it was succeeded by the "Erin



DR. ALEXANDER NEIL.

Dr. Alexander Neil, one of the most notable and widely known physicians and surgeons of Ohio, was born in Eden, Delaware county, Ohio, December 21, 1835. His father was Charles Neil, a well known farmer and also owner of Delaware county, and his mother was Miss Elizabeth Walker, of a prominent Virginia family. Four sons were born to them. Two died when young and Dr. Alexander Neil died on the 14th day of February, 1901, after several months illness traceable to the exposure incident to his military service. Dr. John Walker Neil, a retired physician of Delaware, his brother survives him.

Dr. Alexander Neil was educated in the public schools of Eden, Delaware county, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, and graduated in 1858 with the degree of A. B. He then attended the Medical College of Ohio and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in 1861, and entered upon his profession. Early in that year he was appointed surgeon of the 12th Regiment West Virginia V. I. and served as surgeon during the war until 1865, when he was mustered out. He was made a Major and during the close of the Civil War served on the staff of Major General Philip H. Smith, then Medical Purveyor of the department of the Valley of Virginia.

At the close of the War he returned to Ohio and engaged in the practice of medicine at Findlay from 1867 to 1870 when he came to Columbus and enjoyed an immense medical practice up to the time of his death.

During the year 1867 he was in St. Bartholomew's and in Guy's hospitals in London, England, perfecting his knowledge of his profession.

He was a member of the Ohio Medical Association, was president of the Columbus Academy of Medicine in 1875, was a member of the School Board, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity from 1864. He was the author of a large number of valuable scientific papers published in the current numbers of the various medical journals. He was married on the 5th of September 1866 to Miss Marietta Elliott, and four children were born to the union, one of whom died in infancy, the survivors being Mrs. Carmina Neil Kinsell, wife of Dr. Denman Rathbone Kinsell, Miss Dessie E. Neil, the executrix of her father's estate, and Miss Gertrude Neil. The beautiful Neil home, located at 151 West George street, Columbus. The following beautiful tribute to the worth and character of Dr. Neil was written by one of his friends and appeared in the Wine and Spirit News.

"The many friends of The Wine and Spirit News will learn with profound sorrow of the death of Dr. Alexander Neil, of this city. To many the blow came with the sud-

denness of a shock. He was a giant among men who stood sun crowned above his fellows and planetary like, was the central orb of his own system about which all others revolved receiving their light and warmth. To them his face was like the meridian glory of the sun dispelling the shadows of their valleys and cresting with gilt the summits of their hopes. Of mind magnificent, in soul magnanimous, and in heart, a father in Israel--a prince of the royal purple and to the manor born. Where is he who could not repeat with the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, whom did I not give meat to hungry, who not clothed it cold and naked when they came to Logan's cabin? To all men it is bequeathed to die, but not to all is it given to live with head above the clouds and feet on the signets and drudems of the princes of this earth. The panorama of his life is a pictured study for pauper and prince. His smile was as benign to the former as his manners free and easy to the latter. He was at home whether in palace or cottage, and to him all were of one flesh, created in the invisible and undivisible image of the one true God. He loved life as the eagle the face of the sun, and to those who were daily permitted to look into the mirrored depths of his elysian soul there was pictured the mirage of a real Atlantis where marble fountains played and limpid waters danced in ecstasy--there they saw the terraced gardens of a life vernal with youth and perpetual with sunshine. There the mirage of the desert had become the oasis in the sands of the hour glass that were never to run out.

In this perspective, fabled realm was the true ideal of his life and character. To him existence was not a dream. It was a continuous panorama of youth, beauty and flowers. It was a kaleidoscope of duty, of sacrifice and love--an endless chain ever and ceaselessly descending into affection's exhaustless springs to bring up and pour out their precious ointments as priceless libations to the God of love--to the Great Spirit that has said, "Come unto Me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest."

And when his great soul had loosed itself from its mortal tenement and sped on its flight to infinity and its mortal habitation was borne to its silent home in beautiful though mournful Greenlawn, there was paid at last, a loving and the most beautiful tribute to the beatification of a life crowned and glorified with loving kindness to others.

As he in life had smoothed many pillows and drawn closely the mantle of multitudinous charities, so there was gentleness and devotion at the last moment.

The mound of the fresh, cold earth was pillowed in banks of living green, the narrowed compass of the opening tomb carpeted and canopied and the body gently lowered into beds of flowers that like him had in their time made the world a garden of affection and love.

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go Bragh," and another inn was opened by Daniel Kooser.

The "Ohio Tavern" was opened in 1816, on Friend street, west of High, by James B. Gardiner, former editor of the *Franklinton Freeman's Chronicle*. In 1818 he was succeeded by Jarvis Pike, who, in 1821, sold out to James Lindsay. The latter hung out the sign of "The Swan," but shortly afterward exchanged it for "The Sheaf of Wheat." A year later he purchased a two-story frame building on West Broad street, from H. M. Curry, and it became popularly known as "Pike's Tavern."

The tavern, the "Golden Lamb," was conducted by Henry Brown, and stood on High street, opposite the State buildings.

The "Union Hotel," a two-story brick tavern, stood on South High street, and was owned by John D. Rose, Sr., and his son, John D. Rose, Jr. Some years later General Edgar Gale became the proprietor, and the house became known as "Gale's Tavern." The younger Rose was the barkeeper, and gained fame for his ability as a compounder of drinks, so much so that the St. Charles Hotel of New Orleans secured his services, and paid him what was said to have been a phenomenal salary. Amos Meneely kept the large wagon yard connected with the Union Tavern. It was known as the White Horse and was a popular place for the "putting up" of teams, horses, and prairie wagons, and it was one of the liveliest places in the borough. A smaller wagon yard was kept opposite Meneely's.

The "Fox Chase," was a two-story brick tavern, and was kept by Mr. Culbertson, whose son, James Culbertson, was a lawyer of ability.

A famous coffee house was the Tontine, located on State street, near High, which was popularly known as the "Tin Pan." Although known as "coffee houses," establishments of this character dispensed but little of that invigorating beverage, more potent fluids being in demand. The Tontine was the headquarters for meetings of the Democratic party supporters, their secret caucuses being held there, as were the Whig party's at the Eagle Coffee House, a rival establishment. Among other popular coffee houses were the "Eclipse," on West Broad street; "Buckeye," on East Broad street; "Bank Exchange," corner of High and State streets; the "Washington Temperance House" and "Tolliver's Temperance Restaurant." The latter two appear to have been *bona fide* "temperance" houses.

The first hotel bearing that name, was the National Hotel, opened on March 1, 1832, by John Noble. The building was leased by him from William Neil, and stood nearly opposite the public buildings. The stages of the Ohio Stage Company stopped at this house, and had their office there. Colonel John Noble had been engaged in business in Franklinton in 1812 as a dealer in army supplies. He was a member of the Columbus city council several terms; was elected Representative of Franklin county in the General Assembly in 1845, and his death occurred here in 1871, at the age of eighty-one. General John W. Noble, of St. Louis, and the Hon. Henry C. Noble, of Columbus, now deceased, were his sons, and he was widely known throughout the country.

The original Neil House, erected between 1839 and 1843, by William Neil at the cost of \$100,000, was regarded as a wonderful stroke of enterprise for those days. It was at the Neil House that Charles Dickens, the famous English novelist, stayed while visiting this city, on his tour through the country, and he was so impressed with the Neil's appearance that mention of the building was made in his "American Notes." On November 6, 1860, the day after the Presidential election, the Neil House took fire during the night, and was nearly destroyed, owing to the inadequacy of the water supply. In March 1861, the building of the present Neil was begun, and in September, 1862, it was thrown open for business. A curious custom of early days was, that on the completion of a house of entertainment, a bottle of whisky was broken on the chimney top by the owner as soon as the last brick was laid.

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This ceremony was performed on the American House, on West State street, a few doors from High street. The old Franklin House stood on the site of this hotel. The old United States Hotel stood on the northwest corner of High and Town streets, and was conducted from 1846 to 1850, by Colonel P. H. Olmstead. He was succeeded by R. Russell, the latter by J. Smith & Son, in 1851, and afterward Simonton & Son were for a long time in charge. This hotel has long since passed into "a thing of the memory" only.

Scenes of gay hilarity were almost nightly the order in the days of the old taverns, and many rollicking songs were rendered with a voice that did full credit to the lungs of the singers. One of the most noted and popular ditties was known as "Old Rosin the Bow." This song had innumerable verses, of which we append a few samples of the best:

OLD ROSIN THE BOW

Time creeps on the wisest and happiest,
As well as all others, you know,
And his hand, though it touches him kindly,
Is laid on Old Rosin the Bow.

My fingers grow stiff and unskillful,
And I must make ready to go,
God's Blessing on all I am leaving
I lay down the viol and bow.

I've ever been cheerful, but guileless,
And I wish all the world would be so,
For there's nothing like bright, happy faces,
In the eyes of old Rosin the Bow.

Full many a gayhearted circle,
Has tripped on a light heel and toe,
Through the good old cotillion and contra,
Inspired by my viol and bow.

And when a string cracked in the middle,
They just took a breath, as you know,
While Rosin retuned the old fiddle,
And clapped some new dust on the bow.

Now, when I'm laid under the greensward,
Don't sorrow too deeply for me,
But think on the morrow that's coming,
How sweet our reunion shall be.

Then lay me 'neath yonder old chestnut,
Without any funeral show,
And but add to the tear of affection:
"God care for Old Rosin the Bow."

Then get me a simple stone tablet,
To reach from my head to my toe,
And modestly trace on its surface,
The name of Old Rosin the Bow.

But do not forget to adorn it
Just over my bosom, you know,
Where so many long years I have borne it
With my cheerful old viol and bow.

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That all who pass by and look on it,
May say, "After all, I don't know
But the truest philosopher living
Was honest Old Rosin the Bow."

Regarding the old taverns and coffee houses the following paragraphs from Lee's "History of the City of Columbus," will be found entertaining:

"The use of distilled liquors was very common, and every tavern had its licensed bar. The guest was usually invited by his host to one gratuitous dram in the evening and one in the morning; whatever additional fluid refreshments he consumed he paid for. 'Tansy Bitters' were freely imbibed as a supposed preventive of the prevailing fevers. The habit of treating was common, and at the Russell Tavern it was a rule with the loungers who used to sit on the sidewalk benches in front, that the first one to rise should treat the rest. Mr. John M. Kerr says it was habitual with many of the most prominent citizens of the borough to enjoy their mint juleps on summer evenings, seated on the sidewalk chairs or benches of the coffee houses or taverns. If a lady of their acquaintance chanced to pass by, they would rise and greet her cordially, each with his minted julep in his hand.

The coffee house of the period was a place for gossip, refreshment and gaming. Among the exhilarating drinks dispensed there, coffee was one of the least called for, or thought of. The borough and early city life of the Capital developed many of these establishments, by far the most popular and important of which was that of John Young. This famous convivial resort and gambling place was located on the west side of High street, a few rods north of State. Originally, in 1826, it took the humble title of "Bakehouse and Grocery," but in a few years it became known far and wide as the Eagle Coffee House. In one sense it was a social center of the borough. A citizen who remembers it well remarked to the writer that everybody went there except Dr. Hoge. This, of course, was intended partly as a jest, but it was more than half serious. People loved a little recreation then, as they do now, and John Young's was the place to find it. They went there to chat and be merry and right merry they often were. The place was always cheerful, and its keeper, according to all accounts, was a very prince among good fellows. He had been a baker and had been set up in that business by Lyne Starling, who owned the premises. For the gaming which he tolerated no excuse can be made except that it was the amusement of a raw, frontier town, which had scarcely any other. The establishment had a public bath house attached to it, probably the only one in the borough, the water for which was pumped by a big black bear, chained to a treadmill in the backyard. One day when quite a number of loungers were watching this animal at his task, and Trowbridge, the actor, was teasing him, one of the bystanders remarked to a comrade that he would like to see, 'just for the fun of it,' what would happen if that bear should happen to break loose. A few minutes later the bear *did* break loose, and a general scatterment followed. Among those who broke for a place of safety was John M. Kerr, to whom the writer [Lee] is indebted for the history of the episode. Most of the company rushed for the street, but Mr. Kerr leaped upon a table, and in the excitement of the moment, was unconscious for several minutes that in the spring he had made, the entire rear part of a dress coat he had on had been torn away by the latch of a door against which he had been leaning. The bear was soon secured by his keeper, and the loungers resumed their juleps and their jollity. With the pleasure seeking roysterers who frequented Young's place, singing was a favorite pastime. Among the ditties with which their hilarity was mingled was one entitled "The Bob-tailed Mare," and another "Old Rosin the Bow," (already referred to.) Apropos of the latter a well known citizen described to the writer a singular scene which he witnessed

COLUMBUS

as he quitted his place of business to go home very late one night, away back in the thirties. Passing the open door of Young's Coffee House, he saw Tom West lying on the counter in an accustomed state of intoxication. Beside him was a group of revelers, including various gentlemen whose names, familiar in the annals of the borough, it is not necessary to mention. At the top of their voices they were all singing "Old Rosin the Bow," closing each stanza with the refrain:

"Now I'm dead, and laid on the counter,
A voice shall be heard from below,
A little more whisky and water,
To cheer up 'Old Rosin the Bow.'"

After each chorus a draught of whisky was administered to West.

As a gambling resort the Eagle Coffee House was frequented by some of the deffest experts in that vice which the cities of the East, South and West could then produce, and many pages might be filled with accounts of scenes and events within its walls, thrilling and sad as those of Monte Carlo. One of its devotees, strange to say, afterwards became a successful clergyman. Young finally sold the place, about 1839, to Basil A. Riddle, who had long been his assistant, and removed to Cincinnati, where he died. In 1833 Culbertson & Vinal took charge of the establishment, and changed its name to "The Commercial." The following passage in the later history of the place is found in the *Ohio State Journal* of March 27, 1876:

"The building on High street, opposite Capitol Square, between the American and the Neil House, which has been occupied for a great length of time by Mr. Sam West as a billiard room, will be vacated on Friday next. On the following day the demolition of the building will commence, to make way for a four-story front building, which will be erected by Messrs. E. T. Mithoff and D. S. Stafford."

In 1900 about four hundred and sixty saloon licenses were issued in Columbus, this making an average of ninety-two saloons to each twenty-five thousand of population.

The hotels in operation are as follows, the names being given in alphabetical order: Mey Charles, southwest corner Fifth avenue and Postal; American Hotel, No. 20 West State street; Arcade Hotel, Nos. 13-17 E. Naghten street; Arlington Inn, northwest corner Central and Cardington avenues; The Arlington, 79½ North Broad street; The Braxton, 66 East Broad street; The Chittenden, northwest corner High and Spring streets; The Clayton, 21 West Long street; The Columbus Stock Yards Hotel, north end of Neil; The Davidson, southeast corner High and Naghten; The Dennison, 793-797 Dennison Avenue; Exchange Hotel, 17 West Maple; Farmers Hotel, 196 South Fourth street; The Goodale European Hotel, 69-71 South High street; Great Southern Hotel, southeast corner High and Main streets; Hotel Corrodi, 23 West State; Hotel Emerson, (formerly Grand Central), 32-40 West State street; Hotel Vendome, 56-60 South Third street; Hotel Victor, 316½ North High; Keystone Hotel, Cleveland avenue, north of Pan Handle Railway; Lansing House, 177 East State street; The Lewellen, 73 East State street; Moser European Hotel, 71½ North High street; Neil House, corner High and Capital; The Normandie, corner Long street and West avenue; Park Hotel, corner High and Goodale; Smith's European Hotel and Cafe, corner High and Broad; The Surgical Hotel, 247-251 South Fourth street; The Star Hotel, North High, near Spring street; Town Street Hotel, 173 East Town street. Beside these there are eleven large apartment houses, and boarding houses innumerable.



LORENZO M. BAKER.
BAKER'S ART GALLERY.

One of the most successful portrait artists in the city is Mr. Lorenzo M. Baker, of Baker's Art Gallery, which has been in existence for many years.

Mr. Baker is a native of New York, his parents being Lorenzo Baker, a general merchant, and Mary Baker, both of whom still reside in Copenhagen, Denmark. Mr. Baker has two brothers, M. Deane Baker, who died in 1861, and Adeline Baker, who died in 1862. He received a common school education and worked in a general store when at the age of 16. He then went to Copenhagen and took an official position at the State Bank. He returned to New York in 1861 when he was appointed postmaster at Copenhagen, where he remained until 1864. He then went to New York and continued his education. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and he is now a member of the M. E. Church. He was married to Miss Sarah M. Baker in 1864, and they have two sons and two daughters. He is a member of the Masonic Order and has been a member of the community for many years.

Mr. Baker is a native of New York, born October 1850. He attended the Ohio State University for a two-year course. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and he is now a member of the M. E. Church. He was married to Miss Sarah M. Baker in 1864, and they have two sons and two daughters. He is a member of the Masonic Order and has been a member of the community for many years.

tics, holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a gentleman of affable, social qualities, and a recognized leader in the photographic profession which he has done so much to elevate and refine.

John Samuel Schneider has been a co-partner in Baker's Art Gallery since 1886. He is a native Ohioan, having been born January 31, 1850, in Crawford county, Ohio, son of John S. and Mary (Mutchler) Schneider, the former a clergyman whose parents came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in a prairie wagon, and were among Ohio's early settlers. John Samuel Schneider had two brothers, Albert L. and Henry E., who reside in Indianapolis, and a sister Sarah, who lives in Columbus. Mr. Schneider was educated in the German Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, and on concluding his studies entered the photographic business in Marion, Ohio. He was for two years with Wm. H. Moore there, when he removed to Norwalk, Ohio, and was for a year and a half with George Edmondson. In 1880 he came to Columbus and secured employment with Baker's Art Gallery, and in 1886 purchased a third interest in the business. He is an expert photographer and has entire charge of all sittings and posings, and the fine work for which the Baker gallery is world famous is done under his supervision. Mr. Schneider was married to Miss Amelia Zeable and they had three children, Meldora, Marie Alice, and Olive, of whom Olive is deceased. Mr. Schneider is president of the National Photographer's Association, also the State Association, also serving as treasurer of that organization, and he also holds membership in the Knights Templars and Woodmen of the World. In both business and social circles he commands the esteem of the entire community.

"THE BUCKEYE."

While not essentially connected with the history of Franklin county, yet its interest is ample reason for giving a few facts regarding the "Buckeye" (*Paria* *Ohionensis*), from which Ohio is called the "Buckeye State" and its inhabitants "Buckeyes." The Buckeye tree is common in this county, and one of the pleasures of the youth hereabouts has been to gather these nuts in their season of fruitfulness. Dr. W. H. Venable tells how an amusing incident in the history of the settlement of Ohio explains how the citizens came to be called Buckeyes and Ohio the Buckeye State. Shortly after the founding of Marietta, in the spring of 1788, a court house built of logs was dedicated with as much pomp and ceremony as the young colony could devise. On the public square, grandly named *Campus Martius*, or "Field of Mars," was formed a procession headed by the high sheriff, Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, a large, muscular man, six feet tall, who held aloft in his strong right hand a mighty sword, the symbol of power. A party of Shawnee Indians, led by their famous chief, Captain Pipe, had assembled to witness the imposing pageant of their white neighbors, and, as they beheld the lofty colonel stalk along towards the new house of law with his drawn sword high in the air, they were moved to admiration, and cried out, "Look! Look! See the tall Hetuck! See the big Hetuck with the long knife!"

Now the word "hetuck" is the Indian name for Buckeye. The title "Hetuck," translated into "Big Buckeye," clung to the high sheriff, and was applied jocosely to other robust and powerful white men, and gradually the cognomen was extended until all persons born or living in Ohio came to be distinguished as Buckeyes, and thus Ohio became the Buckeye State.

The Ohio Buckeye differs essentially from the horse chestnut, though some scientific writers have mistakenly represented the two trees as the same. The species honored as a State emblem was first described by the French botanist Michaux, who, in a book on American trees, published in 1819, says: "I have found the tree only beyond the Allegheny mountains, and particularly on the banks of the Ohio, where it is exceedingly abundant. It is called the Buckeye by the inhabitants."

It would be hard to find a country boy or girl in southern or central Ohio who is not familiar with this native tree, one of the very first to put on leafy robes and flowery plumes in early spring, and earliest to coax the roving honey bee to its nectar cups. Children roaming through the woods in autumn, club down from overhanging boughs the tough, prickly, leathern hulls which contain the smooth, glossy, dark brown nuts, the fruit or buckeye, so named on account of its resemblance to the lustrous eye of the roe-buck. There prevails a half superstition that whoever carries one of these shining tokens about his person, can suffer no ill-luck. The writer remembers being told in his boyhood by a white-haired old lady, that she, when a little girl, coming west from New York with other movers, over the mountains in a wagon and down the Ohio in a family boat to Cincinnati, sprang ashore as soon as the boat landed, and took her first childish pleasure on Ohio soil, by filling her apron with buckeyes, hundreds of which lay heaped upon the gravelly sand of the river margin. A chronicler of eighty years ago records, that, in his youth, when the mi-

THE BUCKEYE TREE

litia men were drilling on muster day, perhaps with sticks and cornstalks for guns, the boys of the neighborhood would divide their forces into opposing armies, and join battle by pelting one another with buckeyes.

In spite of the mischievous quality in its juices, giving unwary cows the "staggers," a malady which causes the sober beasts to behave in a very tipsy and unbecoming manner, the buckeye tree was held in high favor by the settlers of the backwoods. They admired its tough hardihood, recognizing in its persistent vitality a virtue worthy of human imitation. The living trunk, even when chopped down and built into the log walls of a pioneer cabin, would put forth growing branches, such was the vigor of its sap. Owing to the abundance, softness and lightness of its wood, the tree was chosen material not only for making houses, but also furniture and utensils. From the beautiful white tissue of the buckeye were carved trenchers, bowls, trays, noggins, cups and spoons; chair bottoms, mats, hats and bonnets were woven of its fibrous strips; the housewife swept the puncheon floor with a broom of buckeye splints; the trough into which dropped the sweet tribute from the maple, or in which the liquid sugar was "stirred off" into yellow crystals, were hollowed from sections of the buckeye tree; and in such cradles was rocked many a lusty baby, who, when grown to manhood, so nobly lived that the cabin in which he was born, and the trough in which he was cradled, were honored as sacred relics.

In the exciting campaign of "log cabins and hard cider," in 1840, when General W. H. Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe," ran for president, against Martin Van Buren, log houses on wheels were hauled to the Whig meetings, to remind voters that Harrison, their candidate, was born and bred in a primitive home, and that he was a true son of the backwoods. The cabins thus wheeled about were formed of buckeye logs, and were exact models of the pioneer dwelling, with clapboard roof and puncheon floor, furnished in the usual manner and always decorated with an immense buckeye broom, stuck plume-wise in the top of the ridge-pole—an object to indicate that Harrison would sweep all before him, as in fact he did, at the election.

The conspicuous place awarded the buckeye as a political symbol, raised the tree to new distinction confirming its representative character as the adopted emblem of a prominent state. The buckeye, its picture, or its mere name, is full of meaning. We call Ohio Citizens Buckeyes, and Ohio, we call the Buckeye State. Where ever the native of Ohio may wander he cannot forget that he is a "Buckeye Boy," or she, that she is a "Buckeye Girl." The American Sculptor, John Q. Ward, writing from New York City to a friend in Ohio, says: "As I grow old away from home, in a city where one must continually explain the difference between a buckeye and a horse chestnut, my boy life comes back to me warmer and stronger than ever. I return again to the Mad River bottom near Dayton, where I filled my pockets with the bronzen nuts, made whirli-gigs of some, and used two for eyes in a clay head, with startling effect."

On a certain public occasion, one of Ohio's most distinguished sons, Bishop Walden, was accosted by an old friend, also an Ohio man of prominence. "We are both natives of the same state and county," said the friend. "But I wonder," answered the bishop, "if you are as loyal and devoted to the dear old State as I am?" And, with eyes twinkling, he drew from his pocket a buckeye, saying, "I have traveled in most of the states of the Union, but I always carry with me a buckeye for good luck."

THE BUCKEYE TREE

When bluebirds glance the sunlit wing,
And pipe the praise of dancing spring;
Like some gay sylvan prince, and hold;
The Buckeye dons his plumes of gold.

DEPARTURE OF THE INDIANS

When truants angle in the sun,
Or roam the wood with dog and gun,
How tuneful sounds the honeyed tree,
Hummed round by the melodious bee.

When boisterous autumn dashes down
Imperial summer's rustling crown,
Beneath the scattered spoils we find
The polished nut in bronzen rind.

The Buckeye broom, in times of yore,
Swept for the dance the punchcon floor;
The backwoods beaux, hilarious souls,
Quaffed sangaree from Buckeye bowls,

The friendly Buckeye leaves expand,
Five-fingered like an open hand,
Of love and brotherhood the sign,
Be Welcome! What is mine is thine.

Historic, now, and consecrate,
The emblem of a loyal State,
A symbol and a sign, behold
Its banners green, its plumes of gold.

Ohio's sons! their bugles sang,
Their sabers flashed, their muskets rang,
Forever unto freedom true,
The Buckeye boys in Union blue!

DEPARTURE OF THE INDIANS

On September 17, 1817, the United States purchased of the Indians interested therein, their right in the Ohio Indian reservation. Each tribe retained a small reservation allotted to it in the vicinity of its home. But the Indians did not like the white civilization that was gradually surrounding them, and the tribes, from time to time, sold their claims to the government, and departed for a more congenial clime and associations in the Indian Territory. The Delawares sold out in 1829, and the Senecas and Shawnees in 1831. In 1842, the Wyandots, the only remaining tribe, consisting of about seven hundred men, women and children, followed the tide of Indian emigration westward, and they were the last redmen to have camps in the vicinity of Columbus. The Indians having released their jurisdiction to the lands in north-western Ohio, it became necessary to invest the territory with the machinery of local governments. In 1820 it was divided into fourteen counties, although in some of them, there were scarcely inhabitants enough to organize the county government.

As has been stated before in this volume there was about this time a lack of facilities for the inland transportation of farm products, and convenient access to a market. The productions of the rich soil, and the wealth of the mines could be made valuable only by the construction of country roads over which the people in the interior could reach the various waterways which were then the great highways of commerce. In order to secure this needed facility of intercourse between the people, to enable them to reach markets with their productions, and to stimulate and develop the rich natural resources of the State, the people began to agitate a system of roads and canals, to be constructed by Ohio. Thus the Ohio canals came to be constructed. Begun on July 1, 1825, ten years later about 700 miles of main line and feeders were completed. The longest route was the Ohio canal, extending from Portsmouth to Cleveland, a distance of 309 miles. The next in length was the Miami and

A BRIDGE EPISODE

Eric system, extending from Cincinnati to Toledo, a distance of 282 miles. In addition to the canals, the State constructed reservoirs to supply them with water, the principal ones being the Grand, in Mercer county, covering 17,000 acres, and the Lewistown, in Logan county, covering 7,200 acres. The canals were productive of much good. Concerning their influence, that talented Franklin county statesman, Salmon P. Chase, wrote as follows: "They have afforded to the farmer of the interior an easy access to market, and have enhanced the value of his farm and his productions. They have established intercourse between different sections of the State, and have thus tended to make the people more united as well as more prosperous. They have furnished to the people a common object of generous interest and satisfaction. They have attracted a large accession of population and capital, and they have made the name and character of Ohio known throughout the civilized world as a name and character of which her sons may feel justly proud." The canals were prosperous for thirty years, and during that time were the chief highways for travel and transportation. For thirty five years they were a source of revenue to the State, the receipts during that time being over seven million dollars in excess of the expenditures. Since then, they have not been self sustaining, and many sections of them have been abandoned, the railroads superseding the old system of transportation. By a curious coincidence the bill to establish the present public school system in Ohio was introduced before the General Assembly by Caleb Atwater, member from Pickaway county, and on February 5, 1825, the educational bill was passed by a large majority, the same day the Ohio Canal bill was enacted, thus making this truly a red letter day in the history of the State.

At various times attempts have been made at the steam navigation of the canals. On September 14, 1819, the canal steam packet "Niagara," assumedly the first boat ever propelled by steam on the Ohio canals, arrived at Dayton. On September 1, 1859, the steamer Enterprise, with a cargo of seventeen hundred bushels of coal, arrived at Columbus. In 1860, the "City of Columbus," a very handsome steam canal packet, belonging to Fitch & Son, of this city, plied regularly between the Capital and Chillicothe. In November, 1859, Fitch & Bortle, of West Broad street, who were then competing with the stages, advertised that in the following spring they would put a line of steam packets on the canal between Columbus and Portsmouth. According to the history of Daniel J. Ryan the canal lines and auxiliaries are as follows:

"The Miami and Erie system, being the main canal, from Cincinnati to Toledo, 250 miles, the canal from Junction to the State line 18 miles, and the Sidney feeder 14 miles, making in all a total of 282 miles; the Ohio canal, extending from Portsmouth to Cleveland, a distance of 300 miles, together with 25 miles of feeders, or a total of 331 miles; the Hocking canal, 56 miles long, and the Wallonding, 25 miles; the Muskingum Improvement, extending from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of 91 miles, cannot now be listed as a part of the State's property—the general government owns and controls it. So, exclusive of the latter, there is a total canal mileage of 697 miles owned by the State of Ohio. In addition to this, there are necessary adjuncts and a part of the public works in the shape of reservoirs; the Lewistown, in Logan county, 7,200 acres; the Lorain in Shelby county, 1800 acres; Six Miles in Paulding county, 2,500 acres; Licking, in Licking county, 3,600, and the Sippo, in Stark county, 600 acres, making a total in reservoirs of 32,100 acres. The Paulding reservoir, with its eighteen miles of canal, from Junction to the Indiana line, has lately (1888) been practically abandoned, and is no longer a permanent part of the public works of Ohio."

A BRIDGE EPISODE

As previously stated, the first bridge connecting the borough of Colum-

played the role of office seeker. While in the South during the reconstruction period he was offered a prominent position by Governor Brownlow of Tennessee and Governor Bullock of Georgia, but declined to accept. After one of Senator Sherman's elections to the Senate, he (Sherman), invited Colonel Furay to his rooms at the Neil House, and in a private conference asked the Colonel to make a selection from a list of six consulships, the appointment to which the Senator thought he could control. Colonel Furay told the Senator he did not care to exile himself from his own country at that time, "but" he continued, "when you become President, Mr. Senator, I shall call upon you and ask for something within your gift." "Then I shall probably never have the pleasure of serving you," he replied. "I fear I am not the stuff of which Presidents are made." Colonel Furay has since looked upon this saying of the Senator as a prophecy.

Colonel Furay was for five years trustee of the Ohio State Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, appointed thereto by Governor Hayes. During most of that period he acted as secretary of the board. For two and a half years Colonel Furay was chief clerk to Auditor of State, J. F. Oglebee. In 1883 he was appointed by President Arthur to the Revenue Collectorship of the Columbus district, but was shortly after consolidated out of office. President Arthur desiring to compensate him in some way for the disappointment, soon after made him United States Commissioner for the Northern Pacific railroad, a position which afforded great opportunities for travel and observation. The time spent in discharging its duties has always been considered by Colonel Furay next to the Civil War and subsequent Southern experience, as the most interesting and enjoyable episode of his life. The commission for this office of trust which Colonel Furay received, declared that it was to continue in force "at the discretion of the President." As it has never been revoked either by President Arthur or any of his successors, Colonel Furay considers himself as still a United States government official.

All the official positions which the subject of this sketch has held, came to him unsought and unsolicited. He was once, in 1877, a candidate for an elective office, that of State Senator for the Franklin-Pickaway district, as, however, he ran as the Republican nominee and the normal Democratic majority was about three thousand, he did not reach the State Senate. It may fitly close this record to say that the only appointive position that he ever applied for and made a fight for, he failed to get.

Colonel Furay has always been justly proud of his apparently invincible health. He has never been attacked by any serious disease, unless influenza or grip, may be so called, and he is able to say truthfully that he was never confined to a room but two days in his life. He does such writing as he cares to do mostly in his own apartments, and for the last four or five years has been doing a large amount of more or less profitable lettering work for certain publishing houses.

A BRIDGE EPISODE

bus with Franklinton, was built by Lucas Sullivan, and opened on November 25, 1816. On his death the bridge became the property of Joseph Sullivan and in the early thirties he sold the bridge and franchise for ten thousand dollars. The money was paid and the bridge surrendered to the Superintendent of the National Road, then building, on condition that he would erect a substantial free bridge in lieu of the one owned by Mr. Sullivan. The bridge built in accordance with this agreement was a covered wooden one, with two separated tracks for vehicles, and an outside walk on either side for foot passengers. It stood until replaced by the present open iron bridge in 1882. The Ohio State Journal, in 1882, gave the following account of the building of this bridge:

"Captain Brewerton and Lieutenants Stockton and Tilden, three young West Pointers, were sent to superintend the building of the bridge. They began in 1832, and stayed about two years before it was completed. Mr. Andrew McNinch, who lives four miles west of the city, hauled the stone for the abutments, taking it from the quarry near the present site of the Central Asylum for the Insane. Besides him, Elias Pegg, now of Franklinton, and Captain Nelson Foos of 310 East Oak street, are probably the only ones now living who worked on the bridge. No nails were used, except to put the shingles on the roof. No iron whatever was employed in the construction, the iron rods now seen at intervals overhead in the bridge having been put in later years. Only oaken pegs were used to hold the heavy pieces together, but they were painted on the end to look like iron, and the deception worked well.

When the bridge was finished the question arose as to its strength. There were many who doubted its ability to stand all it should, and there was a great deal of talk about it. A few days after it was pronounced done, however, it had a test which settled every question as to its staying qualities. There was a tremendous amount of travel over the pike in those old days—ten times as much as there is now. Cattle and hogs were being constantly driven through the town on the way to the eastern market. One of the largest of these droves came along a few days after the completion of the Broad street bridge. It belonged to and was driven by Richard Cowling, of London, well known in these parts then as "Dick Cowling". He stopped over night in Franklinton. That village was as separate from Columbus at that time as two villages could be, and there was not a thought that they would ever be joined, much less that the corporate limits of Columbus would one day extend far beyond the old village. Just over the river it was all farm land, and there was a double row of sturdy locust trees which extended from the river to the east entrance to Franklinton, a few of which are still standing. But to resume our story.

Dick Cowling stopped over night at the tavern in Franklinton and the next morning came down to examine the bridge before attempting to drive his cattle through it. He at once concluded that it would not bear the burden, and was making arrangements to swim his stock across. Captain Brewerton, who had engineered the building of the bridge, assured him that it was plenty strong enough to hold all that could be piled upon it, and told him the government would pay all the loss of the cattle if the bridge broke down with them. Accordingly, Dick decided to venture it, and brought the whole seven hundred head down. Almost everybody thought the whole drove would go down, and they laid off from work for the express purpose of seeing the bridge destroyed. There was some trouble in getting the cattle started through, but when they began there was a perfect stampede. The bridge was filled up—both roadways and footpaths—and all with a rushing, rearing crowd of steers. It creaked loudly, and settled down visibly, and everybody thought the end had come. Two men, who brought up the rear, leading two unruly heifers by halters, became frightened by the cracking sound—and leaving their charges,

EARLY NAVIGATION

ran back as fast as their legs would carry them. But when the last animal was over, and the bridge was solid, old Cowling went up to Captain Brewerton, and in his gruff manner blurted out, "Good bridge, by G—!" and invited everybody who had come down to see the new crossing fall, to come over to Zollinger's, and have something to drink, which invitation was generally accepted. After that no one had any fear to drive anything across the bridge, and it has stood very nearly fifty years, and never been injured by anything placed upon it."

EARLY NAVIGATION.

All travel and the transportation of goods was done via the Scioto river in early days, and that the importance of protecting the waterways was recognized is shown by the following act, passed by the General Assembly, on December 4, 1809:

Section 1. That the following streams be, and they are hereby declared navigable, or public highways, to wit: The Mahoning from the Pennsylvania line as far up as Jesse Holliday's mill; Stillwater from its confluence with the Muskingum river, as far up as the Brushy Fork of said stream; Will's creek, from its confluence with the Muskingum as far as Cambridge; One Leg (commonly called Kamotton), as far up as the division line between the fourteenth and fifteenth townships, in the seventh range; the Scioto from its confluence with the Ohio river as far up as the Indian boundary line; and the Little Muskingum from its confluence with the Ohio as far as the south line of section number thirty-six, in the second township of the seventh range.

"Section 2. That no person shall be permitted to build a milldam on any of the said rivers, or in any manner obstruct the navigation of the same, unless such person or persons erecting such milldams shall make a lock or slope, or both, if necessary, to the same, of such size and dimensions as the board of commissioners of that county in which the milldam is to be erected, shall deem sufficient, so as to admit of the safe passage of boats or other watercraft, either up or down said stream, and keep the same in constant repair; Provided, always that if any such person does not own both sides of the stream he shall not be at liberty to build a dam without the consent of the person against whose land such a dam is intended to be abutted."

Section three provides that intention to build a dam shall be advertised, and specifications as to its form laid before the commissioners.

BEASTS AND BIRDS.

Columbus was in its early years known as the "high bank opposite Franklinton," and was called "Wolf Ridge," owing to the vast number of wolves that infested the woods hereabouts. So many losses of poultry, sheep and swine occurred through the visits of these animals to the farms of the pioneers, that a bounty of four dollars for each one over, and two dollars for each one under six months old, was offered for their scalps with the ears entire, and as much as eleven thousand a year was paid for scalps brought in. At the Merion home, located at the present southwest corner of High and Moler streets, the wolves in the vicinity were so numerous that the dogs would chase them from the house at night, but when the dogs turned toward home, the wolves would chase them back until they would come against the door with such force as to almost break it down.

Squirrels were another pest the settlers had to contend with. As Joel Butts wrote: "The grey and black squirrels were sometimes so numerous as to cause much destruction to the corn crop, men with guns and dogs not being able to protect it. At one time I knew sixty-seven killed off of one tree; but this tree stood in the midst of a cornfield into which the squirrels from the sur-

BEASTS AND BIRDS

rounding woods had gathered to feed upon the corn. When the dogs were sent into the corn, the squirrels retreated as best they could, getting up the first tree they could reach. I have known boys to go to the river in the morning and kill as many squirrels with clubs in half an hour, as they could carry home. This is explained by the fact that, in the fall season of the year, this squirrel seems to be migrating, and all over the country traveling in some particular direction." While the migratory squirrels were swimming the Scioto, the boys would wade in and kill, in a few minutes, as many as they could carry home. In two days in the month of April, 1822, there were about nine thousand squirrels killed in Franklin county, about five thousand of them being dispatched in Columbus and vicinity. Such a nuisance did these nimble creatures become that, on December 4, 1807, the following statute passed:

"Section 1. That each and every person within this State, who is subject to the payment of a county tax, shall, in addition thereto, produce to the clerk of the township in which he may reside, such number of squirrel scalps as the trustees shall, at their annual meeting, apportion in proportion to their county levies, provided it does not exceed one hundred, nor less than ten.

Section 2. That the trustees shall, at their annual meeting, make out a statement of the accurate number of squirrel scalps each person has to produce, which list or statement shall be given to the lister of personal property, who shall, at the time he takes in the returns of chattel property, notify each person of the number of squirrel scalps which he has to furnish. The third section of the statute levies a fine of three cents for each scalp short, and provides a bounty of two cents for each one in excess of the number required. Section four makes it the duty of the township clerk to receive the scalps and destroy them by burning or otherwise.

Wild pigeons frequented the woods of Central Ohio in vast numbers. In 1835 or 1836, in a flight over the city, the number was so great as to darken the sky for half a day, their course being from west to east. March, 1856, saw phenomenal flights of pigeons over Columbus. The *Ohio State Journal* of February 24, 1860, said: "The number of wild pigeons caught in the country the past few days, is almost incredible. We noticed on the streets the other day three wagon loads of the blue-winged birds, all caught by one company of trappers. The city market is flooded with them, all fat and in good condition for the table. They sell here for fifty cents a dozen, and thousands are shipped to the east, where \$1.25 and \$1.50 is readily given for them." The *"Journal,"* on March 7, 1861, said: "Wild pigeons made their appearance in this locality as early as the nineteenth of January, and thousands of them have been taken with nets, sold in our market and shipped to the eastern cities. From January 19 to April 6 there have been shipped by the American & Adams Express companies, from this point, four hundred and three barrels, a total of 161,200 birds. About one-third of that amount were dressed, one barrel containing four hundred pigeons." Immense flights of pigeons passed over Columbus in 1870, and the birds sold here for sixty and seventy cents a dozen. A paragraph in the *"Ohio State Journal,"* date of April 25, 1860, is as follows:

"During the recent boisterous weather, when a strong wind from the lake was blowing, several lake fowls were conveyed inland, and when no longer able to combat the elements, dropped throughout the country. A beautiful large loon was deposited alive within the enclosure of the Penitentiary, captured, killed, and now Doctor Hamilton has it stuffed and placed in the rooms of the Columbus Scientific Association. Another loon was lodged in the steeple of the Holy Cross Church, where it died. A large cormorant, big as a hen, fell on the farm of Mr. Price, in Gahanna; also a long billed, name not known. These latter fowls were brought to Secretary Klippart, who has had them stuffed, and will preserve them as mementoes of the storm."

A SNAKE STORY

The newspaper above quoted printed this dread "snake story!"

"In very early times it was a custom along the Scioto bottoms, for the pioneer farmers to turn their horses out to graze in the limitless forest, the nature growth of 'woods pasture' being very luxuriant. John C———, the founder of one of the first families of the Buckeye State, had brought out to the wild West, besides a beautiful young wife, what was almost equally valued by an enterprising Virginian emigrant, two or three very fine blooded horses. After tethering them about his cabin long enough, as he fondly supposed, to insure their return home, he turned them out to range. They stayed away two or three days. The owner began to fear the pickings might prove so abundant that he would lose his 'impot'ed stawk fo'ev'". Forth he started on the search, provided with bridles and a very long, black hair-rope halter.

"Among the terrors to the newcomers of that day were awful stories of large snakes—copper heads, black snakes, rattle snakes and divers other reptiles, the very enumeration of which makes one's flesh creep. Our friend hunted long and faithfully, prolonging the weary task late in the night. It was moonlight, early in the fall of the leaf. The poor fellow, nearly discouraged by not having discovered a single trace of his beloved horses, was sad of spirit. He felt lonely and nervous. He began to think of the serpents and did not know what moment he might put his aching foot into the very coil of some dreaded monster. He had thrown his bridles and the rope halter over his shoulder. Passing over a heap of dry leaves, he heard an ominous rustle. Hastily casting his eye behind him, sure enough! there was the black snake at his very heels. Instantly John broke off at his best speed. Soon he glanced back to see if the danger was over, when there ran the serpent as close as ever. He wondered at its rapidity in running, and endeavored to outdo himself. He now passed a small stream and the rustling ceased. Thinking he had left the reptile safely in the rear, he sat down on a log to rest his tired limbs.

He resumed his way, and soon, as he crossed another pile of leaves, the rustling was heard again; again he looked back, and there was another, if not the same serpent, as large as the first, and nearly as close to his legs. Off he started again as fast as possible, and still more frightened. Ever and anon John would look back, but there was the snake still in hot pursuit. John was ready to drop with fear and fatigue. At last, while his head was turned to the rear to see if he had yet made good his escape, he ran against a huge log, and in utter exhaustion, fell on the other side. Concluding it was all up now, he exclaimed, "Well, then, just bite and be d——d!" Wondering why he was not bitten, while thus in the pursuer's power, he rose cautiously to a sitting posture, and found, instead of a black snake, his black hair halter innocently coiled at his side, which he had mistaken for the great enemy. It was a snake humbug."

RIVER FLOODS.

The Scioto river, small as it appears to be to-day, has yet at times been in a condition of great turbulency, has o'erflowed its banks and committed much damage. In 1811 the stream was not fordable save for a few days during the entire year, a circumstance that has not occurred since. Before a dike was built by Lucas Sullivant to prevent the overflow of the Scioto during the spring freshets, it was not unfrequent for Franklinton to be surrounded by water, and it could only be approached by some kind of water craft. As Colonel P. H. Olmstead said: "The country to the west of us looked like a lake, and Franklinton like a small island. I have passed in a skiff from this place to that ancient town, and tied up to a sign post."

The first recorded flood in the Scioto occurred in 1798, when the rush of waters was so great that the flat lands around Franklinton, which had been laid out the year before, became inundated. Disastrous floods occurred in 1832, and



HON. JOHN M. PUGH

The following is a member of the Franklin County Bar, as well as one of the most widely known in the Hon. John M. Pugh, whose offices in the Pugh building on North 3rd street in the City of Columbus. He is the son of David and Jane Pugh, who were an early family of Franklin county, his father, David, having come to this country from Radnorshire South Wales finding at Baltimore, Maryland, May 4, 1801, settling in that part of Delaware county, known as Radnor township so named by him after Radnorshire Wales. John M. Pugh was born November 7, 1823, in Truro township Franklin county. Judge Pugh was the youngest of a family of four sisters and three brothers, and is the sole survivor. He was raised on his parents' farm and attended the school of that day. In the winter of 1844-5 he taught his first school in Jefferson township, in said county. Second term he taught at White Chapel, Madison township, third term in the winter of 1847-8, he taught his third term in his home district in Truro township and wound up his teaching school in Kirkersville, Licking county, in the summer of 1848, and on September 4, 1848, commenced reading law with Major Samuel Brush, and was admitted to practice law in November A. D. 1851, and sworn in by Judge Peter Hickock, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then commenced to clerk in the County Auditor's office with H. Cary until the fall of A. D. 1853 when he was elected County Auditor, serving two terms.

In the spring of 1855 he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Samuel Brush, under the firm name of Brush & Pugh, in the fall of which year, Major Brush removed to Canandaigua, New York. Judge Pugh then formed a partnership with L. J. Crittfield with a partnership continued until Mr. Pugh's election as Probate Judge in the fall of 1866, which office he held for five consecutive terms, a period of fifteen years, during which time he earned an enviable reputation for ability and capacity. He has been counsel in scores of important cases and has ever been distinguished for his legal acumen and piety.

In 1851 Mr. Pugh was married to Miss Martha F. Cook, (now deceased), by whom he had four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living, with the exception of two daughters, Sarah and Estelle.

In 1867 he again entered the marriage state, being united to Miss Elizabeth M. Bradley, by whom he has had one daughter, Miss Helen C. Pugh. Of his sons and daughters, Mr. W. D. Pugh is a well known contractor at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mrs. Martha F. Cook, nee Pugh, is wife of A. Carter Cory of the Nickel Plate Railroad at Cleveland, Ohio. Hon. John C. L. Pugh is a successful Columbus attorney. James A. Pugh is engaged in the glassware trade in Chicago. Mrs. Ada E. married to Fletcher V. Taylor, who is employed with the Lumber Exchange Company of this city while Mr. Lovell L. Pugh is in the Agricultural Chemical Company.

Judge Pugh is identified with the Democratic party, holds membership in the order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the most respected of our representative citizens.

RIVER FLOODS

in July, 1831, the rise in the river carried away the temporary National Road bridge at the foot of Broad street, destroyed a large quantity of salt, and seriously damaged the new embankments of the Ohio canal.

Up to its occurrence the flood of 1847 transcended all previous ones. Fences and bridges were carried away, and the business houses along the water front, in Columbus, stood five feet deep in water. Of this flood the "*Ohio State Journal*," of January 4, 1847, said:

"So high have been the waters and so great the destruction of the bridges, that we are almost destitute of the news of this terrific flood. The bridge below Delaware, at the paper mills, is either injured, or the approach to it. Reports say it was swept away, but this we believe is not so. Report also says the bridge over the Whetstone at Worthington is gone; also that over the Scioto at Belle Point, Delaware county. The new stone bridge in this county, at Dublin, has lost one of its center piers. Hutchins' flour mill, this side of Dublin, is moved around from its foundations, and on yesterday rested against a tree. The National Road bridge between this city and Franklinton, and beyond Franklinton is much injured by the rush of waters over it. In addition to the injury to the railroad bridge mentioned on Saturday, the embankments beyond Franklinton are broken in three places, and iron and timbers all carried away. The destruction of corn and fencing is incalculable. One person has calculated the amount of fencing carried away on the Scioto alone as a dozen miles in length. We have heard the probable amount of corn lost, if the flood was as severe below as above, is from one to three million bushels. Yesterday was bright and warm—as beautiful as a May day—last night it commenced raining again, and it has been raining pretty much all day. * * * * * By a mark made by Mr. Ridgway in the warehouse at the west end of the bridge at the great February flood of 1832, the present flood was just nineteen inches higher than that, and perhaps the highest known since the settlement of the country."

On December 24, 1852, a flood caused much destruction of property, and Franklinton was completely surrounded by water. A large number of the employees of the foundry of Ambos & Lennox were obliged to flee from their homes. On February 21, 1859, a freshet occurred, and on April 10 and 11, 1860, a very destructive flood came down the valley, completely covering all the flat lands of the west side and making an island of Franklinton, for the time being. On the Columbus side the iron works of Peter Hayden and the premises of the Ohio Tool Company were injured by the inflowing water. The waters reached the same height as the great flood of 1832, the muddy current was filled with timber and debris; on April 12, the flood subsided six feet and continued to fall until the river had again reached its normal condition. On April 21, 1862, a considerable freshet took place.

In September, 1866, the most disastrous flood in the history of the country, up to that period, occurred. The swollen river rushed on its headlong course bearing on its raging surface all kinds of flotsam, farm produce, uprooted trees, drowned animals, haystacks, parts of buildings, logs, timber and debris in a confused tangle. The river rose twelve feet from Tuesday to Wednesday, and reached the high water mark of 1847, which was nineteen inches higher than that of 1832, and the bottom lands of the west side were again turned into a miniature sea, while the low lands of the east side were also overflowed and people forced to quickly move from their homes, with difficulty saving their effects, so brief was the time allotted them by the angry waters. The "*Journal's*" reporter, standing on the Capitol Building, viewed the scene, and wrote of it as follows: "Up stream and down stream was traceable the widened current of the swollen river, hardly detached from the broad lakes of still water clustering about farm houses and flooding the city suburbs. Old landmarks were gone, the National Road seemed blotted, in part, from the map of these suburban districts, as revised, railroads were less than dotted lines

RIVER FLOODS

and fences designated by mere hair strokes. The low districts to the west and to the south were extremely well watered, and were principally inhabited by a floating population. Cattle and horses, caught napping on high points, were navigating the inundated country in a very careless manner, going no way in particular, if we except certain spasmodic plunges downward. There were pretty scenes in the distance of women and children being handed from windows to boats below, of men wading shoulder deep in the water, carrying little children above their heads across the flood, and of anxious faces framed in the windows toward which the water surged rapidly. The scene was peculiar, grand, and novel, and the event is to be remembered as a landmark in our history."

In March, 1868, a freshet caused the river to rise fifteen feet above its usual stage and, as usual, the west side was again inundated. Freshets again visited us in 1869 and 1870, and on August 2, 1875, a flood broke through the levee that had been built on the west side, and, in various parts of the country, bridges were destroyed. On February 10, 1881, another notable flood took place, doing much damage, and many of the dwellings on the west side flats had to be evacuated.

On February 1, 1883, the flood then precipitated was one of far reaching disaster, and the waters ascended far higher than the famous flood of 1847. The ice which covered the surface of the river broke up on Saturday evening, owing to the washings from a heavy rainfall, and a rise of five feet quickly followed. A few hours later the engines at the water works were threatened with inundation, thus placing the city in danger of fire, as well as water. A large force of men with shovels were put to work on the levee, but were compelled to abandon their task, and the water supply engines were only saved from being disabled by the expeditious building of an embankment around the building. The reporters of the "Ohio State Journal" thus graphically describe the action of the restless waters:

"Standing on the upper Hocking Valley bridge, a person could not help feeling awed and impressed at the grand scene before him. To the right and north, the Olentangy was pouring its yellow, turbid waters into the larger and more quiet stream of the Scioto. The large ice cakes ground together with a peculiarly harsh and crunching sound, and when they would strike the piers of the bridge would cause the old frame structure to tremble; then they, with the floating debris, would dive beneath, and reappearing below would go on in their mad rush down stream. The fertile land lying between these two rivers was all inundated. Here and there the peak of some lone haystack would appear, or the tops of bushes would rise and fall as the ice cakes passed over them. Far up to the northwest, looking toward the buildings located there, stretched one vast lake of water. The little shanty occupied by a man named Morris, which is situated upon the land which has caused so much litigation, was surrounded by the yellow waters, and only the roof and upper part appeared. The family had to move out about eleven o'clock Saturday night, and stood on a bank and saw their poultry and other property move down stream on a cake of ice. To the right were the offices of the Thomas and Laurel Hill companies nearly submerged by the waters which were gradually climbing up the sides and finding an easy entrance at the windows. The roadbed of the Columbus and Dublin pike had entirely disappeared from view, and only the tops of the fences showed where the road was located. The railroad tracks were all the land that appeared, and they stretched off to the north and west, seemingly passing over a lake.

"Late in the afternoon it became evident that the water would break through the dikes and railway tracks, and make its way down through Franklinton. Those who had boats were kept busily employed in transporting people from their homes to places of safety. About eleven o'clock the first break

RIVER FLOODS

occurred in the levee about two hundred yards north of the Harrisburg bridge. The bottom lands at once filled up several feet deep, and the inhabitants of the houses situated on the flats had to make their way to dry land as best they could.

About four o'clock the water had reached a height of twelve and one-half feet above low water mark, which was about one foot lower than the height attained in 1847. The water, however, continued to rise and before midnight the old mark had been eclipsed and the water was a foot higher than it was ever known to have been before. Early in the evening cars were heavily loaded with pig iron and placed upon the two bridges of the Hocking Valley. This great weight held the bridges to their places and was all that kept the structures from being swept away. The water broke over the embankments at the water works about eight o'clock, and the lower engine was extinguished at once. The upper one, however, was started, and at eleven o'clock was working away, although the water was over the cylinders and the firemen were up to their waists. Early last night the water broke over the levee west of the Hocking Valley track, and plowing its way through the track of the Little Miami Railroad, it poured down the grade past the Door, Sash and Lumber Factory, and commingled with its kindred element which had already made its way through the levee below. The water there soon formed a rushing river and poured through this channel at a lively rate. By this break the bridges were saved, and possibly other great calamities averted. The water also made its way across Broad street, farther to the west, above the old town of Franklinton, and the village was thus all surrounded on both sides by the angry flood. It was hard to judge from the meagre reports received from this quarter last night what was the extent of the damage.

Later reports from Sellsville (the winter quarters of the Sells Brothers' Circus and Menagerie) revealed that the damage had not been half told. When last heard from the employees and employers were working with superhuman efforts to transport the animals to a place of safety. The cakes of ice had formed a gorge of ice about the cluster of buildings, and the large elephants could not be induced to swim to land through this. The smaller ones, seven in number, had been carried to the dry ground to the west in wagons, as well as some smaller animals. The lions and other carnivorous animals, confined in the building to the north from that occupied by the elephants, kept up a frightful noise. A great many cages were placed directly on the floor, and at five o'clock the water was three feet deep in the room and still rapidly rising.

The grandest view of the flood was from the iron bridge in the southern limits of the city, at the crossing of Green Lawn avenue. There the temporary lake could be seen with the mighty current fighting through the curves of the city limits, and the water spread out over the whole of the bottom lands as far down the valley as the eye could reach, while the flats were under water, and the little one-story frame houses looked like boats which were just ready to start out. The water covered most of the territory about sunset, and became still higher during the night. In the evening the west end of the old slaughter house at the foot of Friend street gave away and came down stream like a flatboat bent on a cruise. It had no doubt passed Circleville ere the citizens of that place saw the light of day.

Numerous incidents are told of the peculiar situations in which people were found in their houses. They were standing on chairs and beds, while the furniture floated about the room. A cradle was observed to go down the river yesterday, but no occupant was in it. A bedstead was floating down in the forenoon, and a washtub of clothes followed it.

"The present high water surpasses the famous flood of 1847. At that time the levee broke at the upper bend of the river, and the water poured down

THE LAST AND GREATEST FLOOD

across the isthmus beyond Franklinton. The National Road was nearly ruined between Broad street bridge and Sullivant's Hill. The high water arose on January 1th of that year, and continued unabated for some days. A man named Joe Bennett made a great deal of money running a ferry boat between the hill and Franklinton, as the public had to use his boat for about two weeks. There were no railroad tracks then to interrupt the course of water, and an enormous lake spread from the State quarries to the south over the level farming land. There have been numerous great floods since then, but none have reached so high a point as the present one. The floods of 1867 and 1870 were very destructive to property and spread devastation far and wide."

About a hundred families were driven from their homes because of this flood, there were many narrow escapes from death, and the Franklinton school-house was turned into a temporary hospital, where, for a time, more than twenty families were fed and lodged. On January 24, 1887, the river rose ten feet above its normal height, but the waters finally went down without doing any particular damage.

THE LAST AND GREATEST FLOOD.

It was reserved for the year 1898 to furnish the greatest flood the Scioto has known during the nineteenth century, or since the white man has penned its history. This, one of the greatest disasters that has ever visited Columbus, occurred on March 23, 1898, when the unprecedented high waters caused a break in the levee along the banks of the Scioto, inundating a vast low lying area in the western section of the city. The first apprehension of danger was on the day previous, when the Scioto, already swollen by a period of heavy rains, began to rise rapidly by reason of renewed and general precipitation throughout all the territory through which it flows.

The waters increased in volume during the day, and by night a number of factories along the river were compelled to close down on account of the flood's invasion. Before midnight the city was plunged in darkness, the electric lighting station having become flooded, and the fires of the Franklin blast furnace were quenched by the advancing tide. At an early hour on Wednesday morning the west side pumping station was forced to suspend operations, and thus a portion of the city was left without water supply.

Among the first premonitions of the trouble that was to follow, were the signs of weakness observed near the Toledo & Ohio Central round house, in the levee that protected the surrounding territory from the raging torrent. So long had it been since a disastrous flood had occurred, that residents of the threatened district were not awake to the serious character of the danger that menaced them, and they viewed the rising waters more in the light of a spectacle than of an enemy. The streams that trickled through the embankment gradually increased in volume, and shortly before ten o'clock on Wednesday morning a large section of the levee suddenly gave way, and the water rushed across a large residence district, flowing in torrents through the streets, and submerging dooryards. So quickly did the disaster come about that but few were able to make their escape, but found themselves imprisoned in their homes by a sea of water, varying in depth from three to ten feet. Many were driven from the first story into the upper portions of their houses.

Appeals for help at once reached police headquarters and the entire force were at once detailed to the work of rescue. They were soon reinforced by members of the local militia and citizens generally from the east side of the river. The rising waters and the continued rains rendered the situation exceedingly grave. Thousands of people had to be conveyed to places of safety within a comparatively few hours, as it was felt that, when night and darkness came on, many might perish by the sweeping away of their homes or by the advance of the flood into their living quarters. The most herculean efforts



A. P. TAYLOR

A. P. Taylor, M. D., was born in 1849 on his father's farm in Plain township, Franklin county, Ohio, where he remained mostly until manhood. He is a son of J. P. Taylor and Rebecca Perfect Taylor and a grandson of A. W. Taylor and Malinda Trumbo Taylor. He began the study of medicine when eighteen years of age with George W. Holmes of New Albany, Ohio, attending three terms of lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, completing his course in February 1871, commencing the practice of medicine the same month in the village of Sundary, Ohio. He was married to Mary E. Miller of New Albany, Ohio, October 1870. They have two children, Howe Taylor, now a farmer of Union county, Ohio, and Essie R. Creighton of Toledo, Ohio. October 1891 he moved to Columbus, Ohio, and continues in the practice of medicine. August 1899, Dr. R. B. Taylor became an associate partner and the firm name is Drs Taylor & Taylor. Office, corner High street and 6th avenue.

THE LAST AND GREATEST FLOOD

were put forth in the work of rescue, but the facilities for handling such an emergency had been found to be very inadequate. The supply of boats, even after requisition had been made upon the pleasure parks, was found to be too small. Many members of the relief corps worked all day and night in the wet and cold without a thought regarding their own personal comfort, and numerous fatalities were averted by their zeal and efficiency.

A boat containing a family was being rowed along a populous street when it was overturned by the swift current and the occupants precipitated into the water. They escaped drowning only through the heroic efforts of a police officer. A number of the houses throughout the flooded district were one-story structures, placing their occupants in imminent peril, and subjecting them to great discomfort before relief arrived. Early on Wednesday morning, before the levee broke, when warned of the possible danger, they only laughed at it. Even when the flood was all about them and the relief boats came to their assistance many were loath to leave their belongings, and were with difficulty persuaded to accept succor. The vast expanse of the flood with buildings and trees rising from the midst of it was a strange and impressive spectacle. No description could even do it justice. From a point on Broad street west to the asylum hill there was one unbroken stretch of muddy water, being in some places over ten feet deep. It filled the neighboring fields and ran across the street in torrents. To the north as far as the Little Miami and Toledo & Ohio Central railroad tracks the water stretched out with only the partly submerged homes of the residents breaking the monotony. Reaching from Broad street to the Harrisburg pike on the south, and to the Baltimore & Ohio on the east was a great lake, which threatened the frail dwellings, as it whirled and seethed about the corners. The streets were swift rivers, the current baffling the efforts of more than one strong-armed oarsman to rescue the imprisoned families. Before nightfall it was found that numbers could not be rescued, owing to lack of boats and to the fact that many of the houses could not be reached on account of the current. Gloomy apprehensions were indulged in as to the chances they would run with the darkness and the flood. Great loss of life was feared. Although the waters showed evidence of having passed their maximum, the rain had been falling throughout the day and there were reports of heavy rainfalls to the northward. Crowds of spectators, in spite of warnings, risked their lives on frail embankments that hourly threatened to give way, letting in the main volume of water, and cutting off their retreat. The Department of Public Safety ordered the city ambulance and the patrol wagons to remain on duty all night. The mounted patrolmen splashed up and down the inundated streets on the lookout for any case of distress which it would be in their power to relieve. The hospital corps of the Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, was also on hand with its ambulance and equipment. Fortunately, the fear of a further rise proved unfounded and before midnight the flood had retreated several feet. The full extent of the disaster, in the absence of actual intelligence from all portions of the flooded district could only be surmised, but it was felt that the worst was over.

The problem of taking care of the people who had been removed from their homes next presented itself, and was scarcely less important than the actual work of rescue. A relief committee of citizens had been formed and donations of money, provisions and clothing generously poured in upon solicitation. Whole families of sufferers were temporarily quartered at the Fourteenth Regiment armory and at other public places. The victims of the flood were largely an industrious and worthy class of working people, many of whom owned their homes. One of the peculiar and distressing features of the calamity was that communication between the City and Greenlawn cemetery was entirely shut off, the avenue leading to the latter being completely washed away. Funerals had to be postponed and no interments were made for sev-

THE LAST AND GREATEST FLOOD

eral days. While the material damage amounted to several thousand dollars, strange to say no loss of life occurred. As the waters receded the work of putting houses in shape for occupancy began, and in a few weeks the only reminder of the calamity which remained was an enthusiastic sentiment among the citizens of the west side to secure such substantial levee improvement as would make a recurrence of the event impossible.

The floods were general throughout Ohio, and in addition to other damage resulted in the complete demoralization of railroad traffic. On every line bridges were swept away and embankments washed out. One road running from Columbus to the northern part of the State, reported the loss of nearly all the bridges along its route. Travelers who were only a few hours distance from their homes found themselves detained for days awaiting the resumption of traffic over the damaged lines. In this respect, as in many others, the floods were unprecedented throughout this region. The delay in transmitting the mails which had to be sent by circuitous routes, or were suspended altogether between many points, was another great annoyance to business. It was also the cause of great anxiety to persons separated for an unexpected length of time from their families. Amidst exaggerated reports which came to hand of the damage wrought at different points, there were no means of exchanging personal assurances of safety, as both telephone and telegraph lines had come in for their share of destruction. Some of the smaller towns were cut off completely from communication with the outside world.

The amount of damage sustained throughout Central Ohio was past calculation. Fortunately, but little, if any, loss of life occurred, but there was scarcely a square mile of territory throughout the whole district visited by the flood but what sustained financial loss in the sweeping away of crops, the destruction of bridges and culverts, and the washing out of pikes. Immediately upon the subsiding of the floods, forces of workmen were everywhere employed to restore things to their normal condition. While the repair of railroads and pikes was going on in the country, the attention of the people living in the flooded district in the city was directed toward removing the slime and dirt from their homes and getting them ready for occupancy again. The population of that portion of Columbus visited by the catastrophe was estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 people. Within the territory where the water had been the deepest were left a number of small frame houses and sheds which had drifted in from various directions. Some of them were in good condition, and looked as though the water had merely lifted them from their foundations and carried them away. A number of them contained articles of furniture. Property owners were under the necessity of making a search for their houses and removing them back to the real estate to which they belonged. Within a day or two those of the flood sufferers whose homes had been the least damaged resumed occupancy. Not a few houses, however, that stood amid low surroundings had to be approached by boats for some time. The distress occasioned by idleness on account of factories being compelled to shut down, was short lived, as the rapid fall of the water soon permitted a resumption of operations among the various industries affected. The west side pumping station was started on Thursday evening, putting an end to the water famine, which had been a cause of great inconvenience, not only to the people living west of the river, but to the business section of the city lying high and dry on the east side. The interference with the sanitary arrangements of the large office buildings, by the cutting off of the water proved to be a very serious matter while it lasted. A somewhat longer period was required for putting the dynamos and machinery of the electric lighting station in order, so as to relieve the darkness of the streets at night. After the subsidence of the flood measurements were made, and it was found that the water had been thirty-five inches higher than the flood in 1883, which held the high water mark record up to the flood of 1898.

FROM ROAD TO RAIL

The National Road, already described, was conceived in 1802, abandoned to the States in 1836, and cost \$6,670,000 in money. Its total length in Ohio was three hundred and twenty miles. Of the latter history of this road, Historian Alfred E. Lee, A. M., writes:

"One of the most important adjuncts of the road was the great suspension bridge by which it leaped the Ohio at Wheeling. This daring, aerial structure, a thrilling recollection of the writer's childhood, was begun in 1848 and completed in 1854. The river interest fought it stubbornly and obtained from the National Supreme Court a decision to the effect that the State of Virginia had no right to authorize the erection of such a bridge. To obviate this difficulty Congress passed an act declaring the bridge a post route, whereupon the constitutionality of that act was contested in a famous legal argument at Washington, in which Edwin M. Stanton, afterwards the great War Secretary, represented the State of Pennsylvania and Beverly Johnson the City of Wheeling.

"In eastern Ohio, where the writer remembers it best for beside it was his boyhood home the National Road, when completed, appeared like a white riband meandering over the green hills and valleys. It was surfaced with broken limestone, which, when compacted by the pressure of heavy wagons, became smooth as a floor and, after a rain, almost as clean. Wagons, stages, pedestrians, and vast droves of cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs, crowded it constantly, all pressing eagerly by the great arterial thoroughfare for there were no railroads then to the markets of the east. Westwardly, on foot and in wagons, traveled an interminable caravan of emigrants, or 'movers,' as they were commonly called, whose gypsy fires illuminated at night the roadside woods and meadows. For the heavy transportation both east and west, huge covered wagons were used, built with massive axles and broad tires and usually drawn by from four to six, and sometimes eight horses. The teamsters who conducted these 'mountain ships,' as they were known in the Alleghenies, were a peculiar class of men, rough, hearty, whiskered and sunburned, fond of grog, voluble in their stories of adventure, and shockingly profane. Their horses were sturdy roadsters, well shod, fed and curried, and heavily harnessed, as became the enormous burdens they had to draw. When on duty each of the animals bore upon its harness a chime of from three to six small bells, which jingled musically and no doubt cheered the sweating toilers at their task, while the groaning wain rolled slowly but steadily up hill and down. Should one of these teams encounter another of its kind stalled in the road, the teamster latest come was entitled by custom to attach an equal number of his horses to the stalled wagon, and should he be able to draw it out of its difficulty he had the right to appropriate as trophies as many of the bells of the balked team as he pleased. Thus the jingling of the champion was sometimes so prodigious, from the multiplicity of its bells, as to herald its coming from afar. The road was frequented by traders, hucksters, peddlers, traveling musicians, small showmen, sharpers, tramps, beggars, and odd characters, some of whom made periodical pilgrimages and were familiar to the wayside dwellers from Columbus to Cumberland. The solitary places were also haunted sometimes by villains bent on crime, and many were the highway legends of robbery, murder, and accident.

FROM ROAD TO RAIL

"To Columbus, as to many other towns and cities along its line, the opening of this great thoroughfare was an event of immense importance. Commercially speaking it was a revolution. By means of it the east and west were for the first time brought into practicable and profitable trade relations. The difficulties of the slow, costly, and painful methods of travel and transportation which had hitherto prevailed were immensely mitigated. But not trade alone profited by means of it; the National Road was the great original pathway of civilization on this continent. The vast current of commerce which flowed along its path was a powerful agent, as commerce always and everywhere is, for the diffusion not of wealth only but also of light and knowledge. To this splendid enterprise, and to the statesmen who conceived it, Ohio and her Capital owe an incalculable debt both material and moral. "The National Road flourished until the railway era dawned; then began its decay. Gradually, as course after course was opened for the wheeled couriers of steam, its interstate and transcontinental currents of travel and traffic were diverted, dwindled and disappeared until nothing remained of its original glory but its convenience for neighborhood use. First, in 1854, lessees took charge of it, and a renewed tide of emigration to the west enabled them to derive a profit from it for a time, although the opening of the Ohio Central Railway swept away nearly the whole bulk of its ordinary revenues. In 1859 this condition of things had so far changed that the contractors claimed to have lost heavily, and begged to be released. As to the condition of the road at that time there were conflicting statements, but the signs were unmistakable that its degeneracy had begun. On April 6, 1876, the General Assembly passed an act surrendering the road to the care of the counties, and, last scene of all, on October 23, of the same year, the city of Columbus assumed by ordinance the care and control of the road within its corporate limits. It is fitting to state here that the location of the National Road through Columbus gave rise to a great deal of rivalry. The north and south ends of the borough, then divided by State street, and both lying south of the present railway station, were each jealous of the advantages which the location might afford to the other. A compromise was therefore effected by which the road entered the borough on Friend, now Main street, passed down High to Broad and down Broad to the Scioto. This it is said, was a great disappointment to some of the property owners in Franklinton, who confidently expected that the road would cross the river and go westward on State street instead of Broad."

"We hear no more the clanking hoof

And the stage-coach rattling by,

For the Steam King ruleth the travel world,

And the old pike's left to die."

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD PIONEER

John Otstat, who died in 1897 at a ripe old age, at his home on South Front Street, was up to that time the last survivor of any of the 1400 of the inhabitants of Columbus who had attained to man's estate in 1824. A short time before his demise the old gentleman gave, in an interview, a good description of the condition of affairs here three-quarters of a century ago. He came to Columbus on foot from Columbia, Pennsylvania, a distance of five hundred miles. He worked as a wagon maker on the site of the new Schlee block on South High street, at seven dollars a month and his board. The hours of labor then observed would hardly find favor with the labor organizations of to-day. The rule was to work from sunrise to sunset and, when occasion required it, seventeen hours a day. A citizen could not then boast of the excellent condition of the streets. But little gravel was used on them, save where travel was concentrated, and the grass grew luxuriantly up to the wheel tracks that marked the middle of the roadway. The means of gaining a livelihood were



JONATHAN F. LINTON

Jonathan F. Linton has been a resident of Columbus since March 1872. He was born December 16, 1831, in a locality then known as Green Plains, six miles southeast of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, on the Little Miami river. His father Samuel Smith Linton sold his Green Plains farm in 1833 and moved to Miami county, Indiana and settled on Eel river, five miles north of Peru, and just opposite the old Potawatamie village, where now is located the town of Denver. Here he entered three hundred and sixty acres of land and commenced to open up a farm. He died in 1836. The family returned to Ohio soon after his death, and lived near Clifton, Green county, till about 1840 when they moved to the vicinity of Waynesville, Warren county. The subject of our sketch attended the district school of his neighborhood, the academy of Waynesville and the old Woodward school in Cincinnati.

During the years 1845-6 he served a year's apprenticeship at the printers' trade, in the office of the Springfield "Republic," then published by Gallagher & Crane. During the summer of 1848 he worked at the business for Congressman David Fisher in the office of the Clinton "Republican." During the years '49 and '50 he did some more journey work in printing offices in Lafayette and Peru, Indiana, and in New Orleans, Louisiana. In the spring of 1851 he went on horse-back to Illinois to accept a place in the engineering corps organized to make the preliminary surveys and estimates for the Chicago and Rock Island railroad. In 1852 he bought the "Peru Weekly Democrat." He changed the politics of the paper to Whig and commenced the issue of a daily edition. In 1855 he sold out his newspaper and book binding business and bought, one thousand and forty acres of land in Lee county, Illinois, about seventy miles due west of Chicago. He attempted some extensive farming and went under in the collapse of 1857. He recovered by 1861 and saved one-half of his land. He went into the Union service in July, 1861, as a Lieutenant in the 39th Illinois Volunteer Infantry—a Chicago Regiment. He saw service in Missouri, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, served on the staffs of Generals Osborn, Howells and Vogdes. He resigned in 1864 and returned to his farm in Lee county, Illinois. He was engaged in the milling business from 1867 till the spring of 1872 at Gardiner, Illinois, and at Maumee City, Ohio. In March '72 he bought the "Ohio Statesman" and moved to Columbus. This paper he owned for four years. In 1878 he established the Columbus "Legal Record" and kept it two years. In 1888 he laid out the suburban town of Milo, and since then has been interested in several other additions to Columbus. In 1874 he bought a farm on South

He was born at New York City, N. Y. He has given more of his life to farming ever since he was a boy. On this farm he has established a summer resort known as Lake Park, where he has made extensive improvements, by its being the final from the town of Madison, Wis. This resort was open to the public from the spring of '87 till 1895. In 1895 Mr. Lunt started in politics in America and cast his first vote for the Whites. He was immediately elected to the National movement. He commenced to vote for the Democratic ticket in 1900. His ancestors so far as he knows anything of them were of Quaker stock. His mother's family and his mother's family, (the Fallises) settled in Clinton County, N. Y. in 1790. They came to America in the days of William Penn in England and Ireland. In 1800 he married Eliza J. Sapp, a native of Illinois at Peoria. They have seven children, six girls and one boy--all grown.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD PIONEER

as plentiful and as easily obtainable then as now. The virgin soil produced, richly, wheat, corn potatoes and everything needed for home consumption. The low water mark reached in prices was; three cents a dozen for eggs, twenty-five cents a bushel for wheat, two dollars and a half per one hundred pounds for pork, and three cents a pound for good maple sugar. No small quantity of cloth was used, but it was all homespun, and made of flax and wool. Barter was common among the inhabitants and made the scarcity of money less irksome. "Rough and tumble fights" were common in those days, immensely more so than now. These encounters were in a measure amusement for the public, as modern base ball is to-day, and were perhaps no more dangerous to those who engaged in them. Our forefathers would thump and batter each other soundly and seemingly emerge from the fray in refreshed condition. The manner of their living made them hardy and capable of undergoing much hardship and many trials without ill effects. When fights were scarce an excursion in a crowd toward Franklinton was sure to be made and it was also reasonably sure to bring on a pitched battle with the neighboring burg. There was a long stretch of country between Columbus and Franklinton, and the last of the fields which filled in the space between, did not give way to building lots until after the close of the late war. "A great factor in keeping down the price of all raised products in these early days was the expense and difficulty of hauling away all bulky freight. Flat boats on the river afforded the readiest means of transport, and the lower Mississippi and New Orleans the best market. Potash made of wood ashes was a regular staple of manufacture. The surplus corn was fed to hogs which were killed and packed at home, and, in other cases, fed into beef which transported itself on foot across the mountains. A number of distilleries turned a portion of the corn into whisky, which, far more portable than the corn itself, was either exported or drunk at home. Liquor was remarkably cheap compared with its present prices, and anybody could get comfortably drunk for ten cents if he furnished his own bottle. A good, substantial meal could be had at any respectable tavern for a shilling-twelve and a half cents. Comparatively few of the gew-gaws and "extras" common in these days were known here sixty years or more ago. Blacked boots, floor carpets, wall paper, and all luxuries of that sort were the exception among the bone and sinew of the community. Spinning wheels were much more plentiful than pianos, and whatever else the pioneers endured they were spared the infliction of the "dude."

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

A notable event in the history of Columbus was the visit here of Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, and one of the world's greatest patriots. At a large meeting of the citizens of the State, held at City Hall, Columbus, on December 13, 1851, to prepare a program for the reception of Kossuth, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of one hundred citizens of Ohio—twenty of them being residents of Columbus—to invite him to visit the State, and be tendered the hospitality of its people. Dr. Robert Thompson, of Columbus, was chosen chairman of this committee. A finance committee was also appointed, of which Peter Ambos was Chairman; W. F. Wheeler, Secretary; Luther Donaldson, Treasurer. One hundred dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of Dr. Robert Thompson to Washington to invite Kossuth to the capital of Ohio. On January 15, 1852, the Legislature adopted resolutions tendering to Kossuth, on behalf of two millions of free-men, a hearty welcome to Ohio.

Kossuth arrived in Columbus from Cleveland about seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, February 4, 1852, and the streets were thronged with people to greet him. A procession was formed to march to the depot to receive Kossuth. It was under the direction of General T. Stockton, chief marshal of

LOUIS KOSSUTH

the day, and was headed by the Columbus brass band, followed by Captain Buhl's artillery, and Captain Schneider's Grenadiers, carrying the United States and the Hungarian colors, and flanking the firemen. The engines of the fire department were decorated with the same colors and also with those of Turkey. Succeeding the long cortege of the fire department, came the carriage, drawn by four white horses, in which Kossuth, along with Governor Wood, of Ohio, was to be escorted to the Neil House. Then followed the committee of one hundred. Closing the procession were carriages containing members of the Legislature and State officers, followed by mechanical associations, benevolent and other societies, with a delegation of the city butchers on horse-back, and a large concourse of citizens on horse-back and on foot. When the procession arrived at the depot, thousands of people were already gathered there. At about seven o'clock the boom of cannon announced the safe arrival of the Hungarian. Then there was a rush and a shout that seemed to rend the air. After some delay, owing to the dense and eager crowd, the procession was reformed, and proceeded, with Kossuth, his family, and suite to Broad street, thence to Third, to Town, to High street and on to the Neil House. On the march, lighted torches, in the hands of the firemen, added brilliancy to the scene. Kossuth, standing on the balcony of the Neil House, was presented to the people. Uncovering his head, he made a short address, expressing delight at his generous reception, for which he desired to thank publicly the generous citizens of Columbus. He then retired to his apartments in the Neil House.

Long before eleven o'clock next morning, the time assigned for an address from Kossuth, the entire square between Broad and State was filled with people. A stand was erected in front of the Neil House, and opposite the old United States Court House. Kossuth replied at length to a speech addressed to him by Samuel Galloway. A brief speech was afterward made by William Dennison. After Kossuth's speech he was waited upon by a committee appointed at a meeting of workmen, with a request that he would address the workmen of the city. This he declined to do on account of the heavy tax upon his time and energies, while expressing his gratification at the manifestations by the workmen of sympathy for the cause of free government in Hungary. On the evening of the same day (February 5), a large meeting of citizens of Columbus was held at the City Hall, at which an association of the friends of Hungary was formed, called the Franklin County Hungarian Association. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: President, W. R. Rankin; Vice President, G. Lewis; Treasurer, L. Donaldson; Secretary, M. M. Powers. Kossuth, on Saturday, February 7, visited the General Assembly, upon special invitation, where he was addressed by Lieutenant Governor William Medill, in a speech of welcome. Kossuth's response was regarded as one of his best efforts. By a joint resolution of the Legislature, the original manuscripts of both these speeches were ordered to be deposited among the archives of the State, in the State Library, where they now are, bound in a handsome volume, entitled: "Welcome of Ohio to Kossuth." In the evening, after this visit to the Legislature, the first regular meeting of the Ohio Association of the Friends of Hungary was held at the City Hall, Columbus. The hall was filled to its fullest capacity. After a brief introductory speech by Governor Renben Wood, the president of the association, Kossuth delivered one of those stirring, patriotic, and liberty-loving addresses for which he had then become famous. After this speech in English he made a brief address in German. On the Monday following, the Hungarian patriot left Columbus for Cincinnati, and was given a stirring send-off.

PROGRESSIVE COLUMBUS.

Since the almost half century that has elapsed since Kossuth visited Columbus, great has been the progress, the Capital now being one of the promi-

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY

ment cities of America. The growth of Columbus is manifest, not only in its wide, airy streets, with their broad and smooth paved sidewalks, but in the electric street railroads which gridiron the entire municipality, extending through the principal streets and leading to all parts of the city and the surrounding country. A road is now nearing completion which will connect Columbus with Springfield, Ohio. This line is called the Columbus, London & Springfield Inter-Urban Railroad Company, and their tracks and general equipment are among the best in the country.

There is one thing which makes Columbus more attractive as a place of residence than any material progress, past or present, and that is its healthfulness. Whatever may have been said of the city in this respect in the earlier period of its history, it will be conceded by every one familiar with its statistics of disease and mortality for the last quarter century, or more, that Columbus is one of the healthiest cities of the Union. This is due to its sanitary and other improvements, but especially to its location, its wide, well kept streets and alleys, its large open spaces and parks, its water works, sewerage, and other means of cleanliness and purification. As the city enlarges it becomes more and more healthy. This a decided advantage and the reason of it is, that improvements go forward, and there is so much room for growth that no part of the city becomes too compact or over crowded.

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY

The famous American orator and statesman, Henry Clay, died at Washington, D. C., on the 29th of June, 1852, and his remains, on their way to Mr. Clay's former home in Kentucky, arrived in Columbus on July 7th. Previous to the arrival of the distinguished dead, a procession had been formed on High street, the right resting on State street. It moved to the depot in the following order: committee of arrangements, in carriages; city council, in carriages; firemen; Captain Schneider's Grenadiers; Morgan Volunteers; citizens in carriages. On the arrival of the train the remains were received by this joint committee of the city council and citizens, and transferred to the hearse. A procession was then formed, the firemen preceding the hearse, on each side of which were the Morgan Volunteers. Then followed the committee of arrangements as pall bearers, United States Senate committee, the Kentucky and Cincinnati committees, committees from towns and cities, the city council and citizens, all in carriages. The procession moved down High street to Town, thence back to the Neil House, where the remains were deposited for the night. As the procession moved on the streets the bells were tolled, and minute guns were fired by the artillery. Many of the stores and business houses were dressed in mourning; the flags and omnibuses in the procession were trimmed with crape, as were the bodies and regalia of the different societies and orders in attendance. At the Neil House, brief addresses were made by William Dennison, and Governor Jones of Tennessee. In the evening there was a large meeting of citizens at the City Hall, at which Joseph Ridgway presided, and C. T. Solis acted as secretary. After prayer by Dr. Hoge, R. L. P. Barber, from the committee of arrangements, reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after appropriate speeches by A. F. Perry and William Dennison.

CHAPTER XVII

ANOTHER GREAT MAN'S DEMISE

The celebrated traveler and Arctic explorer, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, died at Havana, February 16, 1857, at the early age of thirty-seven years. His remains were taken to his former home, Philadelphia, for interment.

About noon on Friday, March 6th, intelligence came from Cincinnati to Columbus, that the remains of Dr. Kane would pass through this city on their way to Philadelphia; that they would reach here by the 11:20 night train and remain until the departure of the 10:40 train of the Central Ohio road on Monday morning. Immediate action was taken in each branch of the Legislature then in session, and a joint committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements to manifest the regard of the people for the character and services of the lamented dead.

The Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity of Ohio was convened in special communication, by order of the Grand Master, and a committee appointed to co-operate with other committees of arrangements. At an early hour in the evening a committee of citizens was held at the Neil House, and a committee selected to act on behalf of the citizens of the Capital of Ohio, in conjunction with other similar committees. A joint meeting of all these committees was held at the Neil House at eight o'clock in the evening, when two members from each committee were delegated to proceed to Xenia, on the morrow, and there meet the funeral cortege from Cincinnati, accompanying it to Columbus, and thence to Wheeling. Another like committee was detailed to make suitable arrangement for the reception of the remains, for their respectful care during the stay in the city, and for appropriate religious exercises on Sunday. The State Fencibles, Captain Reamy, volunteered such services as might be required of them, and the tender was accepted by the joint committee. At midnight the train arrived at the Columbus depot, where the joint committee, the State Fencibles, and a large concourse of citizens were awaiting it. The stillness of the midnight hour, the rolling of the muffled drums, as the remains were removed from the car, the tolling of bells in the city, the solemn strains of the dead march by the band, the display of flags at halfmast as seen by moonlight, the respectful silence of the concourse of citizens that thronged the streets, all conspired to give the scene an air of grandeur and solemnity. The solemn procession, accompanied by a civic and military escort, proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where due preparation had been made for its reception, and there the remains were consigned to the custody of the Columbus committees, in an address from Charles Anderson, of the Cincinnati committee. The response was made in behalf of the Columbus committees, by William Dennison. A detachment of the State Fencibles was detailed by Lieutenant Jones, as a guard of honor, which remained on duty while the remains were in the Senate Chamber, except while relieved by a like guard detailed from the Masonic body. The remains lay in the Senate Chamber from one o'clock A. M. on Sunday until nine A. M. on Monday. About ten o'clock on Sunday morning the citizens began to wend their way to the Senate Chamber, which had been judiciously arranged by Mr. Earnshaw, the draughtsman, for the accommodation of the greatest of persons. By eleven o'clock the spacious hall was densely packed, when Colonel Kane, Robert P. Kane and Dr. Joseph R. Kane, brothers of the deceased, and Lieutenant William Morton, his faithful companion in his perilous voy-



SAMUEL B. HARTMAN

In the first family of the colony who have a more numerous than any, prominence and whose reputation extends to all parts of the state and Union Franklin county are dead and still in the land of the dead and their personal prominence has reflected most advantageously to the county in which they lived and conducted their operations.

In this class of valuable and prominent citizens for whom Columbus is a permanent residence, must be included Samuel B. Hartman M. D. who has ever been ready with word and pen to advance the best interests and welfare of the Capital City.

Samuel B. Hartman is a most distinguished one of the earliest families to come to the United States having been born in Pennsylvania on April 1, 1830, of one of the oldest Dutch families in that state they having settled there over two hundred and fifty years ago. His parents were Nancy (Brinker) Hartman and Christian Hartman, a prosperous farmer. He was one of a family of five sons and three daughters two of whom are dead and the early life was passed on the farm. After primary instruction, he entered Farmers' College near Cincinnati. On graduation taking a full course in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia from which he graduated in 1857.

In 1858 Dr. Hartman was married to Sarah A. Metzger, who is still living and they have had two children of whom but one is alive. They live in a handsome residence in Columbia and are one of the most highly regarded families in the community.

Eighteen years ago Dr. Hartman started his great enterprise which has resulted in making his name a familiar one and his word a law in all parts of the country. This event was the introduction of his great medicine, the Peruna, which is now sold in every section of America, however remote and within a few days of thousands of miles in the most distressing ailments and it has been used and benefited by many of the

most prominent, i. e. per . . . A very large plant is required for the preparation of Peruna and employment is furnished upward of two hundred people.

Dr. Hartman has for a number of years also owned and conducted one of the finest, best equipped sanitariums in the United States. It is pleasantly situated at the junction of Main and Fourth streets, has all approved modern sanitary and medical facilities, auxiliaries and appurtenances, and all kinds of diseases are treated here, patients coming from all parts of the country.

Dr. Hartman is a Republican in politics, a prominent Mason, being in the 33rd degree, is president and director of the Market Exchange National Bank and one of the most respected of our representative citizens.

AN EMIGRATION CRAZE

ages, entered, and were conducted to the seats reserved for them. The religious services consisted of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Steele, of the Columbus Congregational church; music by the choir of that church; discourse by Dr. Hoge, of the First Presbyterian church; anthem by the choir; collects and benediction by Rev. Mr. La Fourrette, of St. Paul's (Episcopal) church. Notice was given that the Senate Chamber would be open from two to five o'clock, to afford the citizens an opportunity to pay their mournful tribute of respect to the dead. Thousands of all classes and conditions gladly availed themselves of the opportunity. At five o'clock the doors were closed, and the silence of the chamber was broken only by the tread of the guard on duty. At nine o'clock on Monday, March 9, a procession was formed, and, with dirges by the band from Cincinnati, and Goodman's band of Columbus; with the tolling of bells and other appropriate tokens of sorrow, proceeded to the depot. A portion of the joint committee accompanied the remains to Baltimore, where, with an appropriate address by Dr. S. M. Smith, of Columbus, they were delivered to the committee appointed in that city to attend to their reception.

AN EMIGRATION CRAZE

In the decade from 1850 to 1860 the natural increase of Columbus by births, and the increase by immigration, was almost overbalanced by the emigration westward from the city and county. A perfect fever for settlement and speculation in the West seized upon our young men, and even upon men of mature age and experience in practical business life. Mechanics from the city and farmers from the country wended their way westward; our streets were often lined with wagons, and filled with horses and cattle, on the road for Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. This was but the temporary reaction or effect of the spirit of speculation with which the decade had opened. Many of the western emigrants, in a few years, returned to their old homes in Columbus and Franklin county and many more would have gladly returned, if it had been in their power. But this check given to the increase of the city's population, was but temporary, yet had a most salutary effect. It served to prove to our people that we have at home a richer field for industry and enterprise than can be found elsewhere, and thus prepared the way for the rapid strides the city has made in greatness and prosperity.

As soon as the emigration, which was at its height about 1857, had subsided, together with the financial havoc which occurred about the same time, business revived. In 1859 numerous new buildings were erected, and manufacturing establishments began to increase in number and enlarge the sphere of their operations. Public improvement went hand-in-hand with private enterprise. The principal thoroughfares began to assume that character of evenly graded, well paved and spacious avenues, which has made them the admiration of visitors. On Broad street, for instance, had been set out the four rows of trees, which now give it the appearance of a long and beautiful grove, through which is a roadway in the center, forty-three feet wide; a carriage-way on each side, twenty feet wide; and neatly paved sidewalks making the street a handsome avenue one hundred and twenty feet wide.

The excitement that preceded and followed the breaking out of Civil War in the spring of 1861, aroused not only the patriotism, but the enterprise of our citizens. Many who had before been languid and listless now felt the pleasure and inspiration of a fresh and novel excitement. Though many of our young and active business men were taken away from the city and marched off to the camp or to the field of bloody strife, from which some of them never returned, yet the war brought, along with its evils, its compensations also.

Columbus and its immediate vicinity became a center for the rendezvous of large bodies of troops, for military stations and camps, where soldiers were

WAR ORGANIZATIONS

drilled, clothed, equipped, and sent to the front; where hospitals, and soldiers' homes were established, where paroled prisoners awaited their release, and where rebel prisoners were kept in durance. These things, with the incidents naturally attending them, gave an impulse to manufactures, trade, and business in general, sometimes fitful and transient, it is true, but, on the whole, tending to develop the community and its resources, and to establish the more important business enterprises upon a solid basis.

WAR ORGANIZATIONS.

Among the organizations that came into existence here through the war an important one was the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Columbus, an auxiliary to the National Sanitary Commission at Washington. The first annual report of the society, for the year ending October 21, 1862, showed that much good had been accomplished. The cutting room had been open every day in the year, and the committees appointed to cut and supervise work had been present to give out work and receive donations. Wednesday of each week had been set apart for a general meeting in the main building, to which ladies generally were invited. There with sewing machines, and concerted action, a large amount of work was accomplished. The society had thirty-six auxiliaries connected with it, and from these and from individuals large donations had been received. A large amount of clothing and hospital stores was sent away for the use of destitute, sick and wounded soldiers. For the purpose of raising funds for its worthy object, an exhibition of *tableaux vivants* was given, under the auspices of the society, in the hall of the High School building on February 3 and 5, 1863. This performance was spoken of in the papers of the time as one of the most beautiful and wonderful displays of the kind ever given. The ladies also gave several bazaars, which passed off with much *eclat*, and one of them netted \$1,216.10.

An incident connected with one of the bazaars is worthy the telling. This was in the form of a free lunch given one day to the farmers and other citizens of the townships in the county, who had, on invitation, at a meeting of the citizens of Columbus, come into the city with wagons loaded with wood, potatoes, corn and other provisions for the destitute families of absent soldiers. The procession of these wagons presented not only a novel but also an affecting spectacle. Every township in the county was represented and the donations were far greater than the most sanguine had anticipated. After the articles brought in had been deposited in the places designated, the generous and patriotic donors, partook of a sumptuous repast prepared for them by the ladies at the bazaar.

Another organization, the Soldiers' Home, located in this city, was also an efficient agency, during the war, for the care of sick, disabled and destitute soldiers, not provided for by the regular military organizations. It was organized on April 22, 1862, by the Soldiers' Aid Society, and on the 17th of October, 1863, took up its quarters in the building erected by the Columbus branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, on ground west of the depot, belonging to the Little Miami Railroad company. This building was two stories high, 24 by 60 feet in dimensions, and cost about \$2,300. It contained forty-five beds, with iron bedsteads. Soldiers who were out of money the superintendent supplied with food, for which he paid twenty-five cents a meal. In the spring of 1864 an addition was built to the structure, making the entire building 140 feet long. The addition contained eighty beds on iron bedsteads, and on July 20, 1864, it was opened for the reception of soldiers. The Home proved a great comfort and help to soldiers, seamen, government employees, and even to the rebel prisoners, who arrived in the city sick, moneyless, or shelterless. Men from almost every state in the Union, who had nowhere else to go, were hos-

WAR ORGANIZATIONS

pirately entertained and when required or petitioned to do so, they were ready to join. From July 20, 1863, to May 7, 1865, 43,824 persons, including 10,000 lodgings, and 360,463 meals were furnished to 39,075 persons, including 27,000 members of Ohio regiments. Refugees from the South and their families and meals. On the closing of the Home, on May 7, 1865, the property was sold at Botsford, under the direction of the representatives of the Soldiers' Home Commission, donated to the Hannah New Mission, the building of the property, including buildings, stoves, cooking and other kitchen utensils, and of the property belonging to the Home.

In May, 1864, the United States authorities took possession of the property part of the State quarry, and, near the crossing of the Cincinnati & New York railroad, and erected barracks and other buildings thereon. The establishment was named Tripler Hospital. The regiments, over twenty in number, were afterward donated to the State for soldiers' homes, and on September 1, 1865, the State authorities took possession and constituted the home. On April 5, 1866, the Legislature passed an act establishing a temporary home for Ohio soldiers. The preamble to the act recited the necessity and that a home had been established and carried on with means generously paid by the Cincinnati and Cleveland branches of the United States Sanitary Commission, and other benevolent societies and individuals. It was also stated that the home had then six inmates about two hundred soldiers. The act provided for the appointment, by the Governor and Senate, of five trustees, two of them to be residents of Columbus, to manage the home, and appoint a superintendent, surgeon, steward and matron. An appropriation of \$75,000 was made to carry out the purposes of the act.

On the 10th of April, 1866, the Legislature by joint resolution confirmed the action of the trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' Home, in transferring the temporary possession of the premises, the chattel property, and the unexpended balance of appropriations for current expenses already made to the trustees of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers. Three days afterward an act was passed, reciting in the preamble that the managers of the National Asylum had accepted the Ohio Soldiers' Home, and were then caring for the disabled volunteer soldiers of this State, and ceding to the United States the jurisdiction over such lands near the city of Dayton as might be acquired by the managers for the purposes of a national asylum for disabled soldiers.

In the fall of 1863 new barracks, called "Tod Barracks" in honor of Governor Tod, were built on the east side of High street, north of the depot. They were intended for the accommodation of recruits, and of sick, disabled and other soldiers, and ultimately became the place where regiments and other military organizations were disbanded and paid off. A board fence twelve feet high, inclosed an area of 216 feet front on High street and of 750 feet in depth. The main entrance was through a gate on High street, with a guardhouse, sixteen feet square, on each side. Two blocks for offices, each 32 x 100 feet, occupied each side of the passage. Three blocks, two stories high, with double piazzas, for men's quarters, occupied each side of the lot. There were two tiers of bunks in the men's quarters, a bunk to each man. A guardhouse in the rear; a dining hall, two stories high, and 32 x 100 feet in dimensions; a kitchen, a laundry, and a sutler's stove, composed the residue of the buildings that were originally planned for erection within the inclosure. The parade ground, inside the inclosure, was 262 x 425 feet in area.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

The news of the tragic event of President Lincoln's assassination was known in Columbus at an early hour on Saturday morning, April 15, 1865, and at short notice the evidences of a great public calamity became general.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Places of business, private houses and public buildings were draped in mourning, and flags were displayed at half-mast, while the solemnity of the occasion was deepened by the gloom and dreariness of the day.

On Sunday the churches were arrayed in mourning, and the services within corresponded to these outward symbols of sorrow. On Sunday afternoon a large concourse of people, on the east side of the Capitol, was addressed by Colonel Granville Moody, while on the west side another large assembly listened to a discourse from Rev. A.G. Byers. Military bands performed solemn dirges, while appropriate hymns were sung by full choirs. The city council met at five P. M. on Sunday. President Reinhard stated that the object of the meeting was to express the abhorrence of the council for the recent diabolical act committed in the assassination of the President of the United States. On motion of Mr. Douty a committee of nine—one from each ward—was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the council on that occasion. The committee consisted of Messrs. Douty, Donaldson, Graham, Thompson, Reinhard, Jaeger, Ross, Miller and Naghten.

Mr. Douty, from the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted all the members being present and voting aye:

"For the first time in this country has our Chief Magistrate fallen by the hand of an assassin. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has thus fallen. For the first time with us, has the life of a cabinet minister been assailed. That crime that has cursed and blighted other lands has been inaugurated in this. That practice that has ever produced, and that, if unchecked, ever must produce first anarchy, and then despotism, has begun here. The example has been set of removing a magistrate, not by the constitutionally expressed will of the people, but by murder. Let this example grow into use, and there will be an end of free government among us. There can be no true liberty where life is insecure; there can be no stable or beneficent government where the dagger of an assassin overthrows or usurps the national will. To these general truths of vital importance to society, the occasion presents other and most painful reflections. In the midst of the universal rejoicings over the success of our arms, and the prospects of peace, the Chief Magistrate, during whose administration the rebellion had been crushed, and from whose power, influence and patriotism, the most sanguine hopes of a speedy pacification were entertained, has been violently taken from our midst. The banners that yesterday morning proudly and joyously floated from the masthead, now hang in the drapery and gloom of mourning; and where lately gratulations were exchanged, there are now seen and heard universal greetings of sorrow.

"In this most painful hour of a nation's distress, it is most meet and proper that all official bodies and all citizens should solemnly express their abhorrence of the deeds of murder that have caused this distress; that they should deter, by their unanimity, a repetition of such deeds, and should manifest clearly to the world that the people of these States are not, and do not mean to be involved in the horrors of anarchy, and that they will never give up the blessings of law, order, and free government. And it is also meet and becoming that the sympathy of the nation for the bereaved family of the late President, and for the surviving and suffering victims of the tragedy, should be expressed.

Be it therefore resolved by the City Council of the City of Columbus:

1. That this council and the people of Columbus view with abhorrence the deeds of murder that have deprived the country of its President, and have endangered the lives of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State.

2. That this Council and the people of this city most deeply deplore the death of President Lincoln, and regard it as a great public calamity, and hereby



ZELORIA E. AMLIN

The gentleman whose name appears above is one of the best known, as well as one of the most popular officials of Franklin county and one whose popularity is undisputable.

Zeloria E. Amlin was born on September 26, 1847, in Columbus, son of Alva and Eliza (McLeod) Amlin, and passed his early life in Columbus till seventeen years of age. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Columbus, and by his natural methods of observation and study of men and things, he finally became a man well versed in the affairs of men, and one fully capable of handling all business which might be presented to him.

At the outbreak of the war, being then but fourteen years of age, he enlisted in the cause of the Union, and served for three years in the 18th Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, participating in seventeen battles. He was in the Atlanta campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, during which period he had the marvelous experience of being for one hundred days under fire, and never receiving a wound. After being mustered out, Mr. Amlin returned home just six weeks before his seventeenth year. On his arrival home he engaged in farming and has continued to direct the valuable farm which he has since become proprietor of, and which is located at Amlin station, which was named after him, and which is a postoffice station. The Amlin Chapel erected in 1880, was also named after him. In politics Mr. Amlin is a staunch Republican, a strong supporter of the party, and was honored by being elected trustee of the township of Washington. In 1893 he was elected County Commissioner of Franklin county, which office he still holds. In his present position he is fulfilling his duties in a manner so efficient as to fully meet all the expectations of his constituents, and all of the public with whom he has dealings.

Mr. Amlin is a member of the Union Veteran Legion, also of Avery Lodge, No. 493, F & A M, of Hilliard, Ohio, and is also a member of John A. Spellman Post, No. 321, of Hilliard, Ohio. In all these organizations he is always a welcome guest and an esteemed friend.

On January 31, 1867, Mr. Amlin was married to Miss Hester A. Douglas, and the

marriage resulted in the birth of two sons and four daughters. One son John W. is now serving as a member of Battery K., of the Second Battery, United States Heavy Artillery. He was present at the patrolling of the Cuban coast, and is now serving his country in a manner such as to evoke the praise of his superior officers. In every respect Mr. Amlin has occasion to take pride in his own career and in his family.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

tender their sincerest sympathy to his bereaved and afflicted family.

3. That we desire, on this solemn occasion, to place upon record our appreciation of the high and commanding qualities of the late President Lincoln, as a man of integrity, and a patriotic statesman; one who labored for what he deemed to be the honor and best interests of his country who united mildness and kindness of heart with firmness of purpose, and whose character on the whole fitted him peculiarly for the great work of pacification and reconciliation upon which he had entered.

4. That the warm sympathy of this council and community is felt for the suffering Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State.

5. That a committee of nine of the council, (one from each ward), be appointed to act in conjunction with such committees as may be appointed by the State authorities, and the citizens generally, to make suitable preparations for the reception of the remains of the late President, should they be conveyed through this city.

6. That copies of these resolutions be transmitted by the president of the council to Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. Seward."

A general meeting of the citizens was held at the City Hall on Tuesday, April 19th. Samuel Galloway presided as chairman and H. T. Chittenden acted as secretary. L. J. Critchfield, George M. Parsons, C. N. Olds, B. F. Martin and Peter Ambos were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported a series of resolutions, denouncing in strong language, the infamous crime that had been committed at the National Capital, eulogizing the late President, and recommending the closing of places of business in the city during the funeral at Washington, on the succeeding day. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A committee of nine, consisting of W. G. Deshler, David S. Gray, J. E. St. Clair, W. Failing, Isaac Eberly, Rev. K. Mees, L. Kilbourne, C. P. L. Butler and Dr. S. Loving, was appointed to co-operate with the city council committee in regard to the reception of the remains of the late President.

The several lodges and the encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the city—Columbus Lodge, No. 9; Central Lodge, No. 23; Excelsior Lodge, No. 145; Capitol Lodge, No. 331; Harmonia Lodge, No. 358; Capitol Encampment, No. 6; Grand Lodge of Ohio and visiting lodges—held an adjourned meeting at the City Hall, on the 28th of April, and adopted resolutions reported by a committee appointed at a previous meeting, expressing profound regret at the recent great national calamity; tendering warm sympathy to the bereaved family of the late President, and ordering that the halls of the several lodges and encampments in this city be suitably draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Arrangements were made by these committees for a military and civic procession, for a funeral oration, and other ceremonies, at the Capitol, on the 29th of April, when the funeral train, with the remains of the President, would arrive at Columbus at half-past seven o'clock in the morning. Major John W. Skiles was appointed chief marshal of the day, with numerous aides. The following citizens were selected to act as pall bearers on this solemn occasion: Dr. John Andrews, Robert Neil, F. C. Kelton, John Field, Augustus Platt, Christian Heyl, E. W. Gwynne, W. B. Hubbard, Judge Taylor, John Brooks, W. B. Thrall, D. W. Deshler, L. Goodale, J. R. Swan, W. T. Martin, William M. Awt, G. W. Monypeny, John M. Walcutt, F. Stewart, John Noble, F. Jäger, Sr., and Amos S. Ramsey.

On the morning of the day appointed, the funeral train arrived amid the ringing of muffled bells. Passing forward from the Union Station, the train stopped so that the funeral car lay nearly across High street. An immense throng had assembled at the depot. Bands of music played solemn dirges

DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

while the coffin was taken from the car by the Veteran Reserves and placed in the hearse.

The procession was grand and impressive. The hearse was the great center of attraction, and all along the line of march people strove to get as near it as possible. It was seventeen feet long, eight and a half feet wide, and eleven and a half feet high. The main platform was four feet from the ground. On this rested a dais for the coffin, over which was a canopy resembling a Chinese pagoda in form. Black cloth, festooned, depended from the platform, fringed with silver lace, and ornamented with tassels of black silk. Surrounding the cornice of the canopy were thirty-six silver stars, and on the apex and on the four corners were heavy black plumes. On each side of the dais was the word "Lincoln" in silver letters. The hearse was drawn by six white horses, covered with black cloth edged with silver fringe. The horses' heads were surmounted with large black plumes, and each was led by a groom dressed in black. The coffin lay on the dais, in the hearse, in full view of the people, who crowded every window, balcony, housetop, and every inch of sidewalk on each side of High street. Among the various orders and societies in the procession the fire department of the city, with the neat uniforms of the officers, and the fine condition of the steamers, and hose-carts, and especially the decorated car filled with forty-two young ladies in deep mourning, elicited general admiration.

The procession moved from the depot south on High street to Broad, east on Broad to Fourth, south on Fourth to State, east on State to Seventh, south on Seventh to Town, west on Town to High, and north on High to the west front of the Capitol. Along the whole line, public buildings, dwellings, stores and other places of business were decorated with mourning, some having appropriate mottoes and designs. An arch over the western entrance to Capitol Square bore the inscription: "Ohio Mourns." The columns at the west front and the interior of the Capitol were heavily draped with black cloth, and numerous devices and inscriptions testified the public sorrow.

The procession entered the western gateway to the Square, and proceeded to the rotunda, which, from the emblems of mourning on every hand, seemed for the time transformed into a gorgeous tomb. On a platform ascended by five stairs or steps, was the dais beautifully ornamented and festooned, on which the coffin was placed, on a bed of white roses, immortelles and orange blossoms.

Prayer was offered in the rotunda by the Rev. C. E. Felton, and the people walked without noise upon a carpet to the catafalque, passing by twos on each side of the coffin, viewing the remains and passing out—those on the right at the south, and those on the left turning to the north. It was found by actual count that over eight thousand persons passed in and out every hour from half-past nine until four o'clock, so that, making all due allowances, it was estimated that the remains were viewed that day by over fifty thousand people.

In the afternoon a funeral oration was delivered by Job Stevenson, of Chillicothe, before a large concourse of people gathered in the east terrace of the Capitol. At six o'clock in the evening the doors of the Capitol were closed, the procession was reformed, a national salute was fired, and the remains of President Lincoln were borne away and transferred to the funeral car at the depot of the Indiana Central Railway, for transportation to Indianapolis.

VISIT OF GENERAL GRANT

The great war general, U. S. Grant, who now rests in a magnificent mausoleum on a site overlooking the Hudson river, New York, was a guest of Columbus shortly after the close of the war.

At a meeting of the city council, held September 18, 1865, a committee, on motion of Mr. Donaldson, was appointed to extend an invitation to U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General of the United States, to visit the Capital of Ohio, his native

VISIT OF GENERAL GRANT

State, and accept the hospitalities of the city of Columbus. The members of the committee were Mayor James G. Bull, president of the council, G. Douty, George M. Parsons, A. G. Thurman, Joseph R. Swan, Peter Ambos and Thomas Lough. Messrs. Buttles, Donaldson, Koss, Stauring and Patterson were also appointed a committee to make arrangements for the reception of General Grant, should he accept the invitation.

The invitation was accepted, and Tuesday, the third day of October was set apart for the proposed visit. At an early hour of that day the city put on her holiday attire. By noon the State House yard and the streets were thronged with expectant people. At one o'clock the boom of cannon announced the arrival of the General at the depot. Thence the procession moved to the west front of the Capitol, in the following order: Band of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; General Grant, family and staff, in carriages; Governor Anderson and ex-Governor Tod; Mayor Bull and the city council; military officers, members of the press, city fire department, and citizens in carriages.

When the procession reached the west gate of Capitol Square, a novel and interesting spectacle was presented. The whole western facade of the State House was lined with pupils from the public schools, attended by their teachers, and displaying flags and bouquets. The procession passed into the State House, where the General had a formal reception in the Governor's room. He was then conducted to the west front of the Capitol, and introduced by Mayor Bull to the assembled multitude. The General replied, expressing his great gratification at his warm reception, but declining any attempt at speech-making. He then re-entered the State House, amid the cheers of the assembly outside, and held a levee in the rotunda, the people passing him in double column, and many having the pleasure of shaking him by the hand. After this ceremony the General and staff were escorted, by the committee, to the Asylum for the Blind, and for the Deaf and Dumb.

At about four o'clock a banquet was given General Grant and party at the Neil House. About three hundred citizens were present, including some of the prominent men of the State. After the dinner, Governor Anderson, with an appropriate speech, introduced the General, who made his usual brief response. Speeches were then made by Governor Tod, Samuel Galloway, and General Joseph H. Geiger. The following toast, proposed by General Geiger, was drunk standing and in silence: "The Memory of the Illustrious Dead of the War." In the evening General Grant and party visited the opera house, which was crowded with people more curious to see him than to witness the performance. That night General Grant took his departure for Pittsburg.

CHAPTER XVIII

HUMBOLDT JUBILEE

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt was celebrated in Columbus on the 14th of September, 1869. At an early hour the city was gaily decorated with flags, banners and evergreens. A grand procession, consisting of military companies, the fire department, and various beneficial and musical societies, principally German, paraded the principal streets, headed by Hemersbach's band. The procession disbanded at the opera house, which was densely filled by an assembly of citizens. An opening address was made in both English and German, by Henry Ohlhausen, president of the day. A letter was then read by Colonel B. Carrington from Joseph Sullivant who had been appointed to deliver an address on the occasion. The Rev. C. Heddaeus was introduced and delivered a learned dissertation on the life and character of Humboldt. He was followed by E. E. White, who spoke on the same theme. The exercises were enlivened with singing and instrumental music by the various musical societies, and made the entertainment a grand jubilee in memory of one of the most illustrious men of modern times.

AIDING CHICAGO FIRE SUFFERERS

On October 9, 1871, a meeting of citizens was held in the opera house to secure aid for the victims of the great fire in Chicago, one of the most destructive in history. The Mayor presided and appointed P. W. Huntington, Dr. W. E. Ide and General George B. Wright, a committee to obtain subscriptions, and William G. Deshler treasurer to receive the contributions. Subscriptions were made on the spot to the amount of \$10,430. The following gentlemen subscribed a thousand dollars each: William Dennison, William G. Deshler, George M. Parsons, A. G. Thurman, Benjamin E. Smith, H. J. Jewett and the firm of B. S. & W. C. Brown. The committee and treasurer appointed by the meeting were charged with the duty of disbursing these funds; a committee of two from each of the nine wards was appointed to solicit further aid.

A meeting of ladies was held the next day at the First Presbyterian church for a similar purpose. Mrs. J. M. McKee presided, and Mrs. Huston was secretary. The city was divided into five districts, and committees of ladies appointed to solicit aid in each. A purchasing committee was also appointed to expend a thousand dollars set apart for buying material to be manufactured into clothing. On the 14th of October following, Mr. Deshler, the treasurer, reported total collections to the relief fund to that date, amounting to \$13,996. Several subscriptions were still unpaid and several collection committees had not reported. Besides, large quantities of provisions and clothing had been sent forward by the enterprise and liberality of individual citizens.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

There is, probably, no equal extent of territory in the West, adapted by nature, to the growth of a greater variety of plants useful to mankind than the region of country around and in the immediate vicinity of Columbus. We have the greatest variety of soils, in the aggregate, adapted to the growth of any vegetable production that grows in our climate. No county is better watered or has richer valleys than Franklin.

Of all the valleys in the world none surpass, and but few equal, the Scioto valley in richness of soil, ease of culture, and adaptability to the cultivation of the agricultural products most needed in civilized life. In richness of

that was greatly deplored by the officers and men, whom he had led so long and so successfully.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American War, Colonel Freeman's experience was called into requisition at Camp Bushnell, where, under General Axline, he was made Assistant Quartermaster General, and assumed the general supervision of affairs in that department, in a manner reflecting the utmost credit upon him, and at the close of the war was ordered to the State Arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, which position he still holds. Col. Freeman had two sons in the Spanish-American War and one now a Lieutenant in the 19th Infantry at Manila.

For a number of years he served as a member of the County Board of Agriculture, and was the prime mover in securing for the Capital City that beauty spot in Nature named Franklin Park. He has never held any political position, though often urged to run for office.

Colonel Freeman was married, October 1865, to Miss Julia A. Diemer, whose parents were among the pioneers of Central Ohio, and they and their family reside in a dwelling on Main street, near Third, this city.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

soil it surpasses the long famed valley of the Nile, Africa, and is only equalled by the Miamis, the Maumee, the Wabash and other western valleys. It is here, in a fair season and with good culture, we raise from ninety to one hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre.

There are also the valleys of the Big and Little Darby, the Olentangy, Alum Creek, Big and Little Walnut, Blacklick, and some smaller ones beside. The amount of tillage crops these valleys could be made to produce would be enormous. They were originally timbered with white and black walnut, hickory, hackberry, buckeye, white and blue ash, and hard and soft maple in abundance, with white and burr-oak, white and red elm, and a lower growth of box-wood, pawpaw, redbud, and many other kinds. The weeds of native growth are horse-weed, wild pea-vine, Spanish needle, wild cucumber, cockle-burr, and some others, all indicating rich land. These valleys are peculiarly fitted for the growing of Indian corn, broom corn, potatoes, and, in fact, all tillage crops.

It is here that the labor of the husbandman is most abundantly repaid. Along the edges of these valleys are table lands, or second bottom lands. These consist of a loamy soil, between a sandy soil and a clay loam, about twelve or fifteen inches deep, then from three to five feet of a reddish clay compact enough to hold manure or the native richness of the soil, yet porous enough to allow the surplus water to leach through, all being underlaid by a bed of sand or gravel, evidently a drift, which makes the most perfect drainage. We seldom see water standing on this soil, and never long at a time, except when the ground is deeply frozen.

This is the land peculiarly suited to the small grains, such as wheat, oats, rye and barley, and the fruits generally. On these second bottoms the peach tree lives and flourishes for twenty-five years or more. The grape, too, succeeds well; while the apple, the pear and the quince produce their finest specimens. The soil being naturally underdrained, and capable of being brought to the highest state of fertility by maturing, is admirably adapted to the growth of garden vegetables and small fruits generally. Here they are never drowned out or become water-clogged. They are free alike from stagnant water and the overflow of streams. The gravel with which the ground is underlaid being moist, it takes a long drouth to injure the crop. There is, too, enough such land surrounding Columbus to produce all the vegetables and fruits that a city of half a million of inhabitants can consume and of the very finest quality, as has been proven by the annual exhibitions of the Franklin County Agricultural Society.

Between the streams, or rather back of these bottom-lands, there is what is familiarly called clay lands. These are interspersed with swirls and ponds, which, when drained, are almost equal to our best valley lands. On these clay and swale lands the grasses grow and flourish most luxuriously. From these we get most of our hay, milk, butter, and some of our finest fruits, especially apples and pears.

Here, then we find the city of Columbus, situated in the midst of a most fertile region, agriculturally considered, capable of producing, in almost unlimited quantities, most of the necessities of life. We can grow our own wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat and potatoes, as well as sorghum and broom-corn, and load our own tables with garden vegetables of the finest quality; with both tree and small fruits in abundance, and with butter, milk and cheese to our hearts' content. We can furnish all the hay and other provender our animals can consume, and from our own products make all the whisky, beer, and wine we need. In meats we can furnish our own beef, pork and mutton, while the products of our poultry-yards keep pace with the demand, and can be increased indefinitely.

Our climate is a peculiarly fortunate one; exempt alike from the rigors of the northern winters and the burning sun of the southern summers, we sel-

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

dom have but a few days at a time of extremely hot or cold weather. From our elevation we enjoy a very salubrious atmosphere. We have the advantage of a hilly or almost mountainous region, the bed of the Scioto river at this point being 776 feet above tide-water. The State House site being sixty feet higher, Columbus stands 836 feet above tide-water, and 624 feet above the waters of Lake Erie. It is situated 104 feet higher than Zanesville, Muskingum county. This is about one third as high as the highest peaks of the Allegheny mountains. So we have the advantages of a level country for our agriculture, with the salubrious air of the hilly countries of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. This region is well adapted to the rearing of domestic animals. Here the horse, cow, sheep and swine, are healthy and vigorous, producing as perfect and hardy animals as any part of America.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

A work of much importance to the city of Columbus and vicinity, one necessitating about three quarters of a year's labor on the part of a staff of expert surveyors from the United States Geological Service, was begun in May, 1899, and carried through to a successful issue. The object of the party, which was in charge of Mr. Hersey Munroe of the U. S. Geological Survey, was to secure a topographical map of Columbus and vicinity, the map taking in a radius of about five hundred miles. The topographical base made was for the geological report of the government, and the topographical map can be used for almost every purpose, such as the mapping out of railroad routes, canals, the laying out of public highways, and other public improvements.

The map shows all the public highways and all houses within the radius. In every township within the prescribed territory is placed a metal bench plate, showing the correct elevation above the sea level. A record of the location of these bench plate marks is kept by the surveyors, and it will be an easy matter for surveyors to ascertain just where to find them when necessary. In placing the mark plates, which contain the exact level, with datum, secure foundations have been selected, either in the masonry of township houses, on rocks near the roadway, or on iron poles imbedded in the ground for the purpose. In the topographical map the exact elevation is shown every twenty feet, also the various contours. The map also shows all timber area, nature of crops raised, analysis of soil, and various other information of a decided character. The map is published by the interior department of the government, from which copies may be had at the mere cost of printing. The geological survey follows up the above work with its investigation, and the whole will be published in atlas form by the government.

COLUMBUS AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

One of the proudest records in the annals of commercial history is that attained by Columbus as a great industrial and manufacturing center. The proximity to Nature's storehouses of coal, oil and iron is sufficient to give prominence to the more staple industries. While having at command such varied and valuable products of the mine, the forest, and the farm, and possessing the very best facilities for the distribution of goods, nothing is lacking to make Columbus the ideal city for the location of manufacturing establishments of every kind. The city has established a permanent reputation for sound business methods and the substantial basis upon which her commercial and financial fabric rests. It seems destined to become the manufacturing center for that immense and fertile section lying between the Alleghenies on the east and the Rockies on the west; the gulfs on the south and the lakes on the north. The capital is here, as well as the facilities and skill necessary to manufacture goods of the most varied description.

Columbus has grown from small beginnings to be one of the most im-

COLUMBUS AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER

portant business and manufacturing centers in the West, and its facilities and prospects for future growth are unexcelled. Simultaneously, almost, with the laying bare to public gaze of the almost inexhaustible riches of the coal and iron mines to the southeast of us, was the opening of the Hocking Valley Railroad, giving us ready and speedy access to a portion of those mines, and bringing their rich products to our very doors. Then it was that our capitalists and business men saw more clearly than before, that the only safe and sure way to advance their own interests and those of the city, was to utilize the raw material so abundant and so easily obtained, and that this could only be done by enlarging the business of existing manufacturing establishments, and inaugurating new ones that should be liberal in the employment of capital, skilled labor, and the most improved mechanism. Grasping this idea firmly, our men of means and enterprise went to work with a will, and the present enlarged and steadily expanding condition of our industries is the substantial and highly creditable result.

It is mainly due to her importance as a great iron manufacturing city, that the present and future of Columbus as a great productive center depends. This is due to her close contiguity to the coal and iron fields of southwestern Ohio, and the ease with which she can avail herself of the all but exhaustless resources for manufactures and trade, and the consequent continued increase of her population and wealth. What has already been achieved in this line may be taken as a prophecy of the magnificent possibilities of the future.

This city leads the world in the manufacture of carriages, and Columbus vehicles are to be found in use in every country on the face of the earth. There are here twenty-four carriage factories, besides fourteen that are allied with the business in the manufacture of carriage and wagon material. A factor that has been most active in promoting the industrial prominence of Columbus is that of the buggy manufacturing interest. The city is famed the world over for its products in this line. The manufacture of buggies was an early industry here, but has seen its greatest and most important growth since 1870. The output from the Columbus buggy factories has always consisted of the highest and best grades of work, which fact has contributed largely to its universal popularity. As regards the styles made there are almost unlimited varieties for the purchaser to select from, one company alone publishing a catalogue of nearly a hundred different designs. Within the past few years several new factories in this line have been opened here.

There are two main reasons assigned for the advantages offered by Columbus as a center for the manufacture of buggies: First, that so many skilled laborers live here, and second, that the factories here have won a most enviable reputation for the city as well as for themselves. There are now engaged in the manufacture of buggies in this city, 1,400 mechanics and assistants, exclusive of office forces, traveling men, etc. The amount of capital invested is \$1,200,000; the number of vehicles annually produced, 28,575, the value of which aggregates \$2,660,000. The concerns turning out these vehicles are: The Buckeye Buggy Company, located at No. 482 North High street; Climax Buggy Company, corner of Spring street and Dennison avenue; Columbus Buggy Company, 277 North High street; Columbus Vehicle Company, west end of Buttles avenue; M. & E. K. Hayes, 203 East Town street; Monarch Vehicle Company, 188 West Broad street; Scioto Buggy Company, 504 West Buttles avenue; Warren-Southwick Carriage Company, corner Cleveland avenue and Grove street, and the Parsons Vehicle Company, corner Dennison avenue and Spruce street. There are also a number of smaller concerns, and a number of establishments that make parts of buggies only. The most important is the Excelsior Seat Company, which manufactures seats and bodies only. They employ 125 hands, and their annual product is valued at \$125,000. The Peters & Herron Dash Company make dashes and fenders exclusively.

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employing 100 people, and turning out 300,000 dashes annually. The Brown Manufacturing Company produce carriage lamps, while the Lauman Company and Berry Bros. manufacture clips, bolts and other carriage hardware.

Among the other manufactories here are large iron and steel furnaces whose fires illumine the sky at night; thirty great machine shops, twenty stove foundries, four steam engine works, three wire works, forty cigar and stogie factories, five clothing factories, twenty-eight foundries, bicycle factories, two big bridge companies, thirteen furniture factories, three glass factories, tile works, fourteen harness and saddlery hardware factories, two knit goods establishments, thirty-four pump factories, six paint factories, works for the manufacture of chains, bolts, ropes, tools, agricultural implements, electrical engines, musical instruments, soaps, oils, chemicals, brass goods, pharmaceutical preparations, barrels, baskets, wooden and willow ware, trunks, fire apparatus, cash registers, boots and shoes, and hundreds of other articles.

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The banking business has made wonderful strides since the early days. The history of banking institutions, which had their beginning at that period, is replete with many marvelous instances of its growth. In that early day, in Franklin county, as elsewhere, banks were established with but little capital, and no experience whatever.

There were many difficulties arising in the banking business, which had to be met and solved. "Notes for circulation were scarce." Banks had no business communication with each other. The affairs of each were sacredly guarded, and such a thing as interchange was not even a matter for thought. Legislation, too, had been continuously unfriendly to banking institutions, and with the passing years, became more and more arbitrary.

In the year 1820, Ralph Osborn, who was at the time Auditor of State, wrote a communication in which, in very emphatic language, he called attention to existing evils, and suggested the remedies which should be applied. It created some comment in banking circles, much of it too, unfavorable, but that was the only perceptible effect.

He related an instance of a Cincinnati bank, where an exchange was sought, and by making a discount, \$170 of script was obtained. The government could not secure loans without a great sacrifice, and conditions became rapidly worse. It was at this period that the government, created by an act a State bank, as a safe guard against merchants and money holders, who were desirous of "bleeding" to the fullest extent.

Conditions of the time can be gauged by an instance here related. In the War of 1812, the money sharks would only advance \$71 in cash for \$100 in government securities. This could not long prevail without the most serious results and hence it was that the day of State depositories under government control was hastened along.

At the time of the adoption of this system, State banks had issued bills to an enormous amount. It was found impossible to redeem them without sorely pressing the borrowers. The final result of the demand of the banks was that the borrowers asked and obtained loans from government depositories. The tendency of the period, as the history of the time records, was to embarrass banks and depreciate the currency of that day. All this proceeded steadily forward, notwithstanding the fact that able and conscientious financiers frequently got together to devise ways and means to avert impending evils. The interests charged on loans at that time, too, amounted to 25, 30 and 35 per cent.

Something about the currency used at that period will be of interest. In addition to the notes in circulation, there were in the way of coin, Spanish silver dollars, and its half, also quarter, eighth, and sixteenth, the last two



JOHN W. LILLEY

WALTER T. LILLEY

John W. Lilley was born in Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, March 14, 1836, and is the son of Samuel Book Lilley, who was a contracting carpenter and farmer. His mother was Sarah Ellis Tweed, and to them were born one son and four daughters, John W. Lilley being the only son.

Mr. John W. Lilley's mother came of a very distinguished family, her father's brother having served in the War of 1812 and on his father's side the great grandfather served as an Ensign in the War of the Revolution and Colonel in the War of 1812. He was educated in a private school of Brown county and public schools of Columbus.

After securing a good, common school education he learned the trade of book binding with his uncle, Mr. M. C. Lilley, and later became a partner in the firm of Seibert & Lilley, Blank Book Manufacturers and Publishers.

He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and the State Fencibles, one of the historical military organizations of the Capital City, made up of its most prominent citizens, and whose annual banquets are famed far and wide. The surviving members of this organization meet annually and proceeding in a body to Green Lawn Cemetery, decorate the graves of their dead comrades and pay their respects to their memory. He is also a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which he has long been prominent.

On the 24th day of October, 1860, in the Second Presbyterian Church, in Columbus, Rev. Dr. Morris, the pastor, officiating, he was married to Miss Rachael Christiana Cloud, the daughter of Colonel Enoch Cloud, who served his country with honor in the War of 1812 and served with distinction at Frenchtown when the British were driven out and one of the party who dined with General Marquis Lafayette when on his last visit to this country in 1825 at Elkton, Maryland. So that on both sides of the family are numbered the patriotic defenders and preservers of the Republic. To their union eight children were born, of whom six are living. Charles Samuel Lilley, who holds a responsible position in the treasury department of the Pennsylvania railway at Pittsburg; Walter T. Lilley, contracting plumber and general machinist; Mrs. Flora Evelyn Pratt, wife of Mr. Harry Pratt, with office in the Marzetti building, North High street and day; Mrs. Bertha Lilley Wentz, wife of Howard Edward Wentz with the Ritter Lumber Company; Miss Mabel Lilley, who is fitting herself for the profession of teacher, and Miss Alice Mary Lilley, who is an attendant of Sullivan school. There is one of the interesting families in Columbus, and has made the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Lilley peculiarly enjoyable. Mr. Lilley is entitled to take rank among the pioneers of Columbus as he has resided in the city for more than half a century. He stands deservedly high in the business community, and is known only to be respected for his many excellent traits of character and his sterling integrity in his dealings.

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pieces being known as four-pence, ha'penny or a flippeny bit and ninepence. There was another coin then in circulation known as the pistareen, worth eighteen and three quarter cents. It is recorded that owing to the scarcity of the latter two pieces, the quarter was cut into two or four pieces, which became current, and was called a ninepence or a "flip" respectively. They were also known at that period as "sharp shines".

Matters in the financial world had reached such a pass that in 1836, the Legislature, which had been obnoxiously active in the disturbance of monetary conditions, passed an act prohibiting the circulation of small bills. This measure provided that on and after the 4th day of July of that year, the banks should not issue bills of less than the denomination of three dollars.

"Wildcat" banking was raging; and a fearful panic was verging upon the people. And it would appear that the legislation of that period tended to make still more unstable the currency of the day.

The hostility of the law-making power was met by measures of retaliation on the part of the banks, and the fight but added to the confusion. The Columbus banks jumped into the maelstrom of discontent, by the announcement that they would refuse to receive the notes of any bank west of Ohio excepting the State bank of Indiana.

On the 27th of June, 1839, there was a convention of Ohio bankers held here. At this meeting it was decided after some discussion, to open to banks the private affairs of each that they could better proceed in the transaction of general banking business. After this step had been taken, there was more confidence extant, and its general effect was good.

There had been passed an act on the 23d of February, 1816, providing for the incorporation of banks under state charters. Following the establishment of a State bank known to many as the "Board of Control," the rooms of which were located at the southeast corner of State and High, a number of independent banks were organized. The Franklin bank of Columbus was the first organized and Samuel Parsons, Lucas Sullivant, John Cutler, John Kerr, Alexander Morrison, James Kilbourne, Jarvis Pike and Henry Brown were authorized to receive subscriptions. Lucas Sullivant was made president and A. J. Williams, cashier.

The Exchange and City bank were the next organized under the charter law. Judge Swan was president of the State bank, or as it was known to some, the Board of Control. He served in that capacity a number of years.

Right here, it may be stated before proceeding farther with the history of local banks, that the first bank to issue notes for circulation in Ohio was the Miami Exporting Company, in the year 1803.

The City Bank of Columbus began its voyage on the sea of finance in 1845, with W. S. Sullivant, Noah H. Swayne, William M. Awt, Samuel McClelland, Orange Johnson and William S. Platt, as directors. Joel Battles, who figured very largely in the newspaper history of Franklin county, was chosen to serve as its president. At his death, Platt was elected to fill the vacancy.

In the early fifties, banks were started here and there, although some had but short lives. This increase was due largely to the fact that in the few years preceding, legislation had been vastly more favorable to banking institutions throughout the State.

In 1854, Miller, Donaldson & Company, began a private banking business. The incorporators were Luther Donaldson, John Miller, and A. H. Greene. After a flourishing career, it finally went out of business. Then followed Rickly and Brother in 1857. This bank was continued till 1875, when the Capital City bank was organized with the same guiding spirits at the helm. The capital stock was \$500,000, and it was located at the southeast corner of State and High, and W. S. Shrum, J. W. Souder, G. W. Bright, S. S. and R. R. Rickly were the directors.

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The first savings bank, it may be remarked, that was established here was on February 1, 1839, and was located in the Russell block on South High near State now known as the Johnson building.

In 1866, Harden, Hutcheson & Company established a bank at No. 13 South High, which was later removed to the Hayden building, on East Broad near High. Its capital stock was \$15,000, and it is to-day one of the leading banks of the city.

On December 1, 1818, Reinhard & Company began in the banking business in the Reinhard-Fieser building on South High near Rich. The capital stock was \$20,000 and the moving spirits then were Thomas Miller, Jacob Reinhard, Fred Fieser and Joseph Falkenbach.

The Brooks, Butler & Company bank, which was located at the south east corner of Town and High, but ceased to do business a few years ago, was incorporated in 1872 by Sparrow, Hines & Company.

The Deshler bank was organized May 1, 1879, by William G. and John G. Deshler and George W. Sinks with the latter as president and John G. Deshler as cashier. In June of 1891, it was re-organized as the Deshler National, with a capital stock of \$200,000.

The People's bank which was located on the north side of Broad, east of High, was launched by J. H. Anderson & Company, but its career was not a long one.

Peter Ambos as president, William Monypeny, E. G. Mithoff, W. B. Brooks, and D. A. Randall, organized the First National bank December 7, 1863, capital stock \$300,000. It had a prosperous career and is now known as the New First National.

Dr. W. E. Ide was president of the Central bank and N. Schlee vice-president. T. C. Bailey was selected as cashier. The Central about 1877 was merged with the Fourth National then located at the southeast corner of State and High.

The National Exchange bank was organized December 7, 1863. Peter Ambos was selected as president and Theodore Gordon cashier. The directors were Peter Ambos, William Monypeny, E. G. Mithoff, W. B. Brooks, and D. A. Randall. There was finally a change made in the title and it became known as the First National.

January 1, 1866, P. W. Huntington and David Deshler established the Deshler Savings bank. On the death of Mr. Deshler, a few years later, Huntington took charge of the concern, and it is now located in the building at the southwest corner of Broad and High.

The Citizens Savings bank was organized in 1873, with John Beatty as president, John Beatty Jr. as secretary, and J. R. Shim, cashier. It is located on North High between Gay and Long and in a prosperous condition.

The Columbus Savings bank began in the Park Hotel building at Goodale and High, with E. T. Hinman as president, March 7, 1881.

The Merchants and Manufacturers bank, at Spring and High, was organized September 5, 1881, by J. W. King, W. D. Park and others, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Orange Johnson, J. A. Jeffrey, F. C. Sessions, and others, were the prime movers in the Commercial bank at Long and High, in 1869. In 1881 it was re-organized, and called the Commercial National. The City Deposit bank, at Gay and High is a comparatively new institution.

The Bank of Commerce at Chestnut and High was established by D. S. Gray, a railroad magnate, and others, and has a large volume of business.

The South End Bank with H. Mithoff as president, and P. W. Corzillius, as cashier, did business for six years, and then closed its doors because of stringency of funds.

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The Farmers and Mechanics bank, now extinct, was given birth to by D. L. Sullivan, Ephraim Sells, and others, September 5, 1887.

The Ohio Savings bank, John Siebert, president, located at the south-east corner of Main and High, began business in May, 1888, with a capital stock of \$37,500.

The Market Exchange bank at Fourth and Main, organized by Dr. S. B. Hartman and others, has had remarkable success.

The Fifth Avenue bank, at Fifth Avenue and High, encountered many difficulties in its progress, although it had strong financial support.

On the whole, the banking institutions of Columbus may well be styled financial Gibralters, and will compare favorably with any other like institutions throughout the country.

CHAPTER XIX

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The practice of medicine, one of the most important of the learned professions, today demands a wide range of scientific knowledge and practical skill. It had its origin in early Greece, and, up to the nineteenth century, its progress was slow indeed. The latter half of the glorious nineteenth century witnessed marvelous advances in all branches of medicine and surgery, in the discovery of the causes of diseases and their successful treatment, in the application of electricity, in the invention of the X Rays, and in the production of scientifically made surgical devices and therapeutic appliances. The demonstration of the germ theory by Pasteur, Koch, and others was also a revelation that has, in an immeasurable degree, promoted the knowledge and interests of the medical fraternity, and bettered the cause of humanity at large. The theory of disease rests upon physiology, with its more or less technical adjuncts, while pathology is all that physiology is, with the engrossing and difficult element of perturbation, deflexion, or shortcoming added, and every year sees the knowledge of these matters greatly enlarged through the studies, discoveries, experiments and practice of our learned physicians.

During the rule of Æsculapius, the Thessalian king, to whom in later times divine honors were paid, sick persons repaired, or were conveyed to his temples in order to be healed, just as in modern times, relief is sought by a devotional pilgrimage, or from the waters of some sacred spring. The sick man, after ablution, prayer and sacrifice, was made to sleep on the hide of the sacrificed animal, or at the feet of the statue of the god, while sacred rites were performed. In his sleep the appropriate remedy was indicated by a dream. Moral or dietetic remedies were more often described than drugs. The record of the cure was inscribed on the columns or walls of the temple; and it has been thought that in this way was introduced the custom of "recording cases," and that the physicians of the Hippocratic School thus learned to accumulate clinical data. But the priests of Æsculapius were not physicians, and no medical writing of antiquity speaks of the worship of Æsculapius in such a way as to imply any connection with the ordinary art of healing. In medical as in civil history there is no real break, and a continuous thread of learning and practice has continued since the time of Galen, the Greek, who was the first great *real* physician, and whose writings exercised a wonderful influence for centuries. In this brief sketch we cannot mention all who have

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been recognized as reformers or influential theorists in the medical world, but one of the foremost was Hahnemann (1753-1844). The latter was guided by his well-known principle "*similia similibus curantur*," which he explained as depending on the law that in order to get rid of a disease some remedy must be given which should substitute for the disease an action dynamically similar, but weaker. The original malady being thus got rid of the vital force would easily be able to cope with and extinguish the slighter disturbance caused by the remedy. The discovery and adoption of those anesthetics—chloroform and ether—were also great events; they have enabled surgeons to execute marvelous operations, and saved humanity an untold amount of suffering.

Until a comparatively recent period medical education in the United States was not such that the best members of the profession could point to it with pride. Even the best schools required but two years' attendance on "lectures" which occupied but four or five months of each year; the lectures and instruction of every kind during the second year were simply a repetition of what had been given the first year. The examination at the end of the two years was such that very few failed to pass, and the result was that the American profession was crowded with poorly educated physicians. Many were not satisfied with this education and spent additional time in hospitals and in foreign schools, thereby fitting themselves to take the front rank as teachers and practitioners in the large cities.

In marked contrast with the American system of medical education were the systems in European countries, where from four to nine years were spent in the medical schools and rigid examinations required before a license to practice was granted. This insured good physicians for the people and prevented overcrowding of the profession by incompetents. The easy manner in which the profession might be entered in this country caused the number of physicians here to greatly exceed the requirements of the population. There was about one physician to every 500 inhabitants. In Pennsylvania in 1888 the State Board of Health reported the proportion to be one to 459. To show how great was the excess in the United States it is only necessary to say that in the most advanced European countries the proportion ranged from one to 2,484 in the Netherlands to one to 3,857 in Austro-Hungary; in Norway one to 3,961, and in Russia one to 8,551. Medical colleges had sprung up all over the country whose sole aim seemed to be to see which one could turn out the graduates with the least medical learning. In the decade from 1880 to 1890 medical schools in the United States matriculated 415,355 students and graduated 40,996, or an average of more than 4,000 annually, twice as many as the requirements of the people demanded. There were in this country, in 1894, 140 medical schools and 100,000 physicians, while in Great Britain, Germany, France, Sweden, Italy and Austro-Hungary combined there were 75 medical schools and 74,238 physicians to attend to the wants of over 200,000,000 people.

The causes which had led to this state of affairs and for many years prevented the medical schools from keeping pace with the giant strides in other departments of learning in this country were: The lack of endowments and State aid which is given in foreign countries; the competition between the different medical colleges, conducted often as private enterprises and the fear of losing students by putting up the courses, or giving more severe examinations; the salary of the professors being regulated by the number of students; the element of hurry and bustle of a new country influencing the students themselves to rush through and get into the profession; absence of State control of the admission of men into the ranks of those legally qualified to care for the lives and health of its citizens.

A diploma, instead of being simply a scientific degree, became a legal instrument authorizing its holder to practice medicine. Many states allowed men to practice who held no diploma and many practitioners held fraudulent



JOHN W. RUSSELL.

John W. Russell, during his life time was one of the best known citizens of Columbus and Franklin county. He was born near Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, April 17, 1835, and was the son of Garrett Russell, a native of Virginia, of Scotch descent, who married Miss Zandieretta Flynn. The father of the elder Russell was an extensive farmer and his wife was a daughter of a highly connected and wealthy Virginia family. To them were born two sons and seven daughters, Nancy, Ellen, Samuel, John Wesley, Jane, Martha, Margaret, Emily and Hettie, the latter dying in infancy. The survivors are Ellen, who married the late Otto W. Greer, of Taylorsville, where she still resides, and Emily, the wife of Napoleon Adams, an extensive farmer and stockman of Christian county, Illinois. John Wesley, the subject of this sketch, died January 28, 1893. He was educated in the common schools. He was a great admirer of fine horses, from his boyhood, when he began handling them, and trained and owned some of the finest horses in Ohio, during his life time. During the Civil War he bought horses for the Government for use in the cavalry and artillery arms of the service. He had the contract for building portions of the Hocking Valley railroad south of Groveport, superintending the grading of the roadbed. Mrs. Russell enjoys the distinction of being the first lady to ride over the Hocking Valley railway as a passenger on an engine after its practical completion. Mr. Russell also built a portion of the old I. B. & W. railway, now incorporated with the Big Four system, and also built a portion of the Toledo Division of the C. H. V. & T. railway.

He was not only a large but a successful contractor, among his other works being the building of the piers for the State Street bridge and the construction of the vast system of cisterns for the State Hospital as well as other extensive undertakings. He came to Columbus when a young man and was closely identified with all of its interests. He was a commissioner of Franklin county for one term. He was a man of striking physique, and of the most genial and magnetic traits.

For many years he conducted the finest and most extensive livery stable in Columbus which was known as the "Horse Hotel." This establishment was popular and famous for its splendid Kentucky riding and driving horses and equipages. He owned a stock farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres near the city, known far and wide as the "Eldorado Stock Farm," fitted with training track, barns, etc., stocked with the finest horses, as well as Jerseys and other high bred cattle. He was the owner of Dr. Norman

a colt of the Col. Moore breed, which he sold for seven thousand five hundred dollars and which was one of the finest equine specimens of that day. In addition he bred, owned and handled many others of the finest bred horses of the State.

In his political affiliations Mr. Russell was an ardent and consistent Democrat. He was a member of the Jackson and Wyandot Clubs, and resided in this county during nearly the whole period of his life, and was popularly known as Col. Russell, a man of genial and obliging nature and a model of honesty and integrity in all his dealings. He was married April 2, 1857, to Miss Rachel Daugherty, the daughter of a well-known and universally respected pioneer family. To them were born three daughters, Ella Florence, who died at the age of twelve years; Rettie, who married Mr. Fred W. Butler, and died in 1892, and Mrs. Ethel Russell-Ambos, the mother of Russell Jemson Ambos, a bright and intelligent lad of ten years of age who possesses a natural talent for music. Mrs. Ambos is one of the most accomplished horsewomen of Central Ohio.

Mrs. John Wesley Russell with her daughter, Mrs. Ambos, and her grandson Russell Jemson, removed to Washington D. C., April 1, 1901, where they have taken up their residence. But the fact that their large property and other interests remain in this city and county, will cause them to still regard Columbus as their place of residence. Mrs. Russell has long been a prominent member of the Town Street M. E. Church.

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diplomas. Even after the adoption of a law by New Jersey, requiring public registry of diplomas, about ten per cent. of those registered in that State were fraudulent. Under the Pennsylvania registry law the State Board of Health reported, in 1888, 213 physicians who were practicing under bogus diplomas.

About twenty years ago a movement was started to advance the cause of medical education in this country. The universities of Pennsylvania Michigan and Harvard, and a few other schools, adopted a three years' course, while the length of the term was extended to six months. New methods of teaching were adopted, graded courses introduced, laboratory and bedside instruction made part of the curriculum, and many additional subjects taught. These schools met with much encouragement. A number of states adopted registry laws requiring physicians to place on record copies of their diplomas. This served to show up the true character of many a diploma previously thought to be from a good school. About the same time several states, notably Illinois, adopted laws authorizing the State Board of Health to scrutinize all diplomas and to reject all that were fraudulent, or that were issued by colleges whose standard was below that required by the board. They were also authorized to examine candidates who had no diploma, or whose diploma had not been accepted by the board. This was a most important step and exercised an immense influence upon the colleges whose officers did not wish them to be placed on the blacklist of any state.

The forward movement was now well under way with a steady improvement in some of the colleges, when, in 1887, Minnesota took the advanced ground that the diplomas of nearly all colleges were being issued to incompetent men, and passed a law requiring all applicants for the privilege of practicing in that state to pass the examination of a board of examiners, none to be examined who had not graduated from a college having a curriculum approved by the board. The effect of this law has been very marked in diminishing the number of physicians from one in 650 to one in 1000 inhabitants in that state, and in stimulating the colleges to meet the requirements of the board and to prepare their students to pass the State examinations. Other states, after much trouble, have adopted similar laws, until at present about twenty-five states have a State examination for all applicants for license to practice. The standard has been steadily elevated until now they all require three or four years' study of medicine (the annual term being not less than six months); the applicant to present a diploma from a reputable medical college, whose standing and teaching have been examined and approved; the applicant's personal character to be indorsed by other practitioners; and within five years the last advance has been made in demanding a certain amount of preliminary education, the aim being to make the minimum very soon equivalent to a high school course.

States which do not have strict laws become the dumping ground of other states, and are compelled in self-defense to adopt restrictive measures. It is said that 1,100 physicians left Illinois when the law went into effect in the eighties. In New York the number of physicians receiving licenses is estimated to be about one-half the number that annually "hung out their shingles" before the law was adopted. In some states the adoption of these laws was followed by suits in the different courts to determine whether the constitutional rights of individuals had not been taken away. The matter was finally decided by the United States Supreme Court, which held that the states had not exceeded their powers in exercising this police power for the good of the general public.

The laws creating examining and licensing bodies independent of teaching bodies have been more potent in raising the standard of the medical profession than any other measure: (1) They have compelled nearly all the colleges to lengthen their courses to four years and their annual terms to at

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least six months. (2) The colleges have taught their students more carefully and examined them more strictly, having the boards in wholesome fear. (3) The curricula of all the colleges have been changed materially and some professors ousted from their chairs for failing in their teaching to meet the modern demand. (4) A rivalry seems to have arisen among the best medical colleges to see which one can have the hardest curriculum. Harvard has decided that medical students must have a college degree, and must spend four years of nine months each in the study of medicine. The University of Pennsylvania and other schools require an equally long term of medical training, and the University of Pennsylvania has announced that its entrance examination will be made harder each year for those not having degrees or certificates, until, in 1899, students having no degree would be examined in English, including grammar, Shakespeare, Milton, Macaulay, and other authors; history of the United States, Greece, and Rome; mathematics, including algebra and geometry; also one of the following languages: Latin, Greek, French or German. That these universities have been sustained by the profession in the last few years is shown by the attendance of over five hundred at the Harvard medical school and over eight hundred at the University of Pennsylvania. The number of physicians will be better proportioned to the requirements of the people, and the people can have more confidence in physicians who have gone through this thorough course.

Franklin county, and Columbus in particular, can point with pride to the number and efficiency of its physicians. Columbus has magnificent hospitals and sanitariums, a good sanitary system, a capable board of health, and has been singularly free from epidemics. Biographical sketches of some of the leading physicians of the city will be found elsewhere in this volume. References to pioneer physicians of Franklin county will be found scattered through the work.

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The legal profession is represented in Franklin county by gentlemen whose legal acumen, as a whole is surpassed by no Bar association in the entire Union. The names of those who have distinguished themselves as legal authorities and whose opinions and pleadings are everywhere quoted, are too numerous to mention in a brief sketch. To mention a few would be invidious. Elsewhere in this volume will be found biographies of a few of the present prominent members of the Bar. The County Court House is a model building and one of the handsomest structures of the kind to be found in the United States. The local judiciary is a most creditable one and justice is meted out in a manner redounding greatly to those who are at the head of affairs in this most important department of the public service.

The first duly appointed Court of Common Pleas in Ohio held its opening session in Marietta, September 2, 1788, with Generals Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper and Colonel Archibald Cray as the judges. It was an occasion of great interest, attended with the pomp and ceremony due an event of such importance. Judges Varnum and Parsons of the Supreme Court graced the occasion by their presence. It was held in the residence of Colonel Batelle, the northwest blockhouse of Campus Martius. The parade included the Governor and judges and all the inhabitants, and was observed with interest by the Indians of the neighborhood. The procession was formed at a point half a mile distant from the blockhouse. As the photographer had not yet arrived with his art, the scene lacks the modern luminous illustration obtained from snap shots of the kodak in the hands of the enterprising amateur; but fortunately the graphic description by the local historian, which has been preserved and handed down, needs no artistic illustration.

The procession was led by the high sheriff, Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, with drawn sword in his right hand, and in his left the wand of his office. He

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was a commanding figure, six feet, four inches in height, and symmetrically proportioned. He had borne a conspicuous part in numerous battles of the Revolution, and had the bearing of a soldier. The United States soldiers from Fort Harmer, with their bright uniforms and glistening swords, added to the martial aspect of the scene. The imposing procession, made up almost entirely of generals, colonels, majors and captains, who had by their courage and patriotism established the right of self-government on this continent, marched to celebrate the dawn of judicial history in the little colony. When all were assembled in the hall the solemn services were opened with prayer by Rev. Manasseh Cutler. The court was organized by reading the commissions of the judges, the clerk and the sheriff, after which the latter, by proclamation, declared it open for business. General Putnam presided and charged the grand jury. The duties of clerk were executed by Colonel Meigs, author of the first laws or regulations governing the settlement.

A fruitful history might be written upon the origin and evolution of the primitive and historic magistrate, known to the English law as the justice of the peace. Pursuant to the powers conferred upon the governor and judges of the Northwest Territory by the Ordinance of 1787, the territorial government appointed for each county a number of justices of the peace, five of whom, designated by the governor, should constitute what was called "The Quorum." These justices were required to meet three times a year at the seats of justice designated, and hence the name of "The Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace." The meeting of the five justices, who seemed to have pre-eminence under the orders of government, was a meeting of the "Quorum." This may be said to be the primitive court of the Northwest Territory. While single justices may have dispensed a rude justice in the wilderness, previous to the date of August 25, 1800, it was on that date that the first Court of Quarter Sessions for Trumbull county, which comprised nearly all of the Western Reserve, was held. It was held at Warren, which has since been known as the original "capital" of the Western Reserve. In this court was lodged the entire civil jurisdiction of the county, local, legislative and judicial. The first court opened on the public square or common in the city of Warren at four o'clock in the afternoon, under a bower of trees, between two large corn cribs, and it continued for five days.

Thus the institution of civil and judicial government on the Western Reserve was contemporaneous with the beginning of the century, and from that time to this the enlightened administration of justice by the duly constituted tribunals has never been interrupted in that part of the State of Ohio. Upon the establishment of the State government, provision was made by legislation for the transfer of the business pending in the courts of the Territory to like courts of the State. The transition from the first to the second state constitution did not radically change the judicial plan. The Supreme Court on the circuit, under the first constitution, was succeeded under the second by the District Court, now the Circuit Court. The probate jurisdiction of the Orphans Court under the territorial system was vested in the Court of Common Pleas under the constitution of 1802, and divested, under the constitution of 1851, and vested in our present Probate Court. The unity and continuity in the judicial plan show the present courts in any county to be related to the systems of the past, and likely to be parts of any future system. A history of local courts is connected with the larger history of the system of which they are parts.

The judges and lawyers who went to the Territory took with them the ordinance for its government and the principles of the common law, and very little additional aid in establishing a system of courts and practice. The governor and judges were empowered by the ordinance to adopt such laws, criminal and civil, of the original States, as the necessities and circumstances of the

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Territory and people required. They exercised that power and exceeded it also by enacting laws of their own framing. The task of building up a satisfactory judicial system was not very well accomplished within the time of the Territorial government, but the work was left to be improved upon under the State government. The ancient and useful tribunal of the people known as the Court of Common Pleas has been familiar to our judicial system from the time of its origin. Following Territorial precedents in order to meet primitive conditions, the earlier legislation of the State imposed miscellaneous duties not of a judicial character upon the judicial branch of the government, and particularly upon the Court of Common Pleas or its judges. Among these duties was the appointment of the sheriff, recorder, treasurer, and surveyor of the county, and of the collectors and assessors or "listers of taxable property" for the townships; also the establishment and opening of roads, together with other duties now discharged by the county commissioners. These and other executive functions, such as granting licenses to keep houses of public entertainment, gave the early courts and particularly the associate judges, employment suited to their qualifications, to the great convenience and benefit of the people.

The character of both the bench and bar of Columbus has been good from the beginning. Professional delinquencies have been rare; the judges as a rule have been honest and well behaved, as have the lawyers. Both have impressed the community strongly and favorably. The reasons for this are fundamental. On the bench as well as at the bar investigations are made for the attainment of truth, both as to fact and as to principle, and the processes adopted are both intellectual and moral. A body of learned and honest judges pursuing their functions before the public thereby become instructors of the people, and a citizen called from his farm or shop to the jury box enters a school in which valuable lessons are imparted. In the peculiar relations which they bear to the general public the courts become fountains of knowledge as well as means of discipline. They illustrate precepts by examples; and careful analysis justifies and confirms the conviction that their general influence has nowhere been more profound or beneficial than in Ohio's Capital City.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

BY IVOR HUGHES, PAST GRAND MASTER

The first Lodge of Odd Fellows organized in Franklin county was Columbus Lodge No. 9. This Lodge was instituted on the 4th day of July, 1839, by Grand Master David Churchill. At the institution of the Lodge, the following officers were duly elected and installed, to wit: N. B. Kelley, Noble Grand; James B. Thomas, Vice Grand; William Flintham, Secretary; David Bryden, Treasurer. The following named persons constituted the charter members of the Lodge: N. B. Kelley, James B. Thomas, William Flintham, David Bryden, and Charles A. Howell. Between the date of the institution of this Lodge and the 16th day of December, 1839 (the end of the first quarter) the following named members were initiated as members thereof, to wit: Wm. Burdell, J. T. Blain, C. F. Schenck, B. Overdear, P. B. Linville, Jacob Boswell, J. G. Frankenberg, D. F. Heffner, Jeremiah Zigler, George W. Shannon, John Greenleaf, R. Barth, A. Brown, H. Baldwin, John Zigler, J. W. Thwaites, A. P. Stone, Charles Jacksch, Walter Amos, W. A. McCoy, and Samuel Pike, Jr. The total membership of the Lodge on the 16th day of December, 1839, was forty-four, and the total receipts from the date of the institution of the Lodge to the date last named were \$382.02. Monday night was fixed as the regular meeting night of the Lodge, from which a change has never been made. At the close of the fiscal year in December, 1845, being the 6th year of the Lodge's



GEORGE M. PETERS

George M. Peters, originator of the Columbus Buggy Company and Peters Dash Company which, at one time, out-ranked all similar establishments in this country, was born in Chillicothe, January 1840, and died January 12, 1897. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, belonged to the Church Extension Society, and assisted in founding a number of churches in this city. He was also actively interested in Y. M. C. A. work and all city benevolences, up to the time of his death.

He was married to Miss Caroline L. Krag, December 17, 1863, and to them were born the following children: William L., married to Miss Cora Van Aerman, of Richmond, Indiana, and now resides at Riverside, California, where he is engaged in the cultivation of oranges, the production of oil, and is the owner of considerable land near Redlands.

Estelle Marion, married Joseph H. Garaghty, and resides at Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Garaghty is extensively engaged in coal mining at Danville, Illinois.

Carrie L., married to William F. Savage, jeweler and resident of Columbus, Ohio. Augustus F., married to Miss Bessie Boyle, Woolfolk, and formerly engaged in fruit culture in South America, but now resides in Columbus.

Lucy M., who died in 1888 at the age of thirteen years.

George Garfield, aged twenty years, unmarried and residing at home, and Marie L., aged seventeen years, also residing at home.

A brief outline of the life and career of the late Mr. Peters, and a history of his paternal ancestry and connections is as follows:

Tunis Peters, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to this country from Holland some time previous to the American Revolution. He was accompanied by several brothers, but what became of them or their families is not known to the present generation. Tunis for a time lived in New Jersey, and had charge of some large flouring mills called the Elliott Mills. Not long after coming to this country he married a young woman of Scotch-Irish descent, Francisca Adams by name, whose history says, was a relative of John Quincy Adams.

Judging by the births of their children, their marriage must have taken place about the year 1774. He settled in Hampshire County, Virginia, and there brought up his family. He fought for his adopted country during the Revolutionary War and was first lieutenant of a company. The Captain having died, he was offered a promotion to

that rank, but resigned from the army in order to go home and protect his family from the threats and annoyance of the Tories, and lived and served in Virginia, high sheriff for some years previous to coming to Ohio.

In religion he was a Baptist, probably a descendant of the early Holland Englishists, who were originally of England and were driven across the Channel because of persecution.

He followed his children into Pickaway county, Ohio, early in the past century and subsequently to the War of 1812 went with his sons Greshom and John to Hocking county, where he died aged about eighty years.

To Tunis Peters and Francisca Adams were born thirteen children--nine sons and four daughters. Their descendants may almost be called legion, and have been blessed with advantages of education which were denied their pilgrim fathers, and they may be found in all the higher walks of life.

In regard to their coming to Ohio, it appears that Greshom, the seventh child and fourth son of the family, was first to leave Virginia, and in the absence of dates the writer being a member of the family, located as early as 1802 in the immediate vicinity of Westfall, on the Scioto, judges from circumstances and incidents there familiar, that he, Greshom, was at Westfall as early as 1809 or 1810, perhaps earlier.

That all his brothers and sisters as well as his parents soon followed him to Ohio is known, for his younger brother Tunis was married February 28, 1811 at his, Greshom's house on the Pickaway Plains to Eve Glaze whose father brought his daughters, Eve and Mary, to Ohio from Virginia some time previous to his setback. Tunis and Eve Peters treated with the Indians about the time Logan's celebrated speech was made. Here they remained until 1814, but Greshom and a younger brother, John, after the War of 1812, in which Greshom and Tunis served, migrated to what was afterwards Hocking county, where they remained several years, and Greshom was the first judge and John the first clerk of the court of the county. It is recorded of Greshom that while he was judge he sentenced the first two prisoners ever confined in the Penitentiary then a small building near Mound and Front streets.

By studying at night by the light of the pine knot, and the occasional help of some peripatetic schoolmaster, Greshom M. Peters picked up a good education for that day. Among other things he learned surveying, and was engaged considerably in making government surveys. While thus engaged he was over the ground where Columbus now stands, when it was covered with a dense forest, a single log hut being the only habitation in all the region. One of Greshom's sons, G. M., married the daughter of the late Mr. King, the wealthy powder manufacturer who founded the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Columbus and was president of that bank.

Near 1816 Tunis Peters, Jr., located east of Circleville, in Pickaway and Fairfield counties, where he remained until 1830, engaged in tanning and tanning, then removed to Columbus where he purchased a large tannery, with other property and built himself a good home on the corner of what is now High and Beck streets. Here he spent the remainder of his life. He built a good brick Baptist church on West Mound street at his own expense, but when Mound street was graded some years ago, this building was torn down. Tunis Peters died in 1855, aged sixty-six years, and was interred in Green Lawn Cemetery, where his wife Eve was laid by his side on July 14, 1855. George W., the younger son of Tunis Peters, married Sarah, daughter of William Merion, one of the most respectable and substantial citizens of the early pioneers of Columbus. George W. Peters soon bought the Massie tannery in Chillicothe and was a citizen of that place for several years. Returning to Columbus about the year 1845, he bought the property on the corner of Long and Front streets, where he started the trunk business, but his health failed, and about the year 1852 he died, aged thirty-five years, leaving a young wife, one daughter and three sons. George M. Peters, the first son, learned the carriage business of the Messrs. Booth of Columbus, and from that circumstance and his natural inventive genius, he originated the new method of making buggies by having all parts inter-changeable which enabled them to make a large number at a time, also invented an adjustable dash and machinery for making the same. This business increased so much that the Peters Dash Company was formed in connection with the Columbus Buggy Company, both of which concerns sold their products all over the world.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

existence, it had a membership of 121, and its revenue for that year was \$846.38.

The Lodge continued to grow in numerical and financial strength, some of its members withdrawing from time to time as other Lodges were formed in the City of Columbus. The total membership of the Lodge at the close of the year 1899 was 175, and the total amount of assets \$13,252.06, showing an average annual saving from its receipts during the period of sixty years of \$220.00 in round numbers. During the period of its existence the Lodge has expended a vast amount of money in the payment of benefits to sick members, for the relief of the widows of deceased members, for the burial of the dead, and for other charitable purposes; so that the pioneer Lodge of Franklin county stands to-day a proud monument of what Odd Fellowship can accomplish in the way of relieving the distressed, ministering to the sick, assisting the widow and the orphan, and improving and elevating the character of man.

The officers elected and installed for the term commencing in January, 1901, are as follows: W. J. Sims, Noble Grand; C. E. Collins, Vice Grand; H. M. Innis, Secretary; George Bean, Financial Secretary; James Taylor, Treasurer. The appointed officers are as follows: J. J. Jones, Right Supporter to Noble Grand; C. E. Holdsworth, Left Supporter to Noble Grand; Joseph Ferrell, Warden; Wm. Zink, Conductor; E. Dubiel, Inside Guardian; David Davies, Outside Guardian; H. Rohrbach, Right Supporter to Vice Grand; A. W. Dorsey, Left Supporter to Vice Grand.

Old Number 9 has a proud and enviable record; her members have helped make Odd Fellowship great; they have not only accumulated money but they have also distributed it in the fields of charity and pure benevolence; they have helped to dispel the cloud of adversity, have wiped away the tear of sorrow, have brought substantial aid to the bereaved widow, and tenderly cared for the helpless orphan. Such a record and such a history is well worthy the admiration and emulation of any human organization.

Governor Brough was a member of this Lodge, and among the old and well known citizens of Columbus whose names are enrolled on the membership list of Columbus Lodge is to be found that of Thomas Cadwalader, that sturdy Welshman, Thomas Cadwalader, who for many years conducted the hotel on West Broad street known as the Cadwalader House. It was at this hotel that the first St. David's Society formed in Columbus was organized, N. B. Kelley one of the charter members and the first Noble Grand of the lodge was an architect, a man of much skill in his profession. He planned and superintended the construction of the Ben Smith residence (now the Columbus Club quarters) at the southeast corner of Broad and Fourth streets. He was also the architect of the Hayden building on East Broad street.

The following is a list of the names of the present membership of the Lodge: R. C. Anderson, Jas. A. Alston, J. A. Boswell, David Bowen, Wm. Bebb, J. N. Brittenham, J. C. Barker, A. B. Bainter, John Brooks, W. C. Beldon, Geo. Bell, Thos. Brenstuhle, A. W. Brown, Jas. A. Bell, Geo. Bean, W. H. Bailey, Gus Berthold, E. Compton, Isaac Creighton, W. N. Crawford, W. H. Christine, Chas. Cummings, John Craig, C. E. Collins, Geo. Crawford, J. H. Cooper, Henry Deahl, Evan Davis, E. R. Doten, Geo. Davis, D. J. Davis, A. H. Dermuth, J. E. Dunnington, Job Davey, W. H. Deardoff, W. S. Dunnick, W. A. Derrer, Thos. E. Davis, A. W. Dorsey, Albert Davis, Frank Dubiel, O. R. De Armon, Chas. Eldridge, S. W. Ellis, John H. Ellis, T. P. Evans, Peter Eichorn, H. E. Egger, Wm. Frederick, V. H. Gosnell, Geo. Goodwin, J. T. Griffith, Wm. Gimby, Peter Graff, John Hikes, J. S. Hopkins, J. H. Humphreys, J. R. Hutton, W. A. Harmon, Chas. Hafer, Wm. Harkness, Geo. Holzbacher, C. E. Holdsworth, H. M. Innis, Theo. Jones, T. F. Jones, J. J. Jones, No. 1, J. J. Jones, No. 2, J. E. Jones, R. E. Jones, J. W. Jones, E. C. Judd, L. Kleeman, S. D. Killian, H. Kinsell, B. E. Kingry, Frank Keeler, Peter L. Kearins, P. J. Lofland, Henry Lott, Evan Lloyd, John Lewis, David Lewis, Chas. J. Lauer, J. C. Morris, Richard Martin, A. B.

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Myres, J. G. Moody, W. S. Miller, Joseph Metzler, Thomas Newell, R. H. Osgood, Edward Pryce, L. N. Price, John A. Pfeiffer, Lewis Pfeiffer, Chas. K. Park, Noah Pleunkharp, C. C. Patton, John Peavey, C. K. Riale, Evan Reynolds, Richard Reynolds, Henry Rohrback, John Seigle, J. P. Short, R. B. Stevenson, J. P. Stem, J. W. Snow, W. P. Shott, C. H. Stahl, D. M. Shrader, Hugh Sells, J. T. Stewart, A. E. Springer, Hugo Spanier, W. J. Sims, A. G. Tice, W. H. Tufts, Joseph Tewell, J. W. Tewell, James Taylor, John Trognus, J. R. Vandenburg, Truman S. Williams, S. W. Williams, W. R. Williams, C. O. White, W. S. Wilson, Christ Wachsenschwanz, John Walker, J. L. Walters, S. N. Weller, Geo. J. Wahlenmaier, Edward Walker, Thos. S. Williams, J. M. Young, Wm. Zink, R. M. Peckham.

Trustees } J. E. JONES,
 } J. J. JONES, No. 1,
 } J. R. VANDENBURG.

The numerical strength and moral force of the order in Franklin county is of much importance. The order works quietly and unostentatiously, acting upon the principle that "the left hand shall not know what the right hand doeth," in dispensing charity, assisting the needy, relieving distress and administering consolation to the sorrowful.

The following is a complete list of the Odd Fellow Lodges in Franklin county, their locations, date of institution, and the number of members in each Lodge on January 1, 1901:

No. of Lodge	Name	When Instituted	Location	Membership
9	Columbus	July 4, 1839	Columbus	161
23	Central	Dec. 2, 1843	Columbus	116
101	Evening Star	Mar. 2, 1848	Dublin	68
115	Excelsior	Feb. 22, 1850	Columbus	260
205	Gordian	Feb. 11, 1853	Groveport	58
270	Ark	April 16, 1855	Worthington	75
327	Rainbow	Aug. 7, 1857	Westerville	54
334	Capitol	May 21, 1858	Columbus	322
358	Harmonia	May 26, 1860	Columbus	307
385	Norwich	June 26, 1867	Hilliards	75
386	Lee	June 26, 1867	Canal Winchester	59
411	Truro	June 2, 1869	Reynoldsburg	26
474	Junia	June 17, 1871	Columbus	259
509	National	June 1, 1872	Columbus	201
518	Mifflin	July 27, 1872	Gahanna	35
510	Greiner	Sept. 23, 1872	Columbus	61
550	Fraternity	July 17, 1873	New Albany	27
628	Grove City	June 19, 1876	Grove City	47
662	Prairie	Dec. 28, 1876	Galloway	28
741	Dennison	July 17, 1885	Columbus	209
762	Robert Curtis	July 12, 1888	Columbus	85
801	Lincoln	Aug. 3, 1892	Columbus	53
Total number of Lodges in Franklin county,				22
Total membership of Lodges located in City of Columbus,				2067
Total membership of Lodges outside of City of Columbus				552

Total membership of Lodges in Franklin county 2619

It may not be out of place to state in this connection what Odd Fellowship in Ohio has done during the last year in the way of benevolence and charity. The reports of the lodges through the State as made to the Grand Secretary show that there was expended during the year ending December 31, 1900, for charitable relief and benevolence a grand total of \$217,767.73.

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It will be observed from the foregoing statement that Odd Fellowship is an active factor in the domain of humanity of no mean significance, and her members may, with pardonable pride point to the part the organization is taking in the work of benevolence and charity, and also in the labor of inculcating a belief in the grand principles of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

CHAPTER XX

THE PRESS.

The early newspaper of Franklin county history, is full of interesting incident. In those days, the inauguration of a newspaper was attended with difficulties, which would seem well nigh insurmountable, except to men of courage and enterprise, that knew no metes or bounds. The marvelous development of the secular journal from that early day of trial, to the present with our wonderful modern equipment consisting of presses of great speed and power, type-setting machines, unequaled telegraph and telephone facilities, with an army of reporters and correspondents is certainly a matter of astonishment for the world.

Coming down to the early newspaper history of Franklin county, it may be safely asserted beyond contradiction that no other county in the State presents a more interesting one. In the year 1811 the first newspaper in this territory saw the light of day, and it was christened *The Western Intelligencer*. The lineal descendant of that paper now lives in the *Ohio State Journal*. The enterprise was launched at Worthington, by Joel Butts and Geo. Smith, the former assuming editorial charge.

There is an interesting fact in connection with the birth of the *Intelligencer*, that is not known to even many families with the pioneer history of journalism in Franklin county. The first efforts towards establishing a paper were made in 1809, two years before. In the summer of that year Robert D. Richardson who previous to that time had published the *Fredonian*, a weekly paper, at Chillicothe, the ancient Capital of Ohio, and Col. James Kilbourne, brought a newspaper press into the county, with the idea of inaugurating a newspaper enterprise. It was the intention of the projectors of the enterprise to begin in Worthington in the fall. Ezra Griswold, who was prominently identified with the journalism of that period, visited Chillicothe, and procured a press, the property of James B. Gardiner, who was also a prominent newspaper man of that day, and the material was shipped to Worthington. For some reason, which has never been given there was no issue of the paper, although seven columns of matter had been set. The project was then abandoned until 1811, when the above named enterprise received its birth.

The *Intelligencer*, under the editorial control of Butts, was not a financial success. In his utterances, he offended friends and created bitter enemies. In that day, there was not a department devoted to editorial expression. The opinions of the editor were expressed in large black-letter type, and italics. These utterances were scattered through the paper, and usually were eagerly read. There was in each of the weekly issues a grist of Washington, as well as European news. This information, as a rule, was very often a month old, but that seemed to have no appreciable effect on the circulation.

THE PRESS

Subscriptions were taken at the home office, but there was no such person in existence as a subscription solicitor.

Buttles showed some vigor as a writer, but history will not afford him much of a place in journalism. In that day, the airing of personal animosities was all the rage; and into this habit the Western Intelligencer had plunged, to a greater or less degree.

In 1812, Smith disposed of his interest in the paper to Doctor Jos. Hills and Ezra Griswold, who, in conjunction with Buttles, continued the publication until 1813, when Buttles retired. Captain Frances Olmstead purchased his interest, and he in turn, transferred it to his son, Col. P. H. Olmstead.

It was while in control of these men, that the office of the paper was removed to Columbus. Following the retirement of Buttles, Dr. Hills had conducted the editorial columns. Then he retired about two years later, and Buttles returned to the firm. At this time, also the name of the journal was changed to the Western Intelligencer and Columbus Gazette.

Ezra Griswold then assumed editorial charge. His conduct of the paper was attended with more or less success. Griswold was rated as a clever writer, but rapid in his utterances. From the facts gleaned from the history of that period, it would appear that the paper indulged in much bitter personality. But notwithstanding this, the journal gathered about it a circle of warm friends and devoted admirers.

Colonel Olmstead, finally, in the course of events, became sole proprietor and again, the name of the paper was changed to the Columbus Gazette. Under this title, it was continued until July 1, 1825, when Geo. Nashee and John Bailhache purchased the plant.

It was then that the name of the paper was changed to the Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette. In this period the Journal enjoyed some degree of prosperity, although its varying success could be likened to the ocean tides.

In 1837, another change occurred. John M. Gallagher, who had been editor of the Ohio Political Register, consolidated it with the Journal and Gazette, and the paper was then known as the Ohio State Journal and Register, and later it assumed its present name, the Ohio State Journal.

In the year 1816, a paper known as the Columbian Gazette was published by John Kilborn, but there were only two issues, when the paper expired.

In the same year, the Ohio Monitor was launched here, the Press Post being its lineal descendant. The promoters of the enterprise were David Smith and Ezra Griswold, the latter assuming editorial charge. The Monitor became a power in the political world, but many personal enmities were engendered, and the paper's progress was not attended with a great volume of prosperity. The Monitor was the bitter opponent of the Intelligencer, as it was then known, and newspaper controversies of the most bitter sort were frequent. Matters ran along in this way until 1835, when the paper was transferred to Jacob Medary. This gentleman, who was a well known editor of that period, noted for the vigor of his work, and his prodigious labors, was conducting a journal under the title of The Hemisphere, and the two were consolidated.

As a direct outgrowth of this enterprise, came the Ohio Statesman, on July 5th, 1837 a paper destined to create and hold a distinctive place in Ohio journalism. It was then that Samuel Medary and Bros. became proprietors, with Medary at the editorial helm. He was beyond doubt one of the most vigorous writers of his time, and under his personal supervision, the paper forged ahead in a manner that won the admiration of friend and incurred the deep-rooted jealousy of enemies.

The Statesman was issued as a weekly paper, except during sessions of the General Assembly, when it was issued twice a week. Its clientele grew like the green bay tree, and there was a constant demand for more literature of the



ABRAM SHARP.

A name that for about a half century figured actively and prominently in the affairs, business and financial development of Franklin county was that of Abram Sharp, who has been deceased since March, 1893, though his name will long survive and his career ever form an important page in the annals of this county. He was a man of irrepressible business activity, a man of broad-gauge mind, of aggressive business methods and noted for his sterling brand integrity, his unimpeachable veracity, and unquestioned probity. His valuable and highly valued advice, gained through a lengthy business career, was eagerly sought for and profitably followed. Abram Sharp was born in Franklin county in September, 1819, his father being John Sharp, one of the early western pioneers, who had a family of nine children, all of whom are now dead.

John Sharp moved to Franklin county in 1809 from Berks county, Pennsylvania, conveying his family hither in a covered wagon, in which he was obliged to live until he had cleared enough land upon which to build a cabin in which to shelter his wife and children. As one of our early pioneers he performed yeoman work in clearing the forest and tilling the soil, and the county owes much to his industry and many years of labor. Latterly he engaged as a civil engineer and many of the original surveys of Franklin county were made by him. His wife, Mary Elizabeth (Hobbs) Sharp, was born September 28, 1819, died March 8, 1893, and was a lady beloved by all who knew her.

Abram Sharp attended school at Greenville, and after utilizing all the educational advantages of the day, accepted a clerkship in a grocery, afterward becoming a grain dealer on an extensive scale, and later one of the largest, most successful farmers in Franklin county. During the last thirty years of his life he was one of the leading financiers and land operators in this section of the State, buying and selling farm and real estate mortgages and securities, his investments always being of the best character, and at the time of his decease he was a very heavy owner of farm and residential property. He did much to promote the growth of the county, and his demise was universally lamented. His death occurred at his late residence, 429 East Town street, now occupied by his son Mr. E. R. Sharp.

THE PRESS

same sort, coupled with a pressure from its patrons that it be served daily. These demands bore fruit: for on August 11, 1817, the *Daily Ohio Statesman* made its bow to the world, full of promise for its future. Its later history, it may be said, was crowded with stirring incident, pathos, and tears. It stood as the bulwark of Democracy and the object at which the battering rams of the Whigs, now the Republican Party, and its press were hurled. But, nevertheless, the sentiment of to-day, after passion has cooled, will accord to Sam Medary, a high place among the journalists of that time.

Medary finally retired, but in November, 1846, returned to his charge, as editor and proprietor. There was another change in 1853, when James Had-dock Smith, and Samuel S. Cox, known under the sobriquet of "Sunset" assumed the proprietary and editorial interest of the publication. Cox, who later was sent to Congress from New York, and became a prominent figure in National Councils, wielded a vigorous pen, and the paper easily maintained the prestige it had gained.

The first paper issued in Columbus was on the 4th of July, 1812, in an office located near the intersection of West Broad and Sandusky streets. It was known as the *Freeman's Chronicle*, and James B. Gardiner, was its editor and publisher. Under the name of the paper on the first page and displayed in large type were these lines:

"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain,
Unbowed by influence, unbribed by gain,
Here patriot truth its glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to liberty, religion and law."

The paper continued with varying success, until 1815, when it was discontinued.

James B. Gardiner's next journalistic venture, was the *People's Press*, established in 1833. He was conceded the claim of brilliancy and force as a writer, but it was a lamentable fact that personal animosities seriously handicapped his usefulness. The *People's Press* was conducted along this line, and in six months it came to an end, its demise regretted by some and bailed with delight by others. The *Press* while battling for the cause of the people, presumably very often turned its batteries on those who were at least kindly disposed toward the enterprise, and thus it was that its influence rapidly waned.

The old *Columbus Gazette*, only a few years deceased, was begun in 1819 by Geo. M. Swan, advocating free soil principles. John Greiner, who became its editor in 1856, was a man of much originality, and wielded a trenchant pen.

Among the other early publications was the *Ohio Whig* Auger and Taco and Foco Excavator, established in 1814, with Thos. W. H. Mosley as editor. It had a brief career, but was regarded as a very potent factor in framing the party policies of that time.

Secular, religious and lodge journals, in the forties and fifties, sprang up like mushrooms, and the greater number of them had a brief existence.

Among the publications begun previous to the war of the Rebellion, and after its close, were the *Crisis*, Sam Medary's paper, who remained its editor until his death, and the *Mac O Chee Press*, which was edited and published at Bellefontaine, by Don Piatt, who, later, became famous as a writer at the national capital. The paper was removed here, and published with some success but only lived a few years. Col. Piatt then went to Washington, where he gained fame and financial betterment as the editor of the *Sunday Capital*. He was not only a writer of great power, but a poet of high order. In his later years he published a book of poems that was ushered into the most pronounced popularity.

And thus through varying changes, the journalism of that earlier period is traced up to the present time. To-day, the leading publications of the

THE STATE HOUSE

county are the Columbus Citizen, the Ohio State Journal, the Press-Post Evening Dispatch, Winchester Times, and Westerville Public Opinion. The German publications are the Daily Express, Ohio Sonntagsblatt and the Daily Westbote.

The growth of journalism in Franklin county has indeed been marvelous. It has been rapid and its marked qualities have been character and influence.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The Capitol of the State of Ohio stands in the center of the public square, in the heart of the city, the site dedicated in the original plat of Columbus. The style of architecture followed is Doric, and the building is an imposing and impressive edifice, of great solidity and magnitude, admittedly one of the finest capitol buildings in the United States. The area covered comprises about two acres of ground, and this bold and noble structure is made in fine proportions and of durable materials. It is built of beautiful gray limestone, obtained from a quarry on the east side of the Scioto river, about three miles from Columbus. The foundation of the building is sunk from six to ten feet below the surface of the ground to a bed of gravel, which is covered with a concrete of broken stone, cement and mortar. The foundation walls at the angles are fifteen feet thick; the other parts are twelve feet thick. The total cost of the State House and grounds up to November 15, 1861, when the structure was considered about complete, was \$1,359,121, and the time consumed in building it, after deducting the intervals during which work upon it was suspended, was about fifteen years. Following are some interesting dimensions of the Capitol:

The building at its greatest length stands North 12 degrees West with the streets of Columbus. It presents four fronts, with colonnades, and is 184 feet wide by 304 feet long; the east and west steps are 20½ feet wide by 117 feet long; the north and south steps are 20½ feet wide by 57 feet long; the broad terrace, from the east portico, is 73 feet wide by 200½ feet long; the terrace on all other sides of the house is 18 feet wide; from the west steps to the front gates the distance is 217 feet; from the east steps to the front gates, the distance is 140 feet; from the north and south steps to the front gates the distance is 158 feet; the portico on the west front is 15 feet, four inches deep by 122 feet long; the portico on the east front is 15 feet, four inches deep by 120 feet long; the porticoes on the north and south sides are each 14 feet, four inches deep, by 57½ feet long. Eight columns on the east and west fronts are each six feet, two inches in base diameter, and 36 feet high; four columns on the north and south fronts are each six feet, two inches in base diameter and 36 feet high. The height of building from ground to top of blocking course is 61 feet; height from ground to pinnacle of cupola, 158 feet. The height of the rotunda floor from the ground is 16 feet, 6 inches; diameter of rotunda floor, 64 feet, five inches; diameter of lower sky-light in the dome, 29 feet; diameter of inner circle, or coat of arms, two feet, eight inches; diameter of upper sky-light, 32 feet; diameter of cupola, (outside), 75 feet; height from the rotunda floor to the eye of dome, 120 feet; width of the main corridors in the building, 23 feet, five inches; width of cross corridors, 9 feet, 4 inches.

On the second floor are the large chambers—the Senate and State library, north; the House of Representatives, south. The Senate floor is 49x57 feet; height of ceiling, 28 feet, three inches; Hall of House of Representatives, 55 feet, six inches by 82 feet, six inches; height of ceiling, 28 feet, three inches. The total number of rooms in the Capitol is 53; the number of pieces of American and foreign marble in the rotunda floor is 4,892. In the rotunda of the Capitol are shown the portraits of a large number of the famous sons of Ohio. Here also is exhibited the celebrated oil painting by W. H. Powell, depicting Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, which was purchased by the State in 1865.

THE STATE HOUSE

A severe criticism of this painting may discover defects, but they are more than overbalanced by the picture's great merits. The naval launch in the foreground is an exact representation of the model formerly used in the United States Navy. The chief merit of the painting lies in the life-like figures of Commodore Perry and his gallant crew. The expression of the coxswain in the stern sheets of the launch is that of anxiety and inquiry, as he looks up to his commander, while the latter, with hand pointed toward the American ship at the right of the painting, seems directing the course of the launch toward her. Above him, on the quarter deck of the vessel he has just left, which bears the marks of solid shot upon its counter, is a sailor with raised hat, evidently shouting for victory. The figure, attitude, and expression of Commodore Perry's little son as he looks, with fearful gaze, into his father's eye, is, for its simplicity and beauty, one of the finest features of the painting. The old tar behind the commodore, who is busily clearing the boat, with his oar, from the debris of sails, splintered masts, and rigging, shows from his bandaged head that he has seen hard service. A fine looking sailor at the port-oar, near the commander, is eagerly scanning his countenance, while the negro, with outstretched arms, is watching the leaden storm of shot as it ricochets over the surface of the lake. The rents in the old flag are impressively represented. The vessels engaged, the fire from the cannonades of the British ships, the sulphur smoke of the battle, and the dim, hazy clouds, floating around, are all admirably delineated.

An object of much interest to visitors, is the Lincoln memorial, which stands in the southeast side of the rotunda. This was executed by Thomas D. Jones, the Cincinnati sculptor. The memorial rests on a Quincy granite base, seven feet, four inches wide, and two feet thick. The first section above the die contains the historical group cut from Italian marble in alto-relievo, the whole length of the surface upon which the figures are carved being five feet, two inches, and the height and width respectively three and a half feet. The colossal bust of pure white Carrara marble, surmounting the monument, is three feet, two inches high, making the whole height of the memorial fourteen feet. In the bust the sculptor has preserved with remarkable fidelity the well-known features of President Lincoln. The marble group in alto-relievo represents the surrender of Vicksburg. There are eight figures in the group, varying from twenty-four to twenty-five inches in height, and on the extreme right and left are seen the heads of two horses, with appropriate trappings, their bridles being held by two orderlies in attendance. The surrender is represented as taking place under a large oak tree, from whose branches beautiful Spanish moss is pending. To the left of the tree, and on the right of the observer, the foremost figure is General Grant; next to him stands General McPherson, and next to the latter, but more in the foreground, is seen General Sherman, with an orderly on his right. The foremost figure on the Confederate side of the group is General Pemberton, represented as surrendering to Grant. Next to Pemberton is Colonel Montgomery, and next to him General Bowen. In this group stands an athletic looking southern orderly.

This monument was unveiled on January 19, 1870. Governor, afterward President Hayes, presided, an address was delivered by the Hon. Samuel Gal- loway, and then the Governor introduced Sculptor Jones, who superintended the unveiling of the monument. The decorative flags covering the memorial, at a signal were drawn aside, when the monument, with the Vicksburg surrender and heroic bust of Lincoln, came into full view. Silence reigned for a moment, and then enthusiastic applause was given by the audience. A quartette sang "Spirit Immortal" and the scene was strikingly beautiful and impressive.

An important work has been going on for about two years, in the form of a new addition to the State House. This is a separate, large, two-storied

OHIO PENITENTIARY

building to the rear, or the east side of the older building, and the exterior work is now completed. The architecture is handsome, the building substantial, and the vast amount of new space afforded will give greatly increased facilities for the working departments of government.

OHIO PENITENTIARY.

The buildings constituting the present Ohio Penitentiary are among the largest and most complete of any in the Union. This is also a Federal prison, malefactors being sent here from all over the United States. The present site was selected in December, 1832. The territory covers some twenty acres, and on this are erected a large group of buildings. All legal executions are performed here, the means used being the electric chair. The government of the prison has been reduced, as may be said, to an exact science, and is most efficient in every respect. As many as two thousand convicts, male and female, have, at one time, been incarcerated here. On Sunday mornings religious services are held, open to the public, and are always well attended, the sight of so many prisoners, gathered from all walks of life, being a most impressive one, and well calculated to "point a moral" to the erring.

The walls and main structure cover an area of twenty acres. The prison building proper is six hundred and thirty feet in length, forty-five deep, five stories high, and contains 1620 rooms, the capacity of which is 2177 prisoners. It is located on West Spring street, three-fourths of a mile from Capitol Square. Many prominent prisoners have been confined here, among them the rebel Morgan, who effected a sensational escape.

OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Institution for the Blind, another great praiseworthy institution, was established in April, 1837, and has been the medium of accomplishing much good. The grounds are located about one mile from the Capitol Building, cover an area of twelve acres, and are covered with beautiful shade trees.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is located between Oak and Town streets, two-thirds of a mile east of the Capitol, comprises ten acres of ground, and the building will accommodate four hundred and fifty inmates.

The buildings of the Institution for the Feeble Minded are located on a high, rolling tract of ground comprising one hundred and eighty-seven acres, and situated two and one-fourth miles west of Capitol Square. The main building is a handsome structure, surrounded by an abundance of natural shade and fine walks.

The Hospital for the Insane stands on an elevated plateau of three hundred acres, about three miles west of Capitol Square, on the north side of Broad street, facing almost directly east. It has a lineal frontage of about twelve hundred feet, a depth of about eight hundred feet, is four stories in height, and the distance around the foundation walls is one and one-quarter miles. This is, without doubt, one of the largest, finest, and best managed institutions of the kind in the world.

The Ohio State University Buildings thirteen in number and grounds cover over one hundred acres, and are about two and one-half miles from the Capitol. The highest standard is maintained in all the various branches of learning taught here and the institution is world-famed for its faculty, its curriculum, its equipment, and the magnificent results produced.

The Columbus Board of Trade has a membership of about one thousand of the most eminent and active citizens of the Capital City. The influence and co-operation of this body is being recognized in the promotion of interests of great value both to the city and the State. Everything looking to the well-fare and comfort of visitors, and those contemplating residence and business investment in Columbus, is looked after with promptness and fidelity. The



GEN. JOSEPH H. GEIGER

The man or woman of Columbus or Central Ohio, who does not personally know, or know of Gen. Joseph H. Geiger, the orator, the lecturer, the humorist, the wit, the lawyer and the statesman, would indeed be a curiosity.

He was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1817. His father was John Geiger, a merchant, and his mother was Miss Mary Shoch, the daughter of a prominent Pennsylvania hotel keeper. To them were born four sons and four daughters, of whom General Geiger alone survives.

He began his education in a private academy and was graduated from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He then went to Philadelphia, where he read law for two years. In 1837 he migrated to Circleville, Ohio, where he finished his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1839, and entered upon the practice of his profession. His wit, humor, pathos, and comprehensive grasp of salient facts and ideas combined to make him an ideal advocate, and his thorough knowledge of jurisprudence stamped him as a lawyer of high ability. He was the law partner of Elijah Backus and later with Abner Andrews, two of the leading members of the law of Ohio in their day. In the years 1850-51, he was one of the most prominent members of the Senate in the General Assembly and as a compliment to him, the members, without regard to party bias, elected him a Major General of the Ohio Militia, and from this he derives his military title.

He was appointed clerk of the United States Courts at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1862. In 1863 Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, appointed him special agent of the Postoffice Department of the United States, and later was appointed one of the three General Revenue Agents of the United States, which position he filled for three years. When Hon. Charles Foster was Governor of Ohio, he appointed Gen. Geiger as State Librarian. Early in life he was elected prosecuting attorney for Pickaway County.

In 1842 he married Eliza Ingram of Harrisburg, Pa. His daughter Eliza I. resides in Washington, D. C., another daughter, Mrs. Lydia I., the wife of J. M. Milne, a farmer, resides in Franklin county, and a third, Ruth S., resides at Big Springs, West Virginia. Gen. Geiger is a Republican. During a long and busy life he has never had the time to become a member of any of the various secret societies, unless possibly the

Sons of Malta, which order flourished half a century ago and then laughed itself into a better world.

Gen. Geiger is one of the noted lecturers of Ohio and his repertoire of topics, subjects and objects is extensive. But his most noted lectures, which brought him both fame and material compensation were "The Snapping Turtle" and "Fools and Follies." These furnished him the opportunity for the full play of his creative and imitative genius, and hundreds of audiences have enjoyed unalloyed pleasure, though in the throes of convulsive laughter, in listening to his inimitable portrayals of human frailty, folly and frivolity and were the better for having heard him. For the last eleven years he has resided in the Park Hotel, Columbus.

"Copy of a letter from Congressmen "

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1877.

To Gen. Joseph H. Geiger.

Dear Sir:—The undersigned members of Congress having learned that your lecture on "Snapping Turtles, Natural and Human," has been listened to by large audiences in the West, and, by special invitation delivered successfully before the Legislature of Ohio, as also uniformly commended by the press, respectfully request that you will repeat it in the city of Washington, at such time and place as you may designate before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

Signed, A. V. Rice, Charles Foster, John L. Vance, H. B. Payne, M. I. Southard, L. T. Neal, L. D. Woodworth, I. A. McMahon, H. B. Banning, J. P. Cowan, Frank H. Hurd, William Lawrence, James Monroe, A. H. Van Voorhes, L. Dantorth, A. T. Walling, John S. Savage, Milton Saylor, E. F. Poppleton, J. A. Garfield.

We join in the foregoing request of the Representatives in Congress from Ohio.

A. G. Thurman,
John Sherman.

Conclusion of speech to the 46th O. V. I., delivered at Worthington, September, 1900, at their Annual Reunion, by Gen. Joseph H. Geiger.

There stands the reward of your toils, your sufferings, your courage, and your triumphs. A Union purged of a curse by which it was weakened and dishonored. It needs no flattering encomiums, it speaks for itself in the extent of power and grandeur of a nation. It has brought us from a small beginning unto a mighty people, birds us together at home, closer than e'er before and extorts reluctant tribute for us from abroad.

Every consideration which can influence the patriot, philanthropist or Christian causes us to cling to and love it. Blistered be the tongue that will hiss against it. Palsied be the arm that would be upraised to mar it, and may every degenerate son who opposes its duration, fall powerless before it as fell Dagon before the Ark of the Lord.

Honor, all honor, continuous and imperishable to the men who accomplished a result so magnificent as its preservation. They not only rescued their country from destruction but through their valor its foundation walls shall sink deeper and grow broader as the current of years rolls along. Over this country now ever, as over other lands, calamity and trial may arise. "*Grim visage war may raise his horrid front.*"

Anarchy and riot may run wild. Lawless ambition may seize the reins of power. The stealthy stealings of a tyrant may reach toward the throne. The last spark on freedom's altar may be growing dim, when the memory of their glorious deeds shall stimulate the hearts of future patriots and nerve the arms of heroes now unborn, to rouse anew a nation's sons, to form afresh a nation's freedom.

Forever float our standard sheet;

Where breathes the foe, but falls before us,

With freedom's soil beneath our feet;

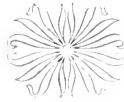
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

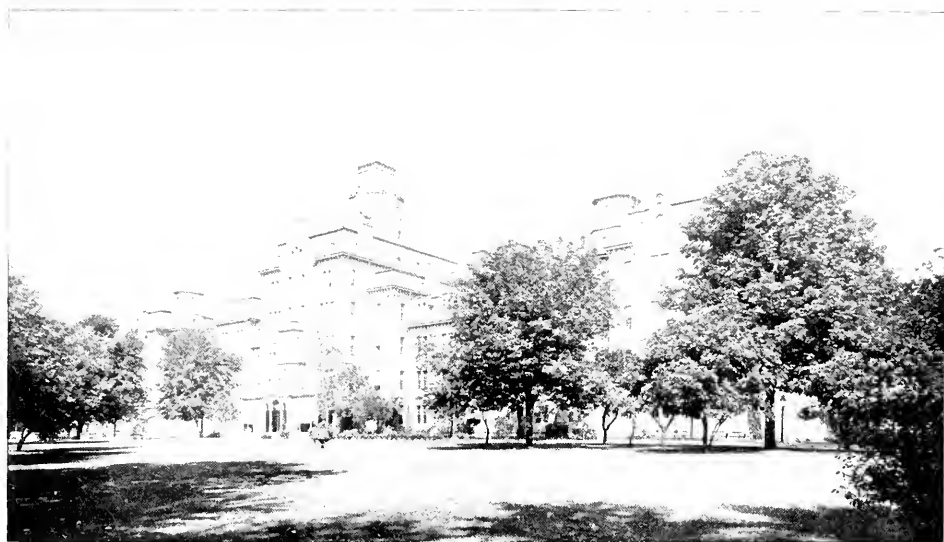
CONCLUDING REFLECTIONS

officers and directors for 1900, are: President, Joseph Outhwaite; First Vice President, Frank E. Hayden; Second Vice President, N. W. Lord; Secretary, John Y. Bassell; Assistant Secretary, J. W. Howard; Treasurer, Edwin R. Sharp; Directors, John M. Caren, Charles D. Cussins, Robert H. Jeffrey, Thomas Johnson, E. B. Kurtz, E. S. Pettigrew, F. O. Schoedinger, George T. Spahr, Emmett Tompkins, Henry C. Werner.

Columbus is unrestricted by natural obstacles to the enlargement of area, as are Boston, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati and other large cities, there being abundant room here for manufacturing establishments, residences, and the gradual extension of a large metropolis in every direction. Surrounded by the garden of the State; the agriculturists of the fertile Miami, Scioto and Hocking valleys being favored by its mills and markets; and 40,000 of its working people employed in its manufactories, numerous lines of railroad radiating from its center like the spokes of a wheel it possesses all the requirements of transportation to make it one of the greatest as it is now one of the busiest and most attractive cities of the nation.

The city covers about twenty square miles, and is laid out chiefly in squares, with streets from sixty to one hundred and twenty feet wide, well paved and shaded by beautiful trees. In fact, there seems very little difference in this respect in the various sections of the city, streets where mechanics and laborers live presenting as neat and inviting an appearance as those lined with the more pretentious homes of merchants and manufacturers. No city of its size in the world has a greater percentage of workingmen who own homes, and no city can claim a more prosperous or thrifty class of working people. This can be attributed to various reasons. The cost of living here is very low, much less than New England, and fully fifty per cent less than in other western cities, fuel, rent, clothing, and other necessities all being cheap here. The principal streets are North High, South High, State and Broad streets. Columbus has doubled its population every thirteen years for the past half century. The census of 1900 shows its population to be 125,560, an increase of 42.44 per cent since 1890. These returns indicate that in the redistricting of the State for congressional districts, Franklin county will have sufficient population to entitle it to a full district, thus eliminating Fairfield county, which is at present included in the Twelfth Congressional district. In all features that go to make up a thoroughly metropolitan center Columbus is complete and secure.





OHIO STATE BLIND ASYLUM



Stone furnished and erected by Wittenmeier Stone Company

THE NEW ADDITION TO THE STATE HOUSE



GEORGE LEROY CONVERSE

George Leroy Converse was born in Georgesville, Franklin county, Ohio, June 27th, 1827, son of Dr. George W. and Cassandra Cook Converse. Mr. Converse's father was a physician, the son of Sanford Converse, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and Jeremiah, the father of Sanford and great grandfather of George Leroy Converse, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The family descent is from the French Huguenots, the first of American line came to this country with Winthrop. Mr. Converse's father died when he was a babe of four months. His mother was a woman of strong character and attainments and supported herself and child by teaching school. Mr. Converse received the foundation of his education at district school, he then for seven years attended Central College Academy and in 1859, was graduated from Denison University at Granville, Ohio. He studied law with General Joel W. Wilson at Tiffin, Ohio and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He began the practice of law at Napoleon, Ohio, but in 1852 removed to Columbus, Ohio. In 1854 Mr. Converse was elected prosecuting attorney, served one term but declined re-election. He was elected to the Legislature in 1859 and re-elected in 1861. In 1863 Mr. Converse was elected to the State Senate and became the Democratic leader. In 1873 he was elected again to the lower house and became its Speaker and his ability as a parliamentarian attracted universal attention. In 1875 he was re-elected. In 1877, Mr. Converse, Gen. Durben Wood and R. M. Bishop were recognized as strong candidates for Governor and Bishop was nominated.

In 1878 Mr. Converse was elected to Congress and was made chairman of committee on public lands and this appointment so important a committee was an honor seldom conferred on a new member. In 1880 Mr. Converse was re-elected to Congress and was in 1882 elected for the third term. Mr. Converse's position on the tariff question and his marked abilities made him a conspicuous figure in national politics. Mr. Converse and Samuel J. Randall were in entire sympathy in political sentiments and advocated that a tariff should be levied that would protect home industries against foreign competition. Mr. Converse moved to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison horizontal tariff bill, when in committee of the whole, the bill was under discussion. After the defeat of the bill, its friends and those opposed argued that the question should be settled at Chicago by the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Morrison was to represent the supporters and Mr. Randall the opponents of the bill. Mr. Randall was unable to be present the first day of the Convention. Mr. Converse though not a delegate, sought a place in the Ohio delegation and membership on the committee on resolutions where the control was to be reached by an attempt to make Mr. Morrison its chairman. The opponents of the bill were successful but Mr. Converse as a favor to Mr. Morrison requested, although entitled to the victory gained, that Mr. Morrison be made chairman. Mr. Converse then made the first speech in reply to Benj. F. Butler who spoke against the report of the committee.

Mr. Converse contributed largely to the presidential success in 1884. He canvassed with Mr. Randall the State of New York. In 1892 he was appointed by Governor McKinley delegate to the Nicaragua Canal Convention held in St. Louis. He was made chairman of the convention and of a subsequent convention held in New Orleans called by him under authority of the St. Louis convention. Mr. Converse held the view that the Nicaragua Canal should be constructed by the government as a safe-guard and in the interests of commerce. Mr. Converse delivered many addresses in different cities sustaining these patriotic views in regard to the Nicaragua Canal.

In 1896 Mr. Converse was urged to allow his name to be used as candidate for Congress from 17th district; although appreciating the honor Mr. Converse declined it. For many years Mr. Converse was permanently connected with the National Wool Growers Association. At one time he was the law partner of Hon. S. S. Cox.

In 1852 Mr. Converse married Sarah E., daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Patterson. Four children of this union are still living; Mrs. Mary Follett, Wade Converse, Capt. George L. Converse of Columbus, Ohio, and Howard Pendleton Converse, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Converse died in 1883 and in 1889 Mr. Converse again married, his second wife being Elouise, daughter of Dr. Chaumey P. London, an eminent physician of Columbus, Ohio. Four children were born as a result of this second union, Helen Converse, Samuel Randall Converse, named for Samuel J. Randall, Elouise Converse and a babe that died in infancy.

Mr. Converse died March 30th, 1897, at his home in Columbus, Ohio.



OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.



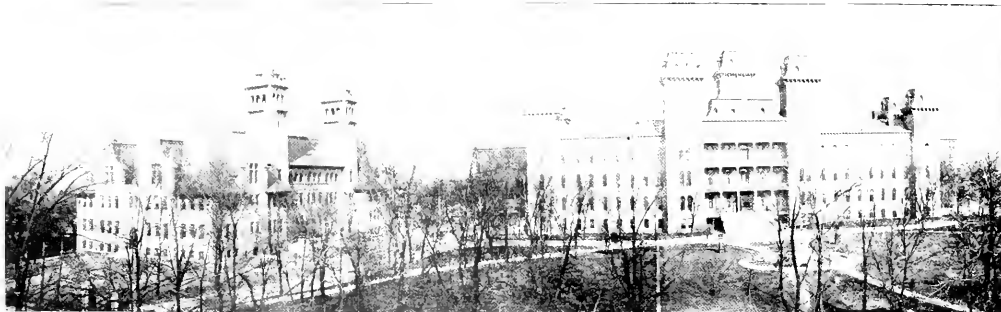
DAVID T. KEATING.

David Thatcher Keating was born on March 24, 1879, in Columbus. He is the oldest of the family, of five children of Hon. T. J. Keating, one of the leading lawyers of Ohio, and resides with his parents at their beautiful home on East Broad street.

After an uninterrupted course of study in the public schools of Columbus, he entered the Ohio State University. In May of 1898 he dropped his university work to serve during the war with Spain as a member of A troop of Cleveland in the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. In the following October, after a few months of camp life in Florida, he was mustered out of the service, resumed his college work and was graduated in 1899, with the degree of B. Ph., and the distinction of being the youngest member of his class.

On the day of his graduation he was elected fellow in Philosophy and Psychology by the Ohio State University board of trustees, but during the following summer resigned this position in order to take up the study of the law at the same institution. During his sophomore year he was editor-in-chief of the Ohio State University Lantern, the college organ, and, while in college, he joined the Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities.

In December 1900, he took the highest rank in the civil service examination held to fill the vacancy of secretary in the Columbus Health Department, was certified by the commission for appointment and assumed the duties of the office on the first of January, 1900.



HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature January 30, 1827. The first recommendation to establish such an institution was made by Governor Morrow in his message to the Legislature in 1826. The act of January 30th was in compliance with his recommendation. The act of incorporation provided for the appointment of a board of trustees by the Governor who was to be an *ex officio* president. The board was to exercise the usual corporate powers and to hold property, the annual income of which should not exceed \$50,000.00. The first board consisted of eight members, whomet and organized in July, 1827. Governor Trimble was president *ex officio*; Rev. James Hoge, D. D., secretary and Gustavus Swin Esq., treasurer. The number of trustees was increased to twelve the next year. Until 1845 the number fluctuated between twelve and fourteen. In 1846 the Governor ceased to be *ex officio* president, and the board has since appointed one of their own number to discharge the duties of president. Then the number of trustees was reduced to seven, and remained so until 1852, when all the benevolent institutions were placed under one board of nine trustees. A committee of three had control of the institution during the interim of the stated meetings of the board. In 1856 the institutions were reorganized, being placed under separate boards of three trustees each, which number continued until 1878. The number has, since then been five, the superintendent of the institution discharging the duties of secretary.

The board in its first report made to the Legislature December 5, 1827, recommended that the institution be located at Columbus, Ohio. In accordance with this recommendation an act was passed by the Legislature in 1829 appropriating \$700.00 for the purchase of a suitable site in Columbus. Three contiguous outlots containing about ten acres then one-half mile from the town were bought for \$500.00 and the institution was located on them. Rev. James Hoge, D. D., who was then in charge of the Presbyterian church, took a very active part in collecting statistics showing what could be done for the uneducated deaf and the number to be found in the State. It was largely through his benevolent and untiring efforts that the Governor and the Legislature provided for the institution. He was secretary of the board of trustees for a number of years. Pending the erection of the first building, the school was opened in rented property in 1829. The first building was fifty feet by eighty feet, with a capacity to accommodate sixty pupils. It was opened in 1834. In 1845 the school had outgrown the capacity of the first building and a wing four stories high was added, making a capacity for one hundred and fifty pupils.

As the news went through the State of what was being done for the deaf children by education, the attendance rapidly increased. As the city was gradually surrounding the grounds and the old buildings were entirely out of harmony with their new surroundings, the question of a new institution was considered. It was first thought best to buy a farm in the country and erect the new building on it but this plan was opposed by every superintendent who came to consider. In 1864 the legislature provided for the erection of a new building on the old grounds. This building was to accommodate three hundred and fifty children and the necessary offices and employees and its erection was left to the Governor of the State. Ground was broken June 30, 1864, and the building was formally opened February 11, 1865. It was begun by Governor Brough, carried through the administrations of Governors Charles Anderson, and Jacob D. Cox, and finished by Rutherford B. Hayes.

In connection with the new building the power house was erected and a modern heating plant put in. In 1897 the attendance had again outgrown the capacity of the institution and the Legislature made appropriation for the erection of the new school building. This was built in 1898 and 1899. The old school building was put in condition for living rooms for the children and the capacity of the institution thereby increased to six hundred.

The institution is supported by appropriations made by the State Legislature from year to year. The boarding room, laundry, education and medical attendance are furnished free of charge to all children who are too deaf to be educated in the public schools. The minimum legal age at present for entrance is seven years and the children remain on the institution from nine to twelve years, owing to their progress. At present the attendance is three hundred and fifteen. The number of children who have attended the school since the founding of the institution is three thousand and fifteen.

The following gentlemen have served as superintendents: Horatio Nelson Hubbell, 1827-51; Josiah Addison Cary, 1851-52; Callus Stone, 1852-56; George Lubington Wood, 1856-63; Gilbert Otis Fay, 1863-80; Charles Strong Perry, 1880-82; Andrew Pott, 1882-85; James Wilson Knott, 1885-92; Stephen Russell Clark, 1892-94; William Henry Emerson, 1894-95; John William Jones, 1895.



OHIO STATE PENITENTIARY



CHARLES O. HUNTER.

The subject of this sketch, a lawyer and railway officer, and who for a quarter of a century last past has been a resident of Columbus, Ohio, was born in Pickaway county, of English-Irish lineage. His father was Elnathan Scofield Hunter, a university graduate, and prominent in educational work, but after the age of thirty turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed successfully until his death in 1882. He was married in 1845 to Mary Peters, whose parents were among the first settlers of eastern Pickaway county, and whose grandfather, John Peters, was one of the founders of the City of Petersburg, Virginia, and for whom it was so named. The great grandfather of Charles was Captain Joseph Hunter, a soldier in the War of the Revolution, whose parents had emigrated from England to Stanton, Virginia, and who, after the close of the war and after his marriage, came to Ohio, located at and became one of the founders of Fairfield county, and original proprietors of the now beautiful City of Lancaster.

Two sons were born to Captain Joseph Hunter, Moses M., the grandfather of Charles, and Hocking H., whom local history says, was the first white male child born on the Hocking river, and for which he was named. Moses M. died while the father of Charles was a lad of about twelve years.

The career of Hocking H. Hunter is so inseparable from the first three-quarters of the century of Ohio's history, that its recital here would only be what is already familiar to the most casual student of the State's history. His reputation as a lawyer of the highest order of ability was national and may truly be said to be indestructible.

Since his admission to the bar in 1876, Charles O. has been active, energetic, and, in the discharge of many important positions and as corporation counsel has been successful. Of twenty years devoted to conducting the legal department of the Scioto Valley Railway Company and Hocking Valley Railway Company, he has given about an equal tenure respectively together with the re-organization of both properties, and also interested in the formation and re-organization of many others, together with varied official relations and as legal adviser of numerous allied and subsidiary companies.

He has always taken active interest in municipal and State politics and in the development and progress of the City of Columbus.



INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH



JOHN S. FRIESNER.

Judge John Shields Friesner, one of the leading attorneys of the Columbus Bar, was born in Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, May 13, 1842, and is the son of Lemuel Friesner, who was one of the most prominent dry good merchants in the Hocking Valley, and who was married to Miss Eliza Shields, the daughter of William Shields, a prominent farmer of Fairfield county, Ohio.

Five children were born to them: Colonel William S. Colonel of the 56th O. V. I. in the Civil War; Catharine Freeman, who married Captain Charles E. Baker, Captain in the 56th regiment O. V. I., and who served throughout the war; Joseph Simpson, who served in the Commissary department during the Civil War; Sarah, who married Mr. Cutler, a prominent stockman of Kansas; and John Shields Friesner, who was educated in the public schools of Logan and graduated from the high school of that city.

He read law with Judge James R. Gordon of Logan, whom Governor Tod appointed Common Pleas Judge to succeed Philadelph Van Trump, when that gentleman was elected to the Congress of the United States. Judge Friesner was admitted to the bar by the District Court in the fall of 1879, and began the practice of his profession in Logan. Shortly after entering the practice he entered into partnership with Hon. Charles H. Rippey, the firm name being Rippey & Friesner. He was repeatedly chosen as city solicitor of Logan. Later he became a member of the law firm of Rippey, Friesner & Price, which had offices both in Logan, the county seat of Hocking, and at New Straitsville, the great mining emporium of Perry.

In the fall of 1879 he was elected Common Pleas Judge of the first subdivision of the 7th judicial district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Hocking and Perry, and was re-elected, serving two constitutional terms of five years each. His decisions were made of the wisdom and probity.

When he retired from the bench in 1883, he removed to the capital of the State to find a wider and more inviting field for his abilities and legal equipments. He has been in the practice in Columbus since. For a short period before going on the bench, he was the law partner of Hon. Oakley Case of Logan. He was the Chief Clerk of Hon. W. M. Bell Jr., when that gentleman was the Secretary of State of Ohio.

When he first came to Columbus he formed a partnership with Hon. John H. Heintzmann, former Mayor of Columbus and member of the Ohio Legislature under the style of Heintzmann & Friesner, which firm continued until the death of the senior member. For the past three years he has been a member of the law firm of Friesner & Siegel, with offices at the corner of High and Mound streets.

Judge Friesner has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in September 1879, was Miss Harriet Gallagher, the daughter of William Gallagher of Logan, Ohio. Three children, Harriet, Frederick McDonald and Catharine E. were born to them. His wife died August 4th 1884.

In September 1889 he was married to Miss Orl Courtright, nee Shepard, the widow of John Courtright of Franklin county. There are no children of the second marriage. Judge Friesner also has military service in the Civil War.

He is a Democrat of the strictest conviction, is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Columbus Hunting and Fishing Club. He has resided in Columbus since 1889, and his office is at 344 South Washington avenue.



ACADEMY ST. MARY'S OF THE SPRINGS.

One of the most famous educational institutions of Columbus, or Ohio, is the Academy of St. Mary's of the Springs. It is justly famed for its beauty of situation and architecture, no less than for the gentle care and training bestowed by the devoted Sisters upon the girls and young women who throng it year after year, and are sent out to lead Christian and useful lives.

This institution was originally known as St. Mary's Academy, and was founded at the town of Somerset in Perry county in the year 1830, and was among the very first of those early institutions in the west devoted to the cause of education.

In 1865 Mr. Theodore Leonard conceived the idea of removing the Academy to the centre of the State where it would be more accessible to the pupils, and in furtherance of this idea generously offered to devote a portion of his lands on the eastern edge of the City of Columbus to the cause it typified. The offer was accepted by the Sisters and the location was changed, and its name amplified to express the natural environment.

A third of a century ago the institution stood almost alone in its picturesque beauty, a mile to the northeast of the city. Now the pretty suburban village of Shepard has grown up in its vicinity and partly enveloped it without detracting from its beauty, its modern setting heightening it. From its sloping and modulated eminence in the centre of thirty-five acres of rolling grounds, with delightful diversifications of topography, the Academy smiles like a saint, its once never failing springs being somewhat diminished by the water works of that part of the city, but nature clothes and re-clothes its beautiful slopes, and it dwells and intercourses in meads with ever recurring beauty.

It is easily accessible by rail, the point of debarkation being at Shepard, only three hundred yards distant from the Academy and three miles east of the Union Station in Columbus, where daily connections are made with the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking railroad, which stops at Shepard. The Academy has its own postoffice and express delivery and telephone connections with all parts of the country.

Originally and when it was incorporated in 1830 it was entitled "St. Mary's Female Literary Society." But after its removal to Columbus it was re-incorporated under the name and title of "Ladies' Institute of St. Mary's of the Springs," and under its charter it possesses all the rights and privileges of college institutions.



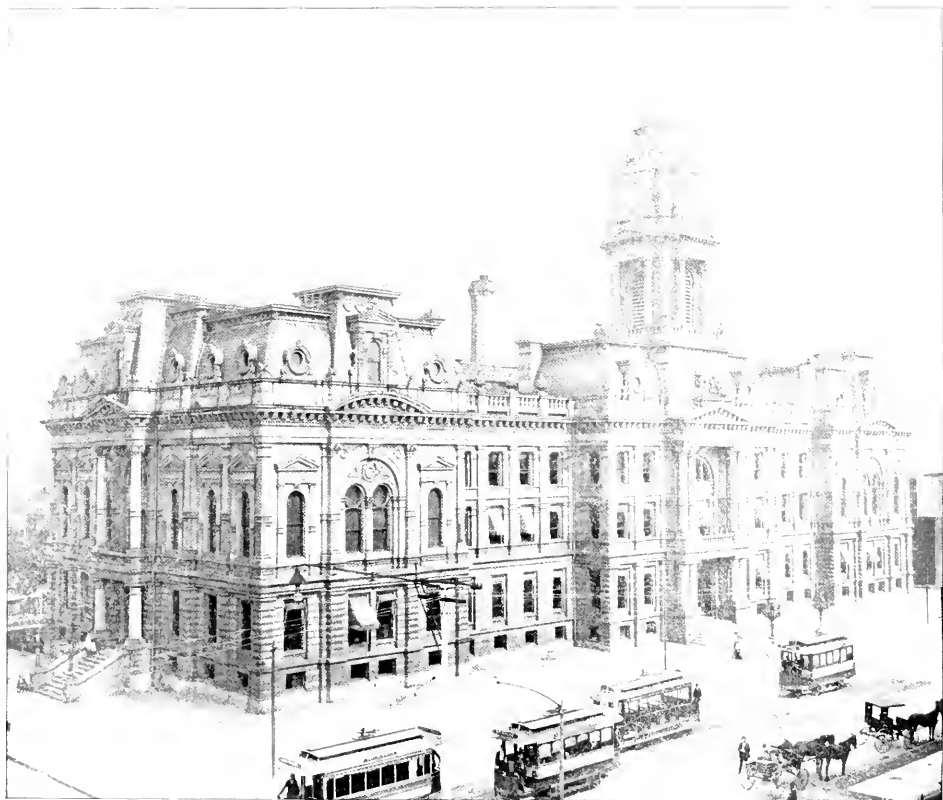
ROBERT SALATHIEL SWEPTON.

The Franklin County Bar is composed of gentlemen of the highest repute, many of whom have achieved distinction in their time-honored profession, and among these must be included the subject of this sketch, whose offices are in the Eberly block, South High street, Columbus, Ohio. Robert Salathiel Swepton was born at Allensville, Vinton county, Ohio, on February 3, 1851, son of Charles and Mariann (Remy) Swepton, and was one of a family of eight children, six daughters and two sons. All are living, their names and residences being as follows: Alonzo T. Swepton, Chillicothe, Ohio, who holds the position of Sheriff of Ross county; Mrs. Dr. Ora Vance, of London, Ohio; Mrs. Dora Hawkins, of Frankfort, Ohio; Miss Minnie J. Bedford, of Joplin, Missouri; Mrs. Ella E. Graves of Anderson, Ohio; Miss Emma L. Clark of Allensville, Ohio; Mrs. Annie M. Dowd of Allensville, Ohio.

Charles Swepton, father of the above, was the son of John A. Swepton, one of the early pioneers of Ohio, who came here from Virginia, and his wife was Miss Minnie Bruce, a lady of Scottish descent.

Mariann Swepton, mother of the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of Elias Remy, whose wife was Miss Sarah J. Gardner, and both families had numerous descendants, the Gardners in particular, many of whom achieved prominence as preachers. They were of English descent.

Robert Salathiel Swepton was raised on a farm near the place of his birth, attended the common schools, began teaching school at the age of sixteen, and during this vacation assisted his father on his farm. He was clerk in a mercantile establishment, attended the Academy at Chillicothe, Ohio, and finished his education at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He then began the reading of law, and was admitted a member of the Bar by the Supreme Court of this State on February 2, 1876, and began the practice of his profession at once, at McArthur, Ohio. He made a distinct success, and his ability was recognized by his being elected attorney of solicitor for that town for three consecutive terms. In 1894 he resigned the office and moved to Columbus, where he has since conducted a general law practice. Mr. Swepton is well known in legal circles throughout Ohio, and has clients in many counties of the State. His services as counsel have been retained in many important cases, and his practice continues to constantly increase in volume and influence. Mr. Swepton is a legal writer of great research, and a fluent and forceful speaker. He has contributed many articles to the leading law journals of the country, and also writes, when time permits, for many of the foremost literary periodicals. Personally, Mr. Swepton has a host of friends, and his many excellent qualities have won for him the esteem of the entire community.



FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT HOUSE



IVOR HUGHES.

In the legal circles of Ohio the Franklin County Bar has long held a prominent position and the Columbus Bar Association numbers among its members some of the brightest and most successful attorneys in the State. Among the well known names is that of Mr. Ivor Hughes, whose offices are at No. 167 1-2 South High street, and who has long been active in both civil and criminal procedures.

Ivor Hughes was born September 13, 1846, at Newport, South Wales, being one of a family of four sons and four daughters, his parents being Thomas and Ann (Jones) Hughes, the former a ship broker in Newport. In 1850 they came to the United States, settling in Iowa, and engaging in farming, and here Ivor's early life was passed. Of his brothers and sisters five are living, their names and residences being Anna J., Chicago, Kendrick, Illinois, Eleanor, California, Margaret J., Missouri, Dorothy, Iowa.

After attending the public schools of Iowa, Mr. Hughes entered the Iowa State University, one of the best equipped and most ably conducted institutions of learning in the United States, and was graduated in 1869, after which he taught school for a short term. In 1870 he began the reading of law, came to Columbus in 1873, and in that year was admitted a member of the Franklin County Bar. Mr. Hughes has since conducted a general law practice, and been identified with many important cases, in both the civil and criminal courts. In the latter he was counsel for defendants in two of the most important murder cases on record in this county, in both of which he successfully cleared his clients. These were the cases of Michael Hemlich, charged with the murder of William Dill, near St. Mary's, the trial lasting twenty-nine days, and of Byrne, charged with the murder of a friend on High street. In the latter case Mr. Hughes defeated the prosecution on their own evidence. For fifteen years Mr. Hughes was Commissioner of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, and efficiently discharged the duties of that office. He gives attention to the practice of law in all its branches and conscientiously aims to advance the best interests of all his clients.

In fraternal circles Mr. Hughes has long been known as a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He became affiliated with the order in 1881, took an active interest in lodge matters, and was steadily advanced every year. He was elected a representative of the Grand Lodge in 1891, served for six years on the Grand Lodge Committee on Appeals, and in May, 1893, was elected Grand Master of the Lodge, serving up to May, 1900. During his incumbency the lodges had a quiet and more prosperous growth than under the regime of any of his predecessors, and the fraternal journals printed many complimentary articles upon the success of his year's term in office.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge held at Marietta, Ohio, the oldest city in Ohio, Mr. Hughes was presented by his fellow members with a very handsome gold Grand Master's Jewel, a token of appreciation highly prized by him.

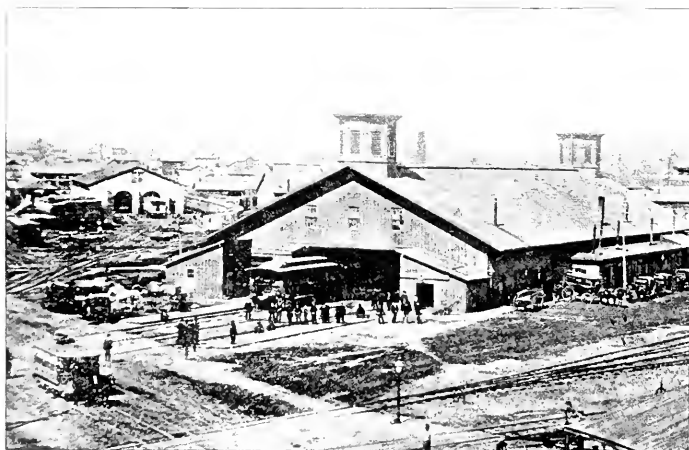
On November 6, 1870, Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Addie J. Rhodes. Her death occurred in 1891, and on December 12, 1895, he was united in marriage to Emma R. Griffin, and they make their residence in this city, where both have a host of friends.



OLD AMERICAN HOUSE, BUILT IN THE '30's



FIRST OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM
Erected 1835. Burned Nov. 18, 1868



FIRST RAILWAY STATION BUILT IN 1850



FRANK L. BEAM



JOHN FISCHER



DAVID GOLDSMITH



DAVID GOLDSMITH
The well-known Furniture Dealer, 25 East Main St.



F. J. MILLER
 Surveyor of Customs



W. C. WALLACE
 Cashier Columbus Post Office. Ex-President City Council, 1899.
 An active Republican.



CHAS. W. DUVALE
 A well known Portrait and Scene Artist



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 PETER J. G. ...
 One of the ... and ...



OSCAR E. HALTERMAN.

A prominent young Attorney of the Franklin County Bar. A graduate of the Ohio State University.



CHAPIN BURTON BEEM.

Was born in Licking County Oct. 31, 1870, and was educated in the schools of that county. He taught in the public schools of Licking and Franklin counties for several years and entered the O. S. U. Law School in 1895, where he completed the law course in June, 1898, in which month he was admitted to the bar and entered into the practice of his profession. Mr. Beem is one of the prominent young attorneys of Columbus.



RICHARD REYNOLDS.

A popular citizen. Was City Commissioner for 2 years. One of the many of the improvements in this city.



THOMAS J. HARTLEY.

A well known citizen. Ex. Commissioner, Arbitrator, and Admaster.



L. W. SHEPPARD.

Mr. Sheppard is a native Buckeye and has spent his life from early boyhood in educational efforts, being a teacher at sixteen and a principal at eighteen years of age. His work has been confined principally to towns and villages in the vicinity of Columbus, where he has received numerous re-elections and the highest salaries at Deavertown, Fultonham, New Holland, West Jefferson and Mt. Sterling, in each of which places he served several years. He has also been principal of the Ironton High School and of the Preparatory Department of the Ohio University, in each of which places can yet be found marks of his activity and enterprise, the Physical and Chemical laboratory constructed by him for the Ironton high school being one of the best in the State. He is now a member of the reserve list of Columbus high school teachers. He is a member of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, and of the National Educational Association. He holds the highest grade of certificate conferred by Ohio upon her teachers. He first proposed and against much opposition urged untiringly for many years the union of town and township schools which has recently become a part of the fixed policy of Ohio's beneficent system of free education.

In 1881 he was married to Clara E. Weber, a pupil of his, and after their marriage an associate teacher with him for several years. They now reside, with their two little girls Leola Vernon and Leah Maude, at 79 East Eleventh Avenue, Mrs. Sheppard being associated with her husband in pushing the sale of his publications, which are in demand in many parts of the continent.



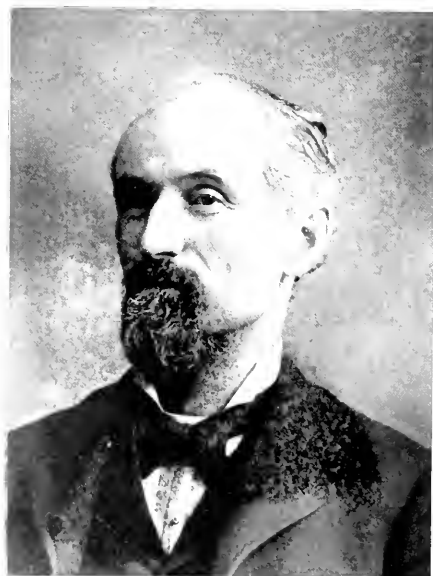
JOHN J. BEEKMAN, M. D.

Was born Jan. 25, 1852; educated at Ohio Wesleyan University. Read medicine with Dr. Constance of Delaware; attended lectures at Cleveland Medical College, and was graduated from Columbus Medical College Feb. 26, 1876, and for the past 25 years has been an active practitioner in Kansas City and Columbus. Married to Miss Lillian Conway Oct. 26, 1876, and is the father of two children. The Doctor is a Mason, and resides at 164 W. 5th ave., and is one of the best known physicians in the city.



E. S. EVANS, M. D.

Graduate Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College. One of the most successful Eye Specialists in this country.



S. F. HARRIMAN

11 Well known publisher and wholesale dealer in the highest class Books, whose office is in the Pioneer building.



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V. J. DAVIS, HYDROPATHIST.

Expert Massage and Hydropath. Proprietor Vendome Turkish and Electric Baths, Opposite State House on 3rd St.



J. T. BARR, Chief Clerk.

MAYOR SAMUEL E. SWARTZ

J. E. BARR

W. P. TYLER, Chief of Police

L. E. KAUFFMAN, Director of Public Improvements

J. E. BARR

J. E. BARR

THE NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The New First National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, is the resultant of the consolidation of the Fourth National Bank and the National Bank of Columbus, two strong financial institutions, which were united on the 15th of June, 1897, and not only new and additional capital, but new and young blood and energy put behind it.

The officers of this institution are: Nicholas Schlee, president; A. D. Heffner, vice president; Charles R. Mayers, cashier; Paul A. DeLong, assistant cashier. Its board of directors consists of the following well known business men of Columbus: Nicholas Schlee, John Joyce, Jr., of Green, Joyce & Company, wholesalers; James Kilbourne, of the Kilbourne-Jacobs Manufacturing Company, manufacturers; W. H. Jones, of Jones, Witter & Company, wholesalers; E. W. Swisher, of the E. W. Swisher Cigar Company, manufacturers of cigars; Henry C. Werner, of the Henry C. Werner Company, manufacturers of shoes; Peter Merkle, capitalist and business man, and A. D. Heffner, Earl C. Peters and Charles R. Mayers, leading capitalists.

Its resources embraces loans to the amount of \$549,937.15; fixtures, \$16,500; real estate, \$46,498.15; United States and other bonds, \$1,593,097.23; cash and exchange, \$1,039,097.20; total, \$3,158,477.03. Liabilities; capital stock paid in, \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$143,897.59; circulation, \$85,000; United States deposits, \$77,600; deposits, \$2,632,979.44; United States Bond account, \$19,000; total, \$3,158,477.03. Since this statement was rendered to the Treasury Department of the Government, the capital stock was, by a vote of the stock holders, increased to \$500,000, increasing the resources and liabilities in that proportion.

The progress made by the bank since its present organization in 1897, is something worthy of being permanently recorded as well as something that reflects the highest credit on each and every one of the officers and directors above named.

As shown by the official figures furnished the Comptroller of the Treasury in different years, its deposits in December 1898, were \$1,229,312; in December 1899, \$4,891,222; in December 1900, \$2,510,579, an increase of 104 per cent. from 1898 to 1900.

These remarkable additions to its available funds, as a matter of course, advanced the profits correspondingly, and in December, 1900, stood at \$143,897, or thirty-five per cent. greater than it was in the corresponding month of 1899, and these figures compared with those for December, 1898, show the remarkable increase of over four hundred per cent. in the surplus and profits of the bank in two years. But in this connection it must be stated that the bank pays a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon its shares at \$100,000. Inasmuch as this amounts to \$40,000 each year, it goes with the saying that the bank's affairs must be managed with the highest ability to produce such gratifying results. The standing value of its shares is perhaps between 128 and 130, but exceptional sales have been made at as high as 175.

This bank is distinguished from the ordinary commercial bank in this that it conducts a municipal bond department, purchasing these securities direct from the municipalities issuing them, but only after the most careful investigation by the most learned and prominent attorneys, into their legality and regularity of issue. The department has grown to large proportions and as shown by a recent circular issued by Cashier Mayers, the list of securities offered customers includes bonds of no less than thirty-four states, counties and municipalities. However, the securities must be gilt edged or the bank will not handle them. The New First National Bank is one of the great financial concerns of the Capital of Ohio.



C. D. SAVIERS

Of the younger members of the Franklin county bar who have achieved prominence in recent years, none have met with more distinguished success than has attended the career of Mr. C. D. Saviers, who has handsomely appointed offices at No. 119½ South High street. He conducts a general law practice, both civil and criminal, and has figured in some 15 murder cases, either as prosecutor or for the defendants.

C. D. Saviers is a native of Columbus, born February 17, 1866, educated in the public schools of this city and Chicago, Ill., and he also took a five-year course at Notre Dame University, Indiana, graduating therefrom in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Returning to Columbus he became deputy clerk in County Clerk Joyce's office, remaining there six months, when he began the reading of law in the office of Converse, Booth & Keating, and was admitted a member of the bar in 1888, at once entering upon the practice of his profession. In 1892 he was appointed First Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin county, and gained a magnificent reputation during his term of service, which continued for three years and three months. During his incumbency he participated in the Elkhart murder case, in which tragedy six persons were killed on High street, and many other important trials. After his retirement as assistant

prosecuting attorney the court appointed him to assist the State in the prosecution of Taylor, the colored murderer, who killed Farmer Yokum. The negro was convicted and duly hung, and it is worthy of note to state that he was the last one in Franklin county to meet death in this form before electrocution was adopted as the means of execution. Mr. Saviers's latest notable victory was the clearing of Michael Hemline, jointly accused with Mrs. Dill with having murdered her husband, the trial lasting 17 days, and affording opportunity for the display of much legal acumen. Since then he also cleared Oscar Gardner, the well-known pugilist, who was indicted for the killing of George Stont in the prize ring in 1878.

Mr. Saviers retired from the position of assistant prosecuting attorney to go to South America as attorney in some important land cases. He was for four years attorney for the police department and attorney for the sheriff six years.

In politics Mr. Saviers is Democratic, though he pays much more attention to business than political matters. He holds membership in the Masonic Order, Elks and Knights of Pythias and his successful career heretofore presages a most brilliant future for him in his chosen profession.

WILLIS G. BOWLAND

Among Franklin county's merchants of mark must be included Willis G. Bowland, Secretary and Treasurer of the David C. Beggs Co., the largest exclusive importers and jobbers of carpets, curtains, rugs, parquetry floors and wall papers in Ohio.

Mr. Bowland is a "self-made man" in the fullest sense that the term implies. He is an Ohioan by birth, having been born in Van Wert, Van Wert county, May 1, 1853, but he has resided in Columbus since 1861. He was the sole offspring of his parents, Dr. M. J. Bowland and Susan M. (Harebeck) Bowland. The latter, a most estimably known lady, is still living, but Dr. Bowland has long been deceased, his death occurring while in the service of his country. He was a surgeon in the Army of West Virginia, performed variant duty in those "times that tried men's souls," and during his arduous work in the campaign fell prey to illness and died in 1867. His staunch old patriotism and self-sacrificing efforts remain as lasting monuments to his memory.

Willis G. Bowland obtained his education in the public schools of Columbus, after leaving which, he, as a lad, earned a living in selling newspapers. His ability being noticed he was engaged as assistant bookkeeper by Osborn, Kershaw & Co., with whom he remained 12 years, finally becoming head bookkeeper for that firm. He resigned this position to establish the dry goods firm of Moler and Bowland, which continued in existence for 11 years, or up to 1892, when he became president of the Columbus Wheel Company. The works were destroyed by fire after he had held this position for two years, and his next business venture was in connection with the firm of David C. Beggs & Co. On July 1, 1899, this firm incorporated under the title of The David C. Beggs Co., the capital stock being placed at \$200,000, and they have a magnificent five-storyed establishment at Nos. 34-36-38 North High street, where both a wholesale and retail business is conducted.

Mr. Bowland is interested in many business and social interests, and is an active member of the Republican party, of whose principles he is an ardent, strong supporter. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the National Union, American Insurance Union, the Columbus Club, Country Club, President of the Columbus Glee Club, one of the finest organizations of the kind in the country; director of the Columbus Terra Cotta Brick Company, Secretary of the Interstate Mining Company, and a stockholder in several banks and business interests.

On October 2, 1877, Mr. Bowland was married to Miss Alice Carlisle, and they have had one daughter, Grace, who is now married. Mr. Bowland is a strong supporter of all interests for the promotion of the welfare of Columbus, and is a citizen universally liked and popular.

Mr. Bowland is also one of the proprietors of the Home Dry Goods Company, of Nos. 134-136 South High street, which is conducted under the firm of Bowland, Morehouse & Martens.

CHARLES RICHARDSON MARTENS

Of the Franklin county citizens who have achieved prominence in commercial life in the Capital City, a well-known merchant is found in Charles Richardson Martens, of the firm of Bowland, Morehouse & Martens, proprietors of the Home Dry Goods House, located at Nos. 134-136 South High street.

Mr. Martens was born on April 4, 1860, son of Alice Richardson and David Miller Martens, the latter a well-known clergyman, to which profession he added the vocation of proofreader. Their family was comprised of four children, three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living.

Charles R. Martens attended the village and district schools of his township up to his fourteenth year, when he came to Columbus and secured employment in the music establishment of C. H. Walker & Co., on North High street. After remaining there some years he moved to Fredonia, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he obtained a position in a general merchandise store and continued there up to 1881, when he resigned and returned to Columbus, since which time he has made this his permanent abiding place.

Shortly after his arrival here he became employed with Weisman & Martens, an older brother being a member of the firm, and he remained with them until 1883, when the firm was dissolved. For a year or so following this Mr. Martens was a traveling salesman for the Miller Oil Company, of Columbus. He next engaged with the house of Moler & Bowland, with whom he was connected until 1888, when he purchased a partnership interest in the firm of J. P. Weisman & Co. This he retained until 1892, when, with his two colleagues, he organized the present firm of Bowland, Morehouse & Martens. This, today, is one of the largest and most prominent of the representative dry goods establishments of Columbus, and it controls a large and influential trade.

On June 3, 1884, Mr. Martens was married to Emma Charlotte Wirth, and two children have been born to them, both living and beaming of sunshine in the happy home of this popularly known couple.

Mr. Martens is a member of the Arion Club, and both in business and social life his standing is of the highest, most creditable character.

GEORGE G. MOLER.

Within the last quarter of the nineteenth century many of the most prominent men known in the history of Franklin county, those who were most instrumental in building up its present prominence, have departed this life, and their names and careers have passed into history.

Of this number one of the best known was the late George G. Moler, whose demise occurred on February 19, 1899, an event deeply deplored by the entire community, of which he had so long been a central figure.

George G. Moler was born on the farm of his parents, Daniel and Cornelia (Moore) Moler, at historic Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on June 26, 1829, the family consisting of two sons and a daughter, and of these, the latter, Sarah Moler, is the only survivor. His education was secured in the common schools of Harper's Ferry, but at the age of thirteen he was obliged to go to work for a living and became a clerk in a country grocery store, in which he remained for several years. He had a natural aptitude and talent for commercial life and soon made himself acquainted with the most approved business methods of that time. At the age of nineteen he came to Columbus, and here secured employment in the old established dry goods house of James Kershaw, this being in 1843. The firm later became Osborn & Kershaw, Mr. Moler remaining with them and becoming their manager and buyer, a dual position he continued to hold when the firm changed to Osborn & Co., who built the department store at the corner of South High street and Chapel alley.

On September 1, 1881, in company with Mr. Willis G. Bowland, Mr. Moler founded the establishment of Moler & Bowland, in the old Naughton Hall Building, on South High street, the co-partnership continuing until February, 1892, when Mr. Moler purchased Mr. Bowland's interest, carrying on business under the same firm name of George G. Moler up to June, 1896, when his son, Alfred S. Moler, was admitted to partnership, thus forming the now widely known firm of George G. Moler & Son. The latter retired some years later and his death occurred on February 20, 1900. On his retirement Mr. Moler's second son, Walter S., and Mr. C. L. Drake, son-in-law of Mr. Moler, became members of the firm. At the senior partner's death they became proprietors, and still continue business under the firm name of George G. Moler & Son, according to the expressed wish of the father, before his decease.

Mr. George G. Moler resided in Columbus forty-one years, and the family home for the last thirteen years of his life was the fine three-storyed brick residence at No. 45 South Sixth street. In February, 1864 he was married to Miss Mary Stewart, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, the union resulting in three children. Of these Alfred S. Moler is deceased; Walter Stewart is a member of the firm of Moler & Son, and his sister, Caroline, was married to his partner, Charles Livingston Drake.

Mr. George G. Moler was not affiliated with any fraternal organizations; was a strong supporter of the Republican party, and ever stood ready to aid in any project that might be advanced for the good of the community.



Fred J. Gottschall.

WILLIAM ARMBRUSTER.

Representative merchant and well-known citizen of Columbus, was born on December 19, 1835, at Elinger, Wuertemberg, Germany, and was the eldest son of Philip Armbruster and Anna Barbara (Reemelin) Armbruster, of that town, where his father was engaged in business as a manufacturer of woollens. There were five children in all in the family, three being sons and two daughters, all of them still living.

William Armbruster was educated in the public schools of Germany, came to the United States when seventeen years of age. Later on he became an apprentice in a wagon manufacturing establishment, learned the wagon making trade in all its departments, becoming an expert workman, and he followed this craft for twenty years in different parts of the United States; and in 1870 established his present business, which has since continued to flourish and prosper under his able management. Armbruster's Stocking Factory, as his house is known, is located at Nos. 212, 214 South High street, and furnishes employment to a large number of hands in the manufacture of knit stockings, and underwear of superior manufacture. He also is a general dealer in dry goods, notions and ladies' and men's furnishings. He is assisted in the management by his son, Harry E. Armbruster, who was born in Columbus, and is most popularly known in the community.

In November, 1890, Mr. Armbruster was married to Miss Susan Blestein, and they have had two children, a daughter,

who is now Mrs. Hudgel, of Columbus, and their son Harry E.

Mr. Armbruster is not affiliated with any political organization, though he takes a public spirited interest in local and national affairs, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and no citizen commands a greater degree of confidence and esteem than is allotted to him.

D. H. TAFT, JR.

Was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 23, 1850, and has always made his residence in this city, with whose moral, social and business welfare he has so long been actively identified. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Conno) Taft, was born in New Jersey in 1819. His father, D. H. Taft, was born in Massachusetts in 1814, left that state when a boy for Ohio, which was then considered the far West, and settled in Columbus in 1840.

Here he engaged in the dry goods business in company with D. W. Deshler, at the corner of High and Broad streets, the firm name being Deshler & Taft. In 1872 Mr. Taft purchased Mr. Deshler's interest, thus becoming sole proprietor, and he continued business under his own name up to 1897, when his health becoming seriously impaired, he retired to private life. He was the father of a family of five sons and a daughter, three of whom are living, among them being the subject of this sketch. The latter received his education in

the public schools of Columbus; in 1868, at the age of 18, he entered the dry goods house of J. D. Osborne & Co., remaining with them four or five years, when he left for a position with Green, Joyce & Co., with whom he passed seven years' service. He next entered into partnership, in 1879, with Messrs. Joseph H. Dunn and Joseph A. Hartley, the firm name of Dunn, Taft & Co., being adopted, and this co-partnership still continues.

The firm's extensive establishment is at No. 84 North H g'h street, and it is one of the largest and best known dry goods house in Central Ohio. Mr. Taft was first married in September, 1882, to Mary Ri'son, now deceased, and in November, 1897, he was united to Martha B. Hill.

He has two children, one of either sex, and is a citizen thoroughly devoted to home, to business and to the interests of the community in which he dwells.

FREDERICK WILLIAM PRENTISS.

In writing the history of Franklin county and its sons and prominent citizens, particularly of those most active in the latter part of the nineteenth century, a name that must not be omitted is that which stands as the caption to his sketch.

Frederick W. Prentiss has been active in financial, manufacturing and social progress in Columbus, and has done much to promote the general growth and welfare of the community.

He was born in Columbus, in 1855, his parents being W. S. V. Prentiss and Mary Elizabeth (Weaver) Prentiss, and beside him, the family consisted of two daughters, one of whom is married and a resident of Toledo, while the other still resides at home. The late W. S. V. Prentiss was a well-known member of the Franklin County Bar, of recognized ability, and was Adjutant General on the staff of Governor Medill, and in his death, which occurred in 1899, the community lost a most valued member.

Frederick W. Prentiss obtained his early education in the public schools of the Capital City, and in 1870, at the age of fifteen, began his career as a messenger boy with the firm of P. W. Huntington & Co., continuing with that house, in various capacities, for fourteen years. He is possessed of financial ability of a high degree and for two years he'd the responsible position of cashier of the State Treasury, while for more than sixteen years he was treasurer of the Ohio State University.

In 1887, in company with the late M. M. Greene, he organized the Clinton National Bank, and was elected its cashier and vice president. He was one of the originators of the plan of bringing about a consolidation of the Clinton National Bank and the Hayden National Bank, and this result, due greatly to his efforts, was finally consummated on January 9, 1900. This organization is known as the Hayden-Clinton National Bank, of which Mr. Prentiss is president. It has abundant capital, able executive officers, and enjoys the confidence of the entire business community.

In 1882 Mr. Prentiss was married to Martha K. Greene, who died in 1888, by whom he had one child. He was united in marriage with his present wife, formerly Miss Belle Irving Hayden, of Columbus, in 1893, and they have a handsome residence in this city.

Mr. Prentiss is an independent Democrat in politics, is a trustee of the Columbus City Sinking Fund, member of the Columbus and Country Clubs, and is regarded as a citizen of the highest personal worth.

GEORGE DANIEL CROSS.

The biographical writer who desires to delineate the personal history of self-made, successful business men will find ample material for thought and pen in Ohio Capital City. In fact, it is to this class of citizens, more than all others, perhaps, that Columbus, conjoined with its splendid natural advantages, owes its great growth and commercial prominence.

In the list of those coming within this category is George Daniel Cross, head member of the Geo. D. Cross Lumber

Co., whose offices are at the junction of Water and Long streets.

Mr. Cross is a native of the great lumber state of Michigan, having been born in Manchester, Lenawa county, that state, in 1855. His mother was Elizabeth (Fuller) Cross, his father, Channay Cross, who was one of the early miners of the West, and was also for years engaged in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in 1856, when the subject of this sketch was an infant, and there was but one other in the family, his brother, De Forest A., who is still living.

George D. obtained his education in the common and high schools of his native town, after which, at the age of 14, he went to La Cygne, Kansas, where he remained a short time, and, becoming identified with the Chicago Lumber Company, he removed to Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he located for about a year. He became a partner in the company, and next went to Brownville, Nebraska, where he assumed the management of the company's yards. He remained in Nebraska some ten years, and then went to Kansas, where he looked after the company's interests at various points in that state. The Chicago Lumber Company was one of the most prominent lumber concerns in the United States, and at one time had between 300 and 400 branches at the principal railroad points in Kansas and Nebraska, transacting a business of great magnitude in those states.

As one noteworthy specimen of the enterprise possessed by Mr. Cross, who is one of the most progressive of the wide awake business men of the end of the century, it may be stated here that when Oklahoma was thrown open by the United States for settlement, he was the first lumber man to reach Guthrie with a stock. He entered Guthrie with a very heavy supply of lumber, conveyed on a train so large that three engines were required to draw it. It is needless to add that the lumber was quickly disposed of and the venture proved a most profitable one.

Mr. Cross came to Columbus in 1890, after having spent 22 years in the lumber trade in the West, 12 years in Kansas and 10 years in Nebraska.

In 1885 the Geo. D. Cross Lumber Company was organized and duly incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000, and since his residence here Mr. Cross has been active at the head of affairs. The officers are: President, Geo. D. Cross; Vice President, D. H. Sowers; Secretary and Treasurer, C. B. Brown. The company conducts both a wholesale and retail business, handling lumber of all kinds, also sash, doors, blinds and other building work. Heavy stocks are carried in their yard, and the immense trade supplied extends to all points within a radius of 50 miles of Columbus.

In 1880 Mr. Cross was married to Elizabeth Florence Bailey, and they have had one child, a son, whom they have named George Bailey Cross.

Mr. Cross is an active member of the Masonic Order, a strong supporter of the Republican party, and a whole-souled, genial gentleman who commands the undisguised confidence and esteem of the business and social community.

ORLANDO ALBERT MILLER.

Among the leaders of commercial enterprise in Columbus the name of Orlando Albert Miller has long been familiar, and he has exerted valuable influence in promoting the best interests of the community.

Mr. Miller was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on September 21, 1859, the son of Alonzo Plummer Miller, a descendant of James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Elizabeth Ross Evans Miller, a descendant of George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of a family of five sons and five daughters. Of these there are now living two sons and three daughters, including the subject of this sketch. His earliest ancestor in America was David Miller, one of four brothers, who came from England in 1682, and acquired large land grants from William Penn in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where the family remained until 1802, when the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Milton Miller, removed to Ohio and settled at St. Clairsville, Belmont county, and helped to hew a commonwealth out of the wilderness. His son, Alonzo P., was united in marriage March 29, 1846, with Elizabeth



JOSEPH WILL WALKER.

The lives of some men stand out in strong relief as examples of what may be accomplished by perseverance, industry and a steady determination to succeed and make a place for themselves among their fellowmen. Success rarely comes to him who labors not for it, and too much credit cannot be given a man who has risen from the ranks and today holds a place of honor and respect among his fellow-citizens.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;

Act well your part; there all the honor lies."

Joseph Will Walker is one of the best known and most popular among those of the citizens of Columbus who have been eminently successful in business life, and is also an unwavering supporter of the Republican party and its time-tried principles.

Mr. Walker was born on May 31, 1859, in Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, his parents being Mahachi Walker and Nancy (Deaver) Walker, and the place of his birth was named in honor of his mother's family. His mother died about thirty-four years ago, when he was still in early childhood, and the death of his father, who was for years a merchant grocer in Zanesville, Ohio, occurred on January 23, 1886. The Walker family comprised thirteen children, all sons, with a single exception, and of these eight sons survive, including the subject of this sketch.

The latter received an education in the common schools of Zanesville. On terminating his studies at the age of fourteen, he began to learn the confectionery-making trade, and continued in that line for seven years, when, imbued with a desire to see other sections of his native country, he traveled

all throughout the Western States. Returning to Ohio in May, 1881, Mr. Walker secured a clerkship in the furniture establishment of W. V. Brewer, Columbus, having selected this city for his permanent residence, and his connection with that firm continued up to 1891, with the exception of an interval of four years, during which period he conducted a general house-furnishing store in the Park Hotel Block, North High street.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Walker was elected a constable, on the Republican ticket, and served most efficiently in this capacity for a period of three years. On the expiration of his term he established a general law and collection bureau in the management of which he has met with the most definite and substantial success, gaining the patronage of the leading business men throughout the community. He is surrounded by a staff of experienced advisers and assistants and is prepared to furnish his clients the most efficient and satisfactory of services.

Mr. Walker takes an active interest in fraternal organizations, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Red Men, giving a warm support to those societies, and by his brother members is held in the highest esteem.

On May 4, 1882, Mr. Walker was united to Miss Nettie Clark of Columbus, the union bearing fruit in a family of two sons and four daughters, of whom one son and a daughter are deceased. Personally Mr. Walker is popular with all classes, and he has gained the entire confidence of the business community.

Ross, Evans, whose ancestors, the German Wilmers and Swiss Rolands, of Lancaster, and the Welsh Evans, of Gwynedd, came to America in 1700, and these having intermarried with the Taylors of Chester, and the Ross' and Buchanan's, of Lancaster, united in the subject of this sketch some of the earliest and best blood that came to America from England, Scotland, Wales, Germany and Switzerland.

Mr. Miller attended the common schools of Belmont and the Woodfield Academy, and upon leaving school in 1875 came to Columbus, where he has ever since been identified with the paper trade, as bookkeeper, traveling salesman, manager and capitalist, being President of the Central Ohio Paper Company, a corporation he organized in 1887, to absorb the business with which he had been identified since 1875. He is also connected with one of the largest paper manufacturing plants in Ohio, and also one in Massachusetts.

His career has from the start been successful, due largely to untiring energy and his organizing ability.

Mr. Miller has been an active promoter of the commerce of the Capital City, and in 1890-1900 had the honor to be President of the Columbus Board of Trade.

On October 20, 1880, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Ella May Morris, daughter of Major William T. Morris, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Joseph Morris, M. C., 1844-48, a lady well known for her estimable personal qualities. They have a family of four children, Albert Morris, Edna May, Helen Louise and Roland Wimmer.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the First Congregational Church, the Columbus Club, and other societies of the first rank, and in both business and social life his standing is such as to command the confidence and esteem of all.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY

By F. B. Sheldon, Chief Engineer and Assistant to the President.

April 14, 1864, the Mineral Railroad Company was incorporated to build a railroad from Columbus to Athens, Ohio, but beyond making preliminary surveys and securing some rights of way, nothing was done towards the construction of the line. Mr. M. M. Greene, who was operating salt works at Salina, Ohio, in the Hocking Valley, seven miles north of Athens, in 1867 took up the project, and on June 26 of that year, by decree of the Franklin County Common Pleas Court, the name was changed from Mineral Railroad Company to Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company. Peter Hayden was elected President of the company, and M. M. Greene Vice President; the road was finally located and construction was begun. In 1868 the line was opened for traffic from Columbus to Lancaster, and in 1869 was completed as far as Nelsonsville, where it reached the coal field.

July 25, 1870, the construction was finished to Athens with a branch from Logan to Stratsville, in the coal district. The annual report of the President for the year 1870 states: That the company at that time owned 12 locomotives, 8 passenger cars, 3 baggage cars, 279 coal, 60 box and 26 flat cars, in addition to which private parties furnished 403 coal cars, and that with all this equipment, together with 150 other cars furnished by connecting lines, the company was unable to supply the demand for coal, and would have to provide more coal cars. The gross earnings of the line for 1870 amounted to \$372,229.00. In 1870 the population of the City of Columbus was 33,000, and its subsequent substantial growth began with the building of manufacturing concerns immediately upon the introduction of coal by the Hocking Valley line.

In the year 1871, the gross earnings increased to \$418,942.00, and the President report for that year stated that a valuable trade for coal had been commenced through Cleveland to points on the lakes.

The report further states that the heavy traffic made it necessary to renew some of the rails, and that, in order to have a test between iron and steel, 50 tons of steel rails were purchased as an experiment and laid in sidings in Columbus yard, where the heaviest wear occurs of any part of the road.

In January, 1871, Benjamin F. Smith succeeded Peter

Hayden as President of the company, M. M. Greene remained Vice President, and J. J. Janney was elected Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors chosen were: W. B. Brooks, C. P. L. Butler, Theodore Comstock, Isaac Eberly, John L. Gill, M. M. Greene, John G. Lenkat and B. E. Smith, all of Columbus; John D. Martin, of Lancaster; C. H. Rippey, of Logan, and S. W. Pickering, of Athens. The coal business of the line developed rapidly, the gross earnings for the year 1872 being \$854,882, the company trebled its number of coal cars and began to feel the need of proper outlets for traffic to points beyond Columbus, connecting lines being either unable or unwilling to furnish cars for the business offered their lines. It was thereupon determined to undertake the construction of a line to supply the great demand of the lakes and the Northwest for Hocking Valley coal, and Toledo was selected as the most appropriate port. Accordingly on May 28, 1872, the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company was incorporated by M. M. Greene, P. W. Huntington, B. E. Smith, W. G. Deshler, James A. Wilcox and John L. Gill and a preliminary survey was at once made.

October 15, 1873, the line was permanently located from Columbus to Toledo. The financial panic of 1874, however, made it necessary to defer for nearly a year the construction, which was commenced August 17, 1875; on October 15, 1876, the line from Columbus to Marion was opened for traffic, and on January 10, 1877, the first regular train ran through to Toledo, where the company had acquired valuable frontage on the Maumee river for the construction of docks.

February 22, 1877, the Columbus & Hocking Valley and Columbus & Toledo Railroad Companies entered into a contract providing for the joint management of the two lines, and for the joint use of terminal property and facilities in Columbus.

During the year 1877, extensive docks were constructed at Toledo, and the connecting lines at Toledo furnished an outlet to points in Michigan and Canada. In the meantime, the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad had continued to prosper. In December, 1874, M. M. Greene succeeded B. E. Smith as President, and in 1877, the Monday Creek and Snow Fork branches in the coal field were partially constructed and opened and seven iron furnaces were in blast in the coal region.

May 21, 1878, the Ohio & West Virginia Railway was incorporated to build from Logan, in the Hocking Valley, to Gallipolis, on the Ohio River, and some little grading had been done upon this line, but no further progress was made until one year later, May 21, 1879, when the Hocking Valley interests took up the project, amended the charter to extend from Gallipolis to Pomeroy, and commenced construction. On October 15, 1880, the line was opened for traffic from Logan to Gallipolis, and on January 1, 1881, was completed to Pomeroy.

August 29, 1881, the Columbus & Hocking Valley and Columbus & Toledo Railroad Companies, and the Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company were consolidated under the name of The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company, M. M. Greene continuing as President of the new company until July 1, 1886, when he was succeeded by Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland, who occupied the Presidency for a few months ending January 11, 1887, the next annual meeting, when John W. Shaw was elected, and continued in office until August 30, 1889, when he resigned and was succeeded by C. C. Waite.

Mr. Waite came to the property with large railway experience, and immediately set about the work of reducing grades, rebuilding bridges and introducing heavier equipment upon the line, increasing the capacity of coal trains from 30 cars of 17 tons each, to 45 cars of 30 tons each, a gain of 150 per cent., which brought the property up to the best standards of that day, and assured its position as the principal coal-carrying road of the state.

In 1895, the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway was built by Hocking Valley interests from McArthur Junction to Jackson, through the Jackson county coal field, affording a valuable feeder to the line, and was opened for traffic to Wellston December 1, 1895, and to Jackson, February 10, 1896. While attending a dinner given to the officials of the Hocking Valley Railway Company by the citizens of Jackson, on the occasion of the opening of the line, President Waite took cold resulting in pneumonia, from which he died



Lloyd W. Buckmaster

LLOYD W. BUCKMASTER

Lloyd W. Buckmaster was born in Zanesville, May 16, 1849; is a son of the late John A. Buckmaster, who was a soldier in the Mexican war and was wounded in the battle of Buena Vista, being shot through and through, that disabled him the balance of his life. John A. Buckmaster was a prominent railroad man, being agent at Zanesville of the Central Ohio Railroad, now known as the B. & O.; he died in the fall of 1879, and his mother, Selenah Wilkins, died a year later. At the age of fourteen years Lloyd, the subject of this sketch, was compelled to leave school and battle with the world and take care of his father, mother, brother and sister. He started out, as was termed in those days, as peanut merchant on what was called the Central Ohio Railroad, under the presidency of the Hon. H. J. Jewett. D. W. Caldwell, late president of the Lake Shore Railroad, was superintendent. He served as brakeman on freight and passenger trains, baggage-master and yardmaster at Zanesville; left that company and entered the service of the Adams Express company as driver of their wagon; was afterwards made messenger on the Panhandle and Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroads; left that company when Mr. C. C. Waite was made superintendent of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley in 1876, and was made baggage-master; was promoted to passenger conductor and run in that capacity for twelve years. When Mr. Waite took charge of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, he entered again his service as passenger conduc-

tor, afterwards being made the city passenger and ticket agent of the line at Indianapolis. He left that position on the recommendation of Mr. Waite and accepted the superintendency of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad, where he served for three years and had charge of the construction of one hundred miles of that line, but retired on account of his health.

He was appointed commissioner of transportation of the Ohio Centennial by Governor Foraker and afterwards made steward of the Ohio Penitentiary, which he filled to the entire credit of his party.

After the change of administration he again returned to the service of Mr. Waite and was made city passenger agent of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, which position he still holds in this city.

He was appointed deputy oil inspector by Governor McKinley and served during his entire term of office. He is now secretary of the State Sinking Fund Commissioners.

He is a Knights Templar, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason and a charter member of Aladdin Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He is an uncompromising Republican, always in line and alert to the interests of his party and the entire ticket, and is popular with all classes. He has one brother, Anthony W., who is clerk in the State Treasurer's office, and one sister, who died in 1879. On December 8, 1876, he was married to Hattie Newell Taylor and has lived in Columbus since 1888.

on February 21, 1896. Samuel D. Davis, Vice President, became the executive head of the company until June 18, 1896, when he was succeeded by Nicholas Monsarrat, as Vice President, who has continued in charge of the property to date, becoming President of the reorganized Hocking Valley Railway Company March 1, 1899.

During Mr. Monsarrat's term of office, radical improvements have been made in the capacity of the company for handling traffic; 40-ton cars have been introduced to the number of nearly 5000 during the past year, together with a much heavier type of freight locomotive, with the result that for the year ending June 30, 1900, the Hocking Valley Company shows the heaviest average freight train load in the State of Ohio, and stands second in the entire world.

Its business is still increasing, and although many important manufacturing developments have been made along its line in iron and steel, stone, lime and clay products, the bituminous coal and coke traffic still form its principal business; during the season of navigation just ended more than 1,000,000 tons of coal was loaded over its docks at Toledo on vessels going out on the Great Lakes. The Hocking Valley is the longest line of railway entirely within the limits of the state, and occupying as it does a central position from north to south, has been, and is of more value to the people of Ohio than any other.

THOMAS J. McLEISH.

Thomas J. McLeish, the well-known and highly efficient Secretary of the Alum Creek Ice and Coal Company, of Columbus, Ohio, which was organized in 1867, and whose office is at No. 35½ North High street, was born on August 6, 1871, at Dennison, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. His parents were Louisa (Voshall) McLeish and Charles McLeish, the latter a coal and ice operator, and both are still living, their residence being in Columbus. They had a family of two sons and three daughters, and of these all are living with the exception of one daughter—Katie—the survivors being: Olive, Mabel, Allen and the subject of this sketch.

The latter was educated first in the common schools of Columbus, later taking a full course of instruction under the private tutorage of an expert bookkeeper, and at the age of 17 he entered the employ of the Big Four Railroad, remaining with that corporation up to his twentieth year, when he became bookkeeper with the coal and ice company that are conducted under the joint name of the Alum Creek Ice and Coal Company, over which his father presides in so able a manner, and in July, 1899, he secured a partnership interest and was elected Secretary to both companies. This responsible position his thorough experience and valuable business training enables him to fill in the most eminently satisfactory manner. Mr. McLeish is also interested in a number of other enterprises, being one of the organizers of The Home Building & Loan Association, whose offices are at No. 1089 Mount Vernon avenue, and of which he is a director. He was likewise one of the organizers of the East Side Board of Trade, and now one of its foremost members.

In February, 1892, Mr. McLeish entered the marital state, his estimable bride being Miss Marie Pelton, of Chardon, Ohio, a favorite in society's circles, and they have had two bright children, a son and daughter, whom they have named Murray and Margaret.

Mr. McLeish is a member of the Republican party, to whose principle he gives close allegiance and support; is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, also the Buckeye Club, the Sherman Rod and Gun Club, the East Side Gun Club and other social organizations, and he has a host of friends in both social and business life.

GEORGE W. BRIGHT.

George W. Bright is a native Ohioan, having been born in Tiffin, his mother being Mrs. Sophia Ann (Stoner) Bright, and father, the Rev. John C. Bright, a well-known clergyman of the United Brethren denomination. His mother died in 1850, and father on August 6, 1866, after a most use-

ful, clean and honorable career, and his memory was held in high veneration by all who knew him. There were four sons and four daughters in the family, all of whom are living with the exception of one son. The survivors are George W., John L., Jesse L., who reside in Columbus, and Mary E., who lives in Kansas, and is married; Anna A., also married, who resides in Parkersburg, Virginia, and Miss Jessie C. Bright, whose home is in Westerville, Franklin county.

The Rev. John C. Bright removed from Tiffin to Westerville in 1852, and it was here that the subject of this sketch attended the common schools, later entering Oberlin University of Westerville, and afterward the High School of Columbus. During the war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiments, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for 11½ months in the campaign, during a portion of which he was prostrated with typhoid fever. He was mustered out during the latter part of 1866 in Macon, Ga., and returned the same year to Columbus. Here he obtained employment as clerk in the millinery establishment of A. E. Souder, in which capacity he remained for six years, when he purchased a partnership interest, the firm name being Souder, Bright & Co., under which style it remained up to 1880, when the firm changed to Souder, Bright & Bro. Mr. Bright retired from the firm in 1884. In 1891 was elected Vice President of the Sunday Creek Coal Co., of Columbus, miners of bituminous coal in Perry and Athens counties, Ohio, and for a year he has also been Treasurer of the company.

Mr. Bright is also prominently connected with numerous other business interests, being President of the Kaufman, Lattimer Drug Co., Columbus; President of the St. Paul & Western Co., of St. Paul, Minn.; President of the Boomer Coal & Coke Co., of Columbus; Vice President of the Capital City Bank; Vice President of the Perry Stock Co., of Columbus; Vice President and Director of the C. H. D. Robbins Co., Columbus, and holds an interest in numerous minor enterprises.

On February 23, 1869, Mr. Bright was married to Miss Martha Worrel, of Columbus, and they have had one child, a daughter, who is now Mrs. Mary Louise Barrere, of Columbus.

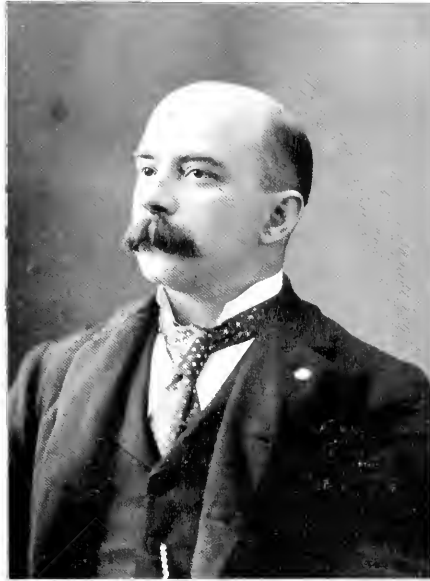
Mr. Bright is a member of the Republican party, also of Wells Post, G. A. R., and is a recognized influential member of the community.

HERMAN BRAUN.

Herman Braun, one of Franklin county's foremost merchants and best known citizens, was born on May 31, 1840, in Rhenish-Bavaria, Germany (Rheinphalz). His mother was Elizabeth (Dieterich) Braun, his father Philip Braun, who was also engaged in the time-honored vocation of apothecary. They had a large family, of whom but four arrived at the age of maturity, among them being the subject of this sketch, and but two are now living, the latter and a married sister, Mrs. Anna Dieterich, who resides in Stark county, Ohio.

Mr. Braun's parents came to the United States in 1849, and settled in Stark county, Ohio, where Herman attended the common schools of Massillon for a year and a quarter. In 1851, when but eleven years of age, he was sent to Heidelberg, Germany, and studied for five years in the preparatory schools of that city, after which he was a student for two years in the famous University of Heidelberg. In 1858 he returned to the United States, and since the fall of that year he made Columbus his home. In 1858 he became a clerk in the drug firm of Rohrbert & Samuel, pharmacy having been chosen as his life vocation, and it is worthy of note that that firm conducted business at the same stand where Mr. Braun has always continued, viz.: No. 24 North High street, where extensive quarters are occupied, where both a wholesale and retail drug trade is transacted, and whence goods are shipped to all parts of Ohio, also to sections in West Virginia.

Mr. Braun became a partner in the business in 1864, the firm name being G. Roberts and Co. Mr. G. Roberts died in 1867, and after his demise the members of the reorganized firm were his widow, Mr. Herman Braun and Mr. Philip H. Bruck. Mr. Roberts' widow died later on, and Messrs. Braun



JAMES GOLDEN GOODALL.

The above-named well-known Columbus citizen is a native of England, having been born in East Woodhay, County Hants, that country, on August 24, 1857. His parents were James and Sarah (Golden) Goodall, and his father was a house steward by vocation. The family comprised two sons and one daughter, all of whom are living.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the National schools of England, and on leaving school engaged in different employment up to 1882, when he migrated to the United States, landing in New York, and he made his home in the American metropolis for five years, during which time he was employed in the capacity of yacht steward on the famous yacht "Electra," owned by Eldridge T. Gerry, who at that time was commodore of the New York Yacht Club. In February, 1887, Mr. Goodall received the appointment of steward to the Columbus Club of Columbus, Ohio, and at once left New York for this city, and immediately entered upon the execution of his duties. He filled this position in a most satisfactory manner for nine years, when he resigned, in July, 1896, to establish the Goodall Hotel, which he conducted up

to December, 1897, when he sold out his interests and engaged in the restaurant and catering business. In this line he has met with excellent success, and at the present time he is conducting the Tavistock Inn, located at No. 26 West Gay street, where the best of entertainment is offered, and where he has secured a flourishing and most desirable patronage.

Mr. Goodall was married in England to Miss Ellen Susan Betts, who has borne him two children, both sons. The eldest, John Betts Goodall, a bright lad, is now in his fourteenth year. His brother, William Golden Goodall, is in his eleventh year. Both children were born in the United States and the family reside at No. 26 West Gay street, where the Tavistock Inn is situated.

Mr. Goodall is a Republican in politics and is prominently identified with several fraternal organizations, being a member of the Masonic Order, thirty-second degree, a Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has a host of friends in the community and takes an intelligent interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Capital City.

and Bruck became proprietors. In 1887 Mr. Bruck received the honor at the hands of his fellow citizens of being elected Mayor of Columbus, a position he filled with credit and dignity, and on his election he withdrew from the firm of Braun & Bruck. Mr. Braun then admitted to partnership his sons, Messrs. Carl and Herman Braun, Jr., both natives of this city, and expert pharmacists and chemists. Carl was educated in the public and high schools and the Ohio State University, while Herman, Jr., also studied in the public and high schools and took a course in the Starling Medical University.

On December 24, 1863, Mr. Braun was married to Miss Louise Hachtel, who bore him four children, three sons and a daughter, all of whom are living here. The daughter is Miss Bertha Braun, and the youngest son, Walter Braun, who is engaged as a civil engineer here. The other two sons have already been mentioned. On March 9, 1900, his wife's decease occurred, thus closing a most useful, lovable life, and her demise was deeply deplored in the community where she had been so long and estimably known.

Mr. Braun has been a supporter of the Republican party since he cast his maiden vote and, beyond performing his duty at the polls, all his interests are thoroughly vested in his business and his home affairs.

CHARLES ELIAS MARKESON.

Charles Elias Markeson, who is prominently identified with real estate operations in Columbus and Franklin county, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on December 1, 1819, and was a son of Alexander and Hannah Olson, the former a well-known captain and vessel owner on the Great Lakes. There were three children in the family—Charles E., Jacob and Hannah, all of whom are still living.

Charles E. received his early education at the public schools of Milwaukee, also took a business course in Eastman's Commercial College, then studied telegraphy, and became an operator on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, filling that position for three years, when he became employed with the Northwestern Telegraph Company's branch at Winona, Minn., also the Winona-Rochester & Minneapolis railway. His next position was as press reporter at Minneapolis for the Northwestern Telegraph Co., and after a year's service he came East to Pittsburg, and occupied a similar position. In 1873 Mr. Markeson removed to Columbus, where he was at first engaged as press reporter for the Western Union Telegraph Co., serving in this capacity for a year, when he became night operator, and in the day time engaged in real estate operations. In the latter field he was so successful and his business became so heavy that he was compelled to resign from the Western Union, and devote his entire attention to his real estate interests. He buys and sells improved or unimproved realty of all kinds, negotiates loans and mortgages and has consummated many large deals.

Mr. Markeson was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Pettit, of Ohio, and they have had seven children, viz.: William Pettit, Clara Eyre, Chas. E., Jr., John Milton, Elvathan Pettit, Mary Pettit and Helen, all of whom are living with the exception of William Pettit Markeson, who died in 1898 in Porto Rico, where he was stationed with his regiment, the Fourth Ohio.

Mr. Markeson is a member of the Republican party, and a citizen popularly known in both business and social life.

FRANK P. HALL.

Upon the younger and more energetic members of our commercial fraternity does the continued prosperity and development of the community, in large measure, depend, and regarded from this very reasonable standpoint, Columbus and Franklin county are well and amply provided for.

Among the most successful and progressive of the merchants of this class in our midst is Mr. Frank P. Hall, President of the Hall-Collins Hardware Co., whose well-known emporium is at No. 143 South High street. This gentleman

is a native of Columbus, having been born here December 2, 1871, his parents being Chas. H. and Anna (Price) Hall, the latter a daughter of T. J. and Mary Price, while Mr. Chas. H. Hall, who is now deceased, was a well-known dealer here in lime and stone for building purposes. Frank P. Hall was brought up in this city, was educated at the common and high schools, and all his interests are located here. After completing his schooling Mr. Hall entered the hardware establishment of McCune, Lornis & Griswold, and while there gained a thorough insight and knowledge of this branch of trade.

Thus experience has enabled him to score a marked success since he entered into business individually, making him an expert buyer and fully acquainted with how to most satisfactorily meet all the demands of an exacting trade.

On January 15, 1896, Mr. Hall was united in wedlock to Miss Clara L. Jones, and they have established a permanent residence in this city. Mr. Hall does not meddle with political affairs nor fraternal organization, but devotes himself to his business and domestic affairs and is one of our most popular merchants.

FREDERICK BEAUMONT SHELTON.

Mr. Sheldon is the Chief Engineer of the Hocking Valley Railway, and is also Assistant to the President of that corporation.

He was born in Manchester, England, on January 27, 1856, son of Stephen Sheldon and Ruth (Beaumont) Sheldon. The family consisted of five sons and two daughters, all of whom are living, with the exception of one son, who died in infancy. Mr. Sheldon was educated in one of the Endowed Grammar schools of England, and in April, 1870, the family emigrated to the United States. His parents died in St. Louis, Mo., after residing there many years. Of his brothers and sisters Arthur L. resides in Lancaster, Ohio; Edith S. (Hanly) resides at Frankfort, Ky.; Alfred in Chicago, Ill., and Stephen B., in St. Louis, Mo., while the subject of this sketch has lived in Columbus since 1870; and Annie M. is unmarried and makes her home with each of them from time to time, or travels abroad.

In November, 1870, Mr. Sheldon began his railroad career, as a flagman on the preliminary survey of the Arkansas Central Railroad. From 1871 to May 28, 1872 he was draughtsman on the same road, and on June 1, 1872, he entered the service of what is now the Hocking Valley Railway Company. He has been employed successively as topographer, draughtsman and assistant engineer of the Columbus and Toledo line, and from 1877 to 1881 was engaged as engineer in charge of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad. From 1881 to 1888, Mr. Sheldon was engineer in charge of the Toledo and Ohio River divisions of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, and from 1888 to 1899, he served in the capacity of Chief Engineer of that road. On the reorganization of the Hocking Valley Company in 1899, he was appointed Chief Engineer, and on January 1, 1900, also became Assistant to the President in addition to his office of Chief Engineer.

On September 6, 1881, Mr. Sheldon was married to Miss Harriet F. Thrall, and they have been blessed with seven children, six of whom are living. Their names and ages are as follows: Walter, aged 18; Stephen, 16; Mary Lees, 13; Ruth Beaumont, 10; Harriet Sheldon, 7; Anne Edith, 4; while the last born—Frederick Beaumont, died in February, 1899, aged ten months. Mr. Sheldon resides at No. 89 Lexington avenue, and is well known in the community. Politically he is a Republican.



CHARLES BURLEIGH GALBREATH.

Charles Burleigh Galbreath, State Librarian of Ohio, is a native Ohioan, having been born in Fairfield township, Columbiana county, on February 25, 1858, on the farm of his parents, Edward P. Galbreath and Jane M. (Shaw) Galbreath. His father has retired from agricultural pursuits and now resides with his estimable wife at Latonia, Ohio, but is still the owner of a valuable farm in Columbiana county. They had a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. Of these the subject of this sketch is the eldest. The youngest member of the family is L. W. Galbreath, a live stock raiser and owner of three valuable farms, situated near Latonia. The other four members of the family are: James Galbreath, a prosperous farmer near Lisbon, Columbiana county; A. A. Galbreath, formerly a school teacher, but lately admitted a member of the bar, and now practicing law in St. Louis, Mo.; Edith Whitacre, widow of Frank E. Whitacre of Salem, Ohio; and Alice E. Carr, wife of the Rev. George Carr, Methodist minister, of New York State.

Mr. Galbreath's parents, both of whom are living, were born in Columbiana county, near the birthplace of Edwin Coppick, who became famous in connection with the historic events that occurred near Harper's Ferry.

Charles Burleigh Galbreath is a self-made man in the fullest sense that the term implies. His life has been one of constant, strenuous endeavor; his education was only obtained in the face of many difficulties. Up to the age of thirteen he attended the district school of his native county, when, his father becoming seriously ill, he was obliged to leave school.

Later on he resumed his studies in the winter months, and worked in a sawmill during the season that the school was not in session. Through the work done in this way Mr. Galbreath earned enough money to continue his studies in the High School at New Lisbon, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he became a school teacher, and so earned sufficient to complete his High School course.

In 1879 Mr. Galbreath entered Mount Union College, from which, five years later, he was graduated as a Master of Arts. Soon afterward he was elected principal of the schools of Wilmot, Stark county, Ohio, remaining in that capacity up to 1886, when he resigned to become superintendent of the schools of East Palestine, Ohio. This position he held eight years. Though pressed upon to remain, he resigned in 1893 to accept the offer of a membership on the faculty of Mount Hope College. Three years later he was appointed president of that institution and resigned that office to enter upon his present incumbency.

While in Palestine Mr. Galbreath was for two years editor of *The Republican Reveille*, and while holding that position was an earnest advocate of the night school bill, which was afterward introduced by the Hon. J. I. Brittain, and is now a law. He has done much institute work and has always taken an active interest in the cause of education. He was county school examiner of Columbiana county for eight years. In 1896 Mr. Galbreath was appointed State Librarian by the Library Commission, created by the Sixty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and under his administration the library

has been brought to and maintained at a higher plane of usefulness than it ever reached at any former period of its history. Since entering upon his duties the traveling library system has been inaugurated by Mr. Galbreath. Through it, books are sent to all parts of the State. The system has proved a great success and already about 2000 of these traveling libraries have been sent out. Mr. Galbreath is a Republican and was a delegate from his county to the State conventions of 1873 and 1876. He is prominent in the Odd Fellows' Order and has served as deputy grand master.

On July 29, 1882, Mr. Galbreath was united in wedlock to Miss Ida Kelly of Columbiana county, a most estimable lady, and they have had one child, a son, Albert W., who was born on October 29, 1883. He is now a student in the Ohio State University.

Under the direction of Colonel Ethan Allen of New York, Mr. Galbreath, in 1897, organized the Columbus branch of the Cuban League of America of which he was the energetic secretary. This League, which was organized for the purpose of aiding the Cubans, had 2000 members in Columbus and was very active in the advocacy of armed intervention just before the Spanish-American war.

CHARLES H. FRANK.

Mr. Frank, who is the efficient Secretary of the Ohio Debenture Company, and a life-long resident of this, his native city, was born in Columbus on January 1, 1863, the son of Caroline (Hutt) Frank and Charles Frank, who are engaged in mercantile pursuits here. The family comprised five sons and three daughters, all living, their names being as follows: Emma nee Nonnenmaker; George C., Charles H., Anna nee King, Henry, Herman, Lily nee Mangold, Walter, all married with the exception of the last named.

Charles H. Frank was educated in the common and high schools of Columbus, and also took a full course through a business college. At the early age of sixteen he entered the coal and feed business, with a partner, the firm name being Jacob Rapp & Co., and he continued in this line for three years, when he disposed of his interest. It was now that he entered upon his duties in the business college referred to, and from which he graduated in his twentieth year. He soon thereafter secured the appointment to a clerkship in the Hocking Valley Railroad, and held this position until April 1, 1884, when he resigned, having been offered the office of Secretary to W. A. Mahoney, real estate operator, and he continued in this capacity up to July 3, 1885, when he tendered his resignation to accept a more lucrative position with the Hocking Valley Railroad, as clerk under J. F. Anthony. On February 20, 1890, he again resigned to accept an appointment under Andrew Gardner, Jr., Postmaster of Columbus, as general delivery clerk. He held this position until August 1, 1894, being retained six months in office under the Democratic administration, because of his marked efficiency. From 1892 to the close of his clerkship in the postoffice he was also Secretary of the government civil service office of Columbus. His next position was an appointment to a deputy clerkship under Charles F. Galloway, County Clerk, which he held until July 5, 1900, and at the close of Mr. Galloway's term of office he accepted the secretaryship tendered to him by the Ohio Debenture Co., which incumbency he now fills.

Mr. Frank has ever been an active upholder of Republican principles and a foremost worker in securing victory for that party. He has acted as secretary of city and county conventions on several occasions. He has been for sixteen years a member of the Columbus Republican Glee Club, which is celebrated all over the country.

On October 3, 1888, Mr. Frank was married to Miss Catharine Rothweiler, daughter of the late Rev. Jacob Rothweiler, who prior to his death, was a most prominent minister in the German Methodist Church. They have had two children, Milton R. and Carl Melvin Frank, but of these the latter only survives.

CHARLES FRANK.

Son of George and Mary (Haucer) Frank, was born on his parents' farm in Wuertemberg, Germany, on March 5, 1833, and was one of a family of four sons and two daughters, of

whom he and his brother Henry are the sole survivors. He received his education in the public schools of his native country, and on July 6, 1856, when a young man of 23, emigrated to the United States, taking up his permanent residence in Columbus in March, 1857. He had learned the trade of cabinet maker, and worked at this craft up to 1862, when, together with 22 others they organized the Columbus Cabinet Company. He was first connected with the mechanical department, but after a year in this capacity, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the company, and fulfilled the duties of this position up to 1870, when he resigned and established himself in the coal and building material business, in co-partnership with Mr. H. Nimmeyer, and under the title of the Columbus Coal and Lumber Company. Mr. Frank is the only surviving member of the original twenty-two comprising the Columbus Cabinet Company. The company's affairs went into the hands of a receiver in 1897, and the business was wound up by him with considerable loss to the stockholders. Mr. Frank has prospered in his present venture and he commands an extensive, influential patronage.

On June 22, 1858, Mr. Frank was married to Caroline Hutt, of Wuertemberg, Germany, a most estimable lady, and she bore him eight children, their names and years of birth being as follows: Emma R., 1859; George C., 1861; Charles C., 1863; Anna, 1864; Henry, 1866; Herman, 1869; Lillie, 1871; Walter Benjamin, 1883. All are married with the exception of Walter B.; Emma was united to Henry Nonnenmaker, trimmer with the Columbus Buggy Co.; George C. married to Elizabeth Decker, is agent at Norfolk, Va., for the Hoster Brewing Co., of Columbus; Charles C. married to Kate Rothweiler, was Deputy County Clerk under County Clerk Galloway, and at present is engaged as Secretary of the Ohio Debenture Company; Anna was married to Robert King, bookkeeper in Baker's Art Gallery; Henry, married to Emilie Rich, is a salesman in the C. H. D. Robbins Company's department store; Herman, married to Flora Grube, is a wood carver in the employ of the United States Carriage Company, and Lizzie is the wife of William Mangold, engaged in the umbrella trade in Columbus.

From 1878 to 1882 Mr. Frank served as councilman from the Fifth Ward, and was an infirmity director from 1893 to 1899. He is a prominent Republican, a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and a thoroughly representative citizen in every sense that the term implies.

JAMES TAYLOR.

One of the oldest and best known and most highly respected citizens and business men in Columbus is James Taylor, the undertaker, on East Town street, and who for almost half a century has been engaged in that business in Columbus, either on his own account, or in partnership with other well-known business men.

He was born in the city of Sheffield, England, in the year 1823, his father being James Taylor, a shoemaker and tanner in that city, and who manufactured the leather from which he made the footwear for his customers, thus being able to guarantee the quality of the material in his manufactured goods. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Smethers, and to them were born eight children, Mr. Taylor being the only one living in this country.

He was able only to obtain a limited education in the schools of his native country, but by self-application he secured a fair and useful education which enabled him to succeed in business. He left England upon reaching man's estate, sailing from Liverpool, and after a voyage lasting seven weeks, reached the United States and came to Columbus in the year 1841.

He had learned the tailor trade, and upon his arrival in Columbus opened a place of business in that line, near the corner of Rich and High streets, where he continued for a number of years, meeting with fair success.

He then engaged in the undertaking business, and about 1853 entered into partnership, the style of the firm being Williams & Taylor. Later the firm became Taylor & Wall, and in 1856 it became Taylor & O'Hara, under which name it still continues in business, at 80 East Town street, Mr.



LUKE G. BYRNE

There is no member of the Franklin County Bar who stands higher in the esteem of his fellow attorneys and the public generally for his ability, probity and high character and sterling integrity, than Luke G. Byrne, who was recently appointed to the important position of Director of Law for the city of Columbus by Mayor Hinkle. In his case it was the office seeking the man and not the man seeking the office, as it came to him without solicitation. Had his feelings been consulted he would no doubt have preferred his private practice to the onerous and complicated duties imposed by the public office. But believing that it is the duty of the citizen to fulfill all the obligations of citizenship when called on, he subordinated his own personal affairs to perform a great public duty, and entered upon the discharge of that duty with the single object of performing it faithfully, modestly and for the promotion of the best interests of the whole community as he saw them.

Mr. Byrne was born near the village of Athboy, in the county of Meath, Ireland, on the seventh day of December, 1818. He is the son of William Byrne, who was an Irish farmer in the old land, and his mother was Miss Elizabeth Gavagan. They were the parents of six sons, five of whom are living, and all occupying respectable positions and enjoying the respect of their fellow citizens.

William Byrne died on November 13, 1882, and Elizabeth Byrne died on January 31, 1884. The younger Byrne received a fair education in the public schools of Grovenort, being rather apt in his studies, and in later years increased his education by an extensive course of useful reading and close study while fitting himself for his profession. He read and

studied for four years in the office of Lorenzo English and J. William Baldwin, two of the most distinguished lawyers of the Columbus bar, a third of a century ago. Under their tuition he became well grounded in the principles of law, and properly imbued with an appreciation of the high responsibilities of his profession.

He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with Hon. George S. Peters, a former Mayor of Columbus, and United States Attorney for the Territory of Utah, under the firm name of Byrne & Peters. This partnership continued for about 12 years. He and his partner were of nearly the same age, and they rose rapidly in their profession, and in less than ten years stood in the front rank of the attorneys of the Franklin County Bar.

Mr. Byrne was married on the twenty-fourth of November, 1880, to Miss Rose M. Leonard, daughter of the late Theodore Leonard, Sr., and they have a daughter aged 15, who is attending school. He has been a citizen of Franklin county nearly all his life, and a resident of Columbus the greater portion of it. He is not only a Democrat in politics, but thoroughly democratic in all his ideas, having unbounded faith in the ultimate wisdom of the majority when fairly expressed. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Columbus Board of Trade.

Still in the meridian of his mental activity and equipment, surrounded by devoted friends and admirers, and commanding the unbounded respect and confidence of the entire community, it may be properly said that he has fully entered upon his career of usefulness.

Taylor's being perhaps the oldest establishment in the line of business in the city of Columbus.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1811 to Miss Ellen Cowen, and six children were born to them: Charles, deceased, who served gallantly as a soldier during the Civil War; Ellen, the wife of Mr. Henry Herbert, a civil engineer, living in the East Indies; Christina Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Sadler, one of the prominent physicians of Columbus; Ida Belle, the wife of Mr. Albert Edwards, residing in Seattle, Washington, and Mary Jane Fisher, who is an assistant in the undertaking establishment with the firm.

In his political affiliations Mr. Taylor is a Republican. He resides with his family at 80½ East Town street. During his long residence in Columbus Mr. Taylor has commended the respect and esteem of the entire community. He has, at times, held considerable real estate in Columbus and vicinity. He sold to the United States Government two of the three city lots at the corner of State and Third streets on which the Custom House and Postoffice Building stands.

PATRICK DOYLE.

Patrick Doyle was born in Carlow, Ireland, March 10, 1831, and is the son of Lawrence and Mary Doyle, formerly residents of that place. They were both the children of Irish farmers, to whom were born 11 children, four sons and seven daughters, of whom the following are living: Thomas, Ann, wife of Patrick O'Rourke, a farmer of Central College; Patrick, Clara, widow of Robert Cluney; Bridget, wife of John Allen, and Mary, widow of James Murphy, who now resides in Ireland.

Patrick Doyle received a fair education in the schools of his native place. He left Ireland for America when a young man, sailing from Queenstown aboard a sailing vessel, which required eight weeks to make the trip, landing him at Bennington, Vermont, where he remained for about two years.

In 1852 he came to Columbus and at once engaged with the Central Ohio, now the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in track laying, in which he was engaged for five years, and then engaged with the old Piqua road; and in 1859 with the Miller & Hines Paper Mills on West Main street. In 1862 he went back to the old Piqua round house, where he remained in a highly responsible position for 10 years. In 1872 he engaged with the Pan Handle division as night hostler. He never lost a single night's duty during a consecutive period of 10 years. In 1873 he began service with the new Pan Handle round house, serving there for an uninterrupted period of 15 years, being night inspector during the last ten years of his service. He retired from active service on April 1, 1901, upon a pension from the company as a testimonial for his faithful service after almost half a century of faithful work in the railway business, and during all this time commanded the fullest and most complete confidence of his superior officers in the company, his entire record being without a single flaw.

Mr. Doyle was not only industrious, but, with his wife, was economical, and looked forward to the welfare of their children. He is the owner of several pieces of valuable real estate in the city of Columbus, including two double and two single houses, as well as his own handsome and commodious brick dwelling at 575 North Twentieth street, which was erected in 1883, and is up-to-date in every way, with all the modern improvements and accessories.

As already stated, his wife's parents were farmers residing in Kilkenny, Ireland, but they did not migrate to this country. She has a brother, James, and a sister, Mrs. Cody, residing in Ireland. Mrs. Doyle came to Cleveland in 1853, but, owing to an outbreak of cholera in that city at the time, went into the country in Ashtabula county to escape the epidemic. She has visited her old home in Ireland since coming to this country.

Mr. Doyle was married to Susan McCarty, April 29, 1861, and six children were born to them, namely: Lawrence A., assistant foreman at the Panhandle roundhouse; Patrick Henry a grocer in New York City; John, editor of the Panhandle; Catherine M., wife of Nicholas J. Cody, a mer-

chant, and also a railroad man; Josie C., who resides at home, and Mary, who died quite young.

Mr. Doyle and his family are not only well and comfortably situated, but are highly respected by all with whom they mingle. Mr. Doyle himself, after half a century of honest toil, still sees the bright side of life, has hosts of friends, and contemplates with just pride the fact that he was never ashamed of labor, and therefore has no reason to be ashamed of his achievements.

JEROME CLEMENTS MUTH.

Among the many enterprising, progressive and practical young men of Columbus, none are more highly esteemed and generally liked than Jerome Clements Muth, a member of the firm of Peter Muth & Sons, well-known contractors at 907 East Main street.

He was born in the city of Richmond in the State of Indiana, on the 25th day of January, 1871. His father is Peter Muth, who married Miss Sophia Baumstark, and to whom were born seven sons and two daughters. One son and one daughter are deceased.

His father, Peter Muth, took up the business of house-moving under contract with people desiring to change the location of houses on a tract of land or convey them from one tract to another, and locate them with a view of whatever frontage or other advantage the owner might desire, without entailing the great cost, trouble and annoyance of tearing them down and rebuilding them. He and his sons have made a great success in their line, and frame, brick or stone buildings are removed by them in such a manner that there is not the slightest evidence that they were ever shifted from their original foundations.

Jerome C. was educated in the public schools of Richmond, Ind., where he thoroughly fitted himself for a practical business life by securing a practical education. Upon leaving school he at once joined his father in the prosecution of the house-moving business, which he followed as an employee until 1892, when his father transferred an interest in the business to him and his brother, F. W. Muth, and the firm of Peter Muth & Sons was established with places of business both in Dayton, Ohio, and in Columbus. His father has been successfully engaged in the house-moving business since 1870 and his two sons and partners have grown up in it. The Columbus branch is located at 907 East Main street.

Mr. Muth is independent in politics. He is a prominent member of the Knights of St. George. He was married June 7, 1889, to Miss Theresa Lienesch. They have a son, Albert, who is a little less than one year old. He has been a resident and citizen of Columbus since 1892, and now resides in a pretty home at 885 McAllister avenue.

MARY E. THOMAS.

One of the prominent and most successful business women of Columbus is Mrs. Mary E. Thomas, who built up and is now conducting a large and successful business in the city. She was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, and is the daughter of Mr. F. T. Smith, an extensive farmer. Her mother was Dorcas Spencer, whose father was an extensive farmer and prominent and successful stock raiser, and her brother one of the prominent lawyers of his day.

There were seven children in the family: John A., Monroe, Homer, Sarah J., Josephine, Anna and Mary E., all of whom are living and are useful and highly respected members of the community in which they reside.

Mrs. Thomas was educated in the public schools of her native county, and being unusually apt in her studies and of a practical turn of mind from her girlhood, found no difficulty in preparing herself for the battle of life. She learned the dressmaking trade and entered upon it in Columbus in 1870 and conducted the business so successfully that she largely extended its original scope and began the manufacturing of shirts, which business took on so large a growth that she was soon at the head of, and sole manager of a large



FRED J. HEER.

A most prominent instance of the self-made man, and of the rising from obscurity to affluence and influence, is found in the career of Fred J. Heer, one of Franklin county's best known citizens.

Fred J. Heer was born in Columbus on October 11, 1858, and was one of a family of seven boys and one girl, of whom but three are now living—Fred J., Otto and Edward R. Heer. His mother was Caroline (Schweitzer) Heer, and father, Jacob Heer, who was a machinist by trade, and both were estimably known people.

Fred J. Heer received but a very limited education, attending the Columbus High School for but one year, when, at the age of 12 years he became an apprentice with Glenn & Heyde, printers. His aptitude enabled him to quickly master the printer's art, and at the age of 19 he was appointed foreman, and for 23 years has been connected with the Lutheran Book Concern, of Columbus, and as the general manager of that establishment has placed the business upon a most prosperous and permanently successful basis.

Mr. Heer is possessed of tireless energy, as well as superior executive ability, and has taken a foremost part in all matters effecting the welfare or growth of the community.

He has been elected to many positions of prominence and trust, and has ever discharged the duties connected therewith in the most creditable and faithful manner. Among the important position which he has occupied and some of the interest with which he is still connected are the following: Director of the Ohio Penitentiary, two years; Member of the School Board, 11 years; Director of the Central Building and Loan Association; President of the Board of Trustees, the Ohio University; Member of the Board of Trade; Member of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society; Member of the Olentangy Club, and honorary member of the Typographical Union, No. 5.

Mr. Heer's father was one of the pioneer settlers of Franklin county, and all the interests of the family have long been centered here.

On June 12, 1890, Mr. Heer was married to Miss Pauline K. Beck, who comes of an excellent family, and they have had three children—Esther M., Walter E. and William C. Heer.

The career of Mr. Heer serves to show what industry and continued application may accomplish, and he deservedly commands the esteem of all his fellow citizens.

manufactory, which she is still conducting with marked success.

She was married to Mr. Moses Thomas in 1878, who was one of the best known men of Columbus, and who was for many years connected with the business which she conducted. No children were born to them.

Mrs. Thomas has not only proven herself a practical and successful business woman, but one who understands all the practical details of life, including the care and investment of her earnings. These she wisely and judiciously invested, and she is now the owner of some very fine property in the city, all of which she has earned by her own industry, tact and excellent management.

She is a prominent member of the Wesley Chapel M. E. Church of East Broad street and one of its active and least ostentatious workers, believing in work rather than in mere words. She was a leading teacher for 20 years in the church and always has a large and interested and attentive class.

Without making any pretensions in that direction, she is noted for her practical and wisely bestowed charity to the needy and deserving, ever ready to help those who are both needy and deserving. She has resided in Columbus for the past 31 years.

WILLIAM H. INNIS

William H. Innis, of the firm of Innis & Kiefer, proprietors of the leading photographic establishment of the Capital City, was born Sept. 2, 1870, and is the son of William H. Innis, a prominent farmer and land owner of Clinton township and one of the well-known Innis family, who were among the pioneer families of Franklin county. His mother was Miss Mary Gantz, and to them were born nine children, all of whom but one are living.

Mr. Innis was educated in the public schools and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. In 1895 he graduated from the law department of the Ohio State University and practiced about two years, after which he entered the photographic business as the junior member of the firm of Lane & Co., 199 and 201 South High street. In 1901 he took entire control of the business under the style of Innis & Kiefer.

In his artistic venture he has met with a great and deserved success, and is second to none either within or beyond Ohio. The work of his firm not only commands the warmest encomiums of his patrons, who are numbered by the thousand, but elicits the praises and commendations of all his competitors in business, as well as the calm and judicial approval of the tribunals that pass upon the competition exhibitions of works of photographic art.

At the Ohio State Fair of both 1899 and 1900, where almost half a hundred of the leading artists in the State entered their work for competition, his firm carried off the first premium on all the points of artistic excellence and finish, and it was conceded on all hands that his firm not only had the finest exhibit at the Fair, but the finest and most complete one ever placed on exhibition in the State.

When the Photographers' Association of the States of Ohio and Michigan met in convention at Put-in-Bay in 1899-1900, his firm was awarded the first medal over every competitor. And at this convention was exhibited the best work that was turned out in each and all of the leading photographic establishments in the States mentioned, making the compliment of the first medal unusually valuable and complimentary.

Of course, in view of these things, if taken separately from his other artistic triumphs, it is but natural that his firm should enjoy the finest and most profitable trade in the city, and that their work should be held in such high and universal esteem.

On the 4th of June, 1895, he was married to Miss Cora Benner of Chillicothe, Ohio, and one child, Miss Edna, was born to them. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. He is a most genial and affable gentleman and immensely popular wherever he is known.

WEBSTER PERIT HUNTINGTON.

Webster Perit Huntington was born February 20, 1865. He was educated in the common schools of Columbus. In 1880 he went to Keene, New Hampshire, and remained there until 1891, when he returned to Columbus. During his residence in New Hampshire Mr. Huntington was editor of the *Cheshire Republican* (a Democratic weekly established in 1793), and subsequently established *The Evening Tribune* (now *The Evening Sentinel*), the first daily paper in southwestern New Hampshire. He was a delegate to every Democratic State convention in New Hampshire from 1884 to 1890. He was secretary of the License League of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. He was a delegate to the National convention of Independent Republicans to rally the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President, of which George William Curtis was president, in 1884, under the appointment of George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, who was at that time chairman of the committee of one hundred of Boston. He removed to Washington in 1890 as a correspondent for Eastern newspapers, and in 1891 came to Columbus. Thereupon he was made associate editor of the *Columbus Evening Dispatch* and afterward managing editor of the *Columbus Post*. Upon the consolidation of the *Columbus Post* and the *Columbus Press* in 1894, Mr. Huntington was elected associate editor of *The Press-Post* and a director of the *Press-Post Printing Company*. Subsequently he was elected managing editor of *The Press-Post*, which position he held until March, 1900, when he resigned. Mr. Huntington is now the president of the *Ohio Newspaper Syndicate*. He was chairman of the Democratic State convention of Ohio, June 18, 1900.

Mr. Huntington is the son of Pelatiah Webster Huntington and Jane Nashee Deshler. Mr. Huntington married May 18, 1886, Anna Harlow, born in Charles-on, New Hampshire, January 6, 1865. They have three children, Jane, Deshler Harlow and Ruth. Mr. Huntington's paternal ancestors settled the town of Norwich, Connecticut, in 1632. His maternal ancestors were Pennsylvania Dutch.

EDWARD H. WARRICK.

Mr. Edward H. Warrick of Columbus is ranked among the most energetic and pushing young business men and one who is rapidly building up a prosperous business. He was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, on the 29th day of August, 1873.

He is the son of Calvin Warrick, an Indiana farmer, who married Miss Eva Smith and to whom were born four sons and one daughter, all of whom are living.

He was educated in the public schools of Pittsboro, Indiana, at the Indiana University and at the Central Normal College of Danville in that State. He completed his education at the age of 21 years, and immediately thereafter entered the creamery business at Indianapolis, the capital of the State, in which he continued until the year 1895, when he disposed of his establishment and became a clerk in a grocery, in which he continued until 1896.

In that year he bought out the proprietor and continued for two years in the grocery business, meeting with gratifying success and building up a large and flourishing trade.

In 1898 he disposed of the business to an advantage and entered a wider and more promising field, engaging himself with *The Arthur Jordon Company*, wholesale jobbers of butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, and manufacturers of butterine and its products. He continued with the firm as its city salesman, until 1899, when he moved to Columbus.

Before severing his connection with the *Arthur Jordon Company*, Mr. Warrick, with Messrs. G. D. Antrim and George H. Dunmeyer, organized the *Columbus Ice Cream Company*, which is located at 82 South Fourth street, where this enterprising company is doing a large and increasing business.

Their ice cream is made from a high grade of cream collected from several of the best Jersey dairies located in Central Ohio. The cans in which the cream is shipped or hauled are perfectly sterilized by the use of live steam, thus preventing



GEORGE J. KARB

Of those who have been active and foremost in promoting the welfare of Franklin county, and particularly of Columbus, none is better known than the Hon. George J. Karb, President of the Central Ohio Oil Co., whose offices are in the Great Southern Hotel.

Mr. Karb was born in this city February 15, 1858, his parents being Elizabeth (Bower) Karb and George Karb, the latter a mercantile broker, both of whom are deceased, the father's death occurring at the age of 82, the mother's at 74. The subject of this sketch, who was their only child, was educated in the public schools of Columbus, and in 1871 entered the pharmacy of Frederick William Schwarz, corner Main and Fifth streets, with whom he remained 10 years, when he received the position to enter into business independently, opening a pharmacy at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, where he continued up to 1898, when he sold out. Mr. Karb has taken an active and most successful part in the public affairs, and served most efficiently in a number of important offices. In 1887 he was a member of the Common Council; served two terms of two years each as Police

Commissioner, and in 1894 was elected Mayor, a position he filled with such ability that in 1896 he was re-elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Karb is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Columbus Board of Trade, and is prominent in fraternal circles, being a 32nd degree or Scottish Rite Mason, Shriner, Knight Templar, Odd Fellow and member of the Red Men and Elks. In 1898 he organized the Central Ohio Oil Co., of which he is President and General Manager, and which conducts a very extensive business in all kinds of lubricating and illuminating oils, greases, etc., among the specialties being National Disinfectant, Pectless Soft Oil Soap and Boiler Scale Solvent, all of the highest standard quality.

In 1881 Mr. Karb was united in marriage to Miss Kate Van Dine, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Van Dine, of this city. They are well known figures in social functions, and Mr. Karb's refined personality and high business qualifications have won him the esteem and confidence of all his fellow citizens.

ing the growth of contagious germs, which may often be found in neglected cans.

The vanilla flavor used in making the delicious ice cream is made from the best vanilla bean, ground with XXXX powdered sugar. In making all of their creams and ices, XXXX powdered sugar is used. Taking three points, viz: good flavor, good sugar and good pure cream, in consideration, their goods are sure to meet the wants of the public.

The machinery in their factory is all of the most modern improved, giving them advantages in many ways. With their present capacity they are prepared to turn out seventy gallons of ice cream an hour and many hundreds of pounds of fancy creamery butter a day. They are not only centrally located in the city of Columbus, but also connected with all parts of the city by both telephone systems.

They not only turn out all the fine ice creams, but ices of all kinds and descriptions, pure creamery butter, and are jobbers of sweet milk and cream, in the firm handling, which Mr. Warrick still retains his interest.

He was married June, 22, 1898, to Miss Clara A. Leonard, who died April 19, 1899. His little daughter Theresa, aged two years, is now the sole comfort of his household. He resides, and has since 1899, at 291 South Grant avenue. In politics, he is a Republican, and a member of Joseph Dowdall Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

HENRY SEIBERT.

Than whom no citizen is more popularly known, or has a more creditable record, was born on April 15, 1851, in Hildesheim, Hanover, Germany, and his parents, John Conrad Seibert and Amelia (Poppe) Seibert, emigrated to the United States later on in the same year, coming to Columbus, and making this city their permanent residence. The worthy couple had a family of five daughters and two sons, and of these, three of the daughters—Henrietta, Amelia and Minnie—are deceased. John Seibert was a brickmaker by trade and he secured the position of foreman for John Steil's Brick Works, which he held for eighteen years.

Henry Seibert was raised in this city, and when of suitable age attended the public schools here, on leaving which he elected to learn the carriage blacksmithing trade, in which line he remained up to 1893, when he opened a first-class café at Nos. 440-442 South High street, which proved a thorough success.

In 1898 Mr. Seibert, together with John Becker, Henry Weisbecker and Fred Ziegler, organized the Columbus Brewing Co., whose wholesome, refreshing products are so favorably known to the public, and of which many of the prominent citizens are stockholders, and he was elected the first president of the corporation, which position he held until July, 1900.

This company's plant is fully equipped with the most improved apparatus adaptable to the brewing industry, and the demand for the superior beers produced continues to steadily increase.

On August 31, 1871, Mr. Seibert was married to Miss Caroline Lang, of Columbus, and they have had a family of ten children, of whom one son and two daughters are dead, three girls and one boy are living at home, and three are married, these being Fred, Henry, John A., and Mamie Liliant, who was united to Benj. A. Morris, of this city.

Mr. Seibert was Captain of Company A, of the old Capital City Guards, and when they disbanded in June, 1877, he immediately reorganized them as Company B, 11th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and they were shortly after detailed to the scene of the great railroad strike in Newark, Ohio, where their efficiency and soldierly bearing won for them an excellent record. Captain Seibert resigned his command in February, 1880. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and Encampment, the Knights of Pythias, Druids, Columbus Mennechor. In all of these organizations Captain Seibert always took an active interest, and is held in high regard by all of his co-members.

Captain Seibert has been actively prominent in the Democratic party, has served as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for two years, and as a citizen he commands the popular good will of the entire community.

LOUIS F. FIESER.

Mr. Louis F. Fieser, a member of the firm of Miller, Waggoner, Fieser & Co., one of the leading houses in Central Ohio engaged in the manufacture of pig iron, their headquarters being at No. 710 Wyandotte building, is a native of Columbus, having been born here in 1854. His father, Fred Fieser, was a prominent resident of Columbus, having been engaged for years in the banking business here, and in his death, which occurred in 1871, the community lost a highly valued citizen. His mother, Louise (Schode) Fieser, came to America, when a child, from Germany. They had but one other in the family besides the subject of this sketch, and this was a daughter, who is also living.

Mr. Fieser has had a thoroughly liberal and technical education, and is a thorough, expert, practical civil engineer. He attended several years at the Ohio State University; from there went to Austria and studied civil engineering at the Polytechnic Institution of Vienna, where he remained till 1879.

On returning to the United States Mr. Fieser successively held some important positions, engaging for some seven years in railroad engineering work, during which period he was employed in the construction of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Ohio & West Virginia, the Big Four, Hocking Valley, Cincinnati Southern, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads.

On returning to Columbus after fulfilling these engagements Mr. Fieser became interested in the banking house of Reinhard & Co., remaining with them until, together with Messrs. Frank H. Miller, vice-president and manager of the Columbus Iron & Steel Company, John J. Waggoner and Linn Bently, the firm of Miller, Waggoner, Fieser & Co., of which he is a partner, was organized, and he has since devoted his entire energies to the promotion of its interests. The firm are dealers in pig iron and coke, and manufacturers of the famous High Silicon Silvery Iron "Bessie"; also special grades of soft and strong foundry iron, under the brand name "Hocking," and their trade operations extend all over the United States.

Mr. Fieser was married in June, 1891, to Miss Martha A. Kershaw, of Columbus, O., and they have since had a family of four children, of whom three are living. Mr. Fieser, a former Democrat, now gives allegiance to the Republican party, though not active in the political world, and he commands the utmost confidence and esteem of the entire community.

GEORGE M. SCHNEIDER.

In the lengthy list of names of those connected with building operations in Franklin County none is better or more favorably known than Mr. George M. Schneider, who has his office and residence in Columbus.

Building work has been a marked and natural consequent feature attendant upon the great growth and development that has been attained here in recent years, and all interests connected with or contingent upon the building industry have experienced marked activity and substantial advancement. In this activity Mr. Schneider has prominently figured, executing contracts in Columbus and all parts of the surrounding country.

George M. Schneider is a native of Franklin County, born December 3, 1860, his parents being Adam S. and Mary Schneider, and they had a family of five boys and a girl, of whom two sons and the daughter are now living. George M. received his education in the public schools, after which he became employed with his father, who was a manufacturer of bricks, and, on attaining proficiency, was made foreman. He has been a general contractor for the past dozen years, and for two years has been associated with a partner, the firm name being Guthrie & Schneider. Estimates for building work of all kinds are furnished and all contracts awarded the firm are carried through in a manner that guarantees the best class of workmanship.

Mr. Schneider was married 16 years ago to Miss Jennie Crow, of this city. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity and is a popular figure in both business and social circles.



GEORGE S. BEALL.

George Stricker Beall, a leader in Columbus in all that is enterprising and progressive in modern business methods, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 1, 1859, on the farm of his parents, Henry Beall and Susan (Priestly) Beall. His father, a prosperous and highly respected farmer, is still living, but his mother, who came from an old and well-known English family, died in 1898, her demise deplored by an extended circle of relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beall were blessed with a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, and of this number, six are still living. Those deceased are two married daughters, late Mrs. Clara Wall and Mrs. Lizzie Drummond, and a son, Albert G. Beall. The latter was a young man of many excellent qualities, and being endowed with that patriotic ardor for which Americans are noted, he at the outbreak of the late war troubles, enlisted in the Nineteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, and was sent to the front in Porto Rico. Here he, unfortunately contracted the deadly malarial fever, for which the climate of that country is noted, and in 1899, succumbed to the disease, thus ending a young life full of promise.

The living members of the family are: George S. Beall, the subject of this sketch; James P. Beall, who resides in Columbus, and was formerly a member of the firm of Taylor, Beall & Co., now the Columbus Stone Company, dealers in building stone; Basil Beall, general insurance agent, of Circumference, Ohio; William P. Beall, dry goods merchant, of Gallipolis, Ohio, and Elmer E. Beall, who is the efficient manager and lawyer of the cloak and suit department of George S. Beall's establishment in this city.

The subject of our sketch owes much of his education to our grand system of public schools, so purely American. He attended the graded and high schools of Gallipolis, graduating from the latter at the age of 17. A year later he went

to Cincinnati, where he began his business career as clerk in a dry goods store, his recompense being three dollars a week, but his worth was quickly recognized and his salary increased in two weeks' time. In about a year the firm with which he was engaged, Harrison & Co., who had stores in various parts of the country, sent him to Gallipolis to assist in the management of their branch there. He succeeded so well that he was next appointed manager of the firm's branch at Parkersburg, West Virginia. He was then 21 years of age, and, when 22, became a partner in the firm under the title of Harrison, Beall & Co. In February, 1882, this firm was dissolved, and in March, of the same year, Mr. Beall opened an establishment of his own in Gallipolis, Ohio. This venture proved a success, but Mr. Beall realizing that he should have a larger field in which to operate, moved, in February, 1884, to Columbus, selling out his Gallipolis store to his brothers, Basil and W. P. Beall. Though his capital was limited, the grit and energy back of the enterprise won their reward, and, in two years, larger quarters and increased facilities becoming imperatively necessary, Mr. Beall secured commodious quarters in the Wesley Block. There the growth of the business continued without interruption, and in 1899, when the magnificent four-story and basement building was erected on the east side of High street, between Spring and Chestnut, Mr. Beall, being of the entire structure, made many alterations in the interior, and on September 1, 1900, when he had his grand public opening, the place was visited by thousands, who pronounced the verdict was that not a hand-loomed business establishment could be found in the State. There are 21 corner display rooms, embracing everything in dry goods, notions and furnishings and upward of 125 people are employed. The trade operations of the house extend all over the State.

Mr. Beall's domestic relations have been most harmonious

He was married on July 7, 1880, to Madeline Stevens, Gallipolis, who has proved an invaluable life companion and friend. Though not active in politics, Mr. Beall gives his support to the Republican party; is a prominent Mason, being in the 32nd degree and a Shriner, and he also holds membership in the Elks. His record as a business man and citizen is most commendable.

JAMES G. PULLING

The son of Joseph and Margaret (Glaze) Pulling was born October 8, 1838, in Bosbury Parish, Herefordshire, England. His parents sailed on August 5, 1841, from England, landed in Quebec on September 29th, and proceeded thence by way of the lakes to Chicago, Illinois, where they arrived November 5th, which was about the usual time for making a journey of that length. The first recollection of James G. is that of getting out of a big covered wagon on a prairie, where land and sky equalled each other in extent. His parents removed from Illinois by way of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, from which place they proceeded to Portsmouth, and thence by canal to Columbus, where they arrived in the winter of 1844. Mr. Pulling attended the common and high schools of Columbus and also a business college. He received his first employment in 1854 as a clerk in a grocery store. He next studied law for two or three years and finally engaged in the banking business, in which he continued for sixteen years. In 1869 he went into the manufacturing business, and he is now sole proprietor of the Columbus Steam Pump Works, located at the corner of Scioto and West Broad streets, where he manufactures steam pumping machinery which is sold in all parts of the United States, and occasionally in foreign countries.

In politics Mr. Pulling has been a Republican since the formation of that party. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and the Columbus Board of Trade. Since 1848 he has resided at the same place on Oak street, but in 1893 removed to his new residence, corner of Ohio and Madison avenues. He was married on March 27, 1857, to Emma Love Meek, and they have had three children surviving, Margaret Glaze, James Meek, and Robin.

About two hundred years ago there lived in Herefordshire, England, three brothers as shown below:

- About A. D. 1680—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob.
- A. D. 1700—Jacob.
- A. D. 1750—Joseph.
- A. D. 1807—Joseph—Wives: Margaret Glaze, 1838—James G.—Emma L. Meek.
- Children of James G. and E. M. L.:
January 22, 1878—Mary and Glaze Pulling.
January 19, 1880—Willie Pulling.
February 4, 1884—James Meek Pulling.
September 15, 1885—Robin Pulling.

JOHN OTSTOT.

The above named gentleman was one of the earliest pioneer settlers of Columbus, and resided here for about three-quarters of a century, or up to the time of his death. He was a prominent citizen who was ever ready to advance the best interests of the community, and much credit is due to his efforts in this respect. An interview held with him about four years ago, and other references to him will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. John Otstot was born on September 7, 1804, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, his father being Adam Otstot, native of Germany, who came to America before the Declaration of Independence was given to the world; while his mother was born in York county, Pennsylvania.

John Otstot attended the district school of his native county for about two and a half years, and this was all the schooling he received. He was raised upon a farm, but at the age of seventeen began to learn the wagon-making trade, at which he finally became an expert, and, when twenty-one years of age came West, settling in Columbus, where he continued the balance of his life. He arrived here in December, 1824, having walked the entire distance of five hundred miles, and carrying a knapsack weighing fifteen pounds, in which his kit of tools was placed. Yet his arduous journey, at that time beset with so many difficulties, owing to the poor roads and lack of roads, was accomplished in the remarkably short space of ten days.

Shortly after his arrival in Columbus Mr. Otstot secured

employment with Machias Kinney, and worked for him two years, when Mr. Kinney's death occurred and the business was purchased by Mr. Otstot. He continued to conduct a wagon-making industry up to 1863, when he retired to attend to the management of his real estate interests. In 1855 he was appointed Street Commissioner by a unanimous vote of the City Council, which was then a Democratic board, although Mr. Otstot was a Republican, and a large amount of the public money was saved under his judicious management.

From the time he came here up to the time of his death on May 7, 1897, Mr. Otstot always resided at the same address, No. 318 South Front street, a period of over 52 years. It was first a log cabin that stood on this site, and he lived in it for many years, including two years of his married life, before he built the large, roomy and comfortable brick dwelling that has replaced the more primitive structure, and which is now owned, and was recently remodeled, in its interior, by his son, Edward Otstot. Mr. Otstot was for forty-eight years a member of the First Presbyterian Church, for thirty-three years a member of Order of Odd Fellows, Columbus Lodge, No. 25, treasurer of the lodge for twenty-three years, and has held all offices connected with the order; was a trustee for thirty-nine years; was color bearer for Canton, No. 1, F. O. O. F., and in 1855 on the occasion of the visit of the Uniform Patriarchs to their convention in Chicago, he was a member of the delegation, and, although 50 years of age, proudly carried the colors in the ceremonies held in that city. He was a member of the Mechanics' Benevolent Association from its organization in 1825, until it ceased to exist, in 1880. At his death he was 92 years and six months old, and was the oldest citizen in Columbus.

On August 5, 1829, Mr. Otstot was married to Eleanor Van Vorst, of New York State, and they had thirteen children, Mrs. Otstot died in 1861. Of the children the survivors are Catherine, Elizabeth, Amanda, Adelia, Charles, Charlotte, Edward and Albert. All live in Columbus, with the exception of Charles, who resides in Springfield, Ohio, and Albert, residing in Monticello, Indiana. In October, 1864, Mr. Otstot was married to Mrs. Manilla Wofford nee Webb and she died, childless, in 1872. Of Mr. John Otstot's immediate family, who are living at the old homestead, there are but two—Edward, the owner, and Charlotte, widow of Philip Luckhaupt.

Mr. Edward Otstot was born at this old homestead on December 17, 1833, and was educated in the common and high schools. On finishing his studies he entered the establishment of M. & D. Krumm, machinists and manufacturers of architectural iron work, and has been connected with that house for over thirty years, for the last fifteen years holding the position of foreman, the duties of which his thorough experience enable him to discharge in the most competent manner.

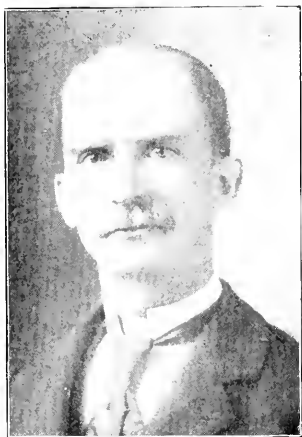
In November, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary Louise Demuth, of Circleville, Ohio, and they have had one child, a son, Edward, who is now one of the brightest pupils at the Columbus High School.

Mr. Otstot is a Republican in politics and is most estimably known in business and social circles.

CLIFFORD F. ANDREWS

Among the newcomers to establish themselves and their interests in Franklin County is Mr. Clifford F. Andrews. Mr. Andrews is a native of New England, having been born in Boston, Mass., on November 27, 1869, where his mother, Mrs. Amanda M. (Newell) Andrews is still living.

His father, I. F. Andrews, was a prosperous furniture merchant in Boston, but has been deceased some years. There was but one other in the family beside Clifford F., he having a sister, Edith G. Wright, who is also living. Our subject received his education in the common and high schools of Boston, and then took a course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College, and he was thus fully equipped for a commercial career. He first started in business life by securing employment with Webster, Cooke & Co., furniture dealers of Boston, with whom he remained some years, when the west attracted his attention, and he removed to Chicago, where he obtained a position in the great beef-packing house of Lahby, McNeil & Lahby, with whom he continued seven years. In 1898 Mr. Andrews came to Co-



GEORGE M. FINCKEL

Among the foremost members of the legal fraternity engaged at practice in Columbus, the above-named gentleman occupies a position of the highest standing, and is recognized, particularly, as an expert authority in all matters connected with patent, copyright and trade mark cases.

George M. Finckel was born on July 1, 1862, son of George K. and Sophie L. (Eckers) Finckel. His mother's father was a transferer in the U. S. Treasury at Washington, D. C., and his father a clerk in the War Department, and has been since 1858, being the clerk longest in active service in that department. Mr. George M. Finckel is one of a family of nine sons and four daughters, and of these six sons and two daughters survive.

Mr. Finckel was educated in the public schools of Washington, and later entered Columbian University, graduating from the law school of that university, and in 1890 he was admitted a member of the bar at the National Capitol. In 1878 he entered the office of his uncle, W. H. Finckel, a patent attorney, at Washington, and continued with him for a number of years, when he established an office independently and continued in practice in Washington for over five years, and later formed a partnership with his brother, Wm. H. D. Finckel.

On January 3, 1891, he came to Columbus and opened an office here, this being a branch of the Washington firm of Finckel & Finckel, which he had established some years before. The venture was a pronounced success, the practice of the firm has grown steadily in this city, and in patent matters the Messrs. Finckel represent most of the leading manufacturing concerns in Columbus, as well as many in Ohio and contiguous states.

On October 1, 1897, Mr. Finckel was married to Miss A. J. McDaniel, a Columbus young lady, and both are popularly known in the community.



PAUL FINCKEL

This gentleman is a brother of George M. Finckel, an associate in the firm of Finckel & Finckel, and in charge of the firm's Washington office. He was educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C., rose to be Professor of Mathematics in the High School, then studied law and graduated with the degree of L. D. L. M., and was admitted to practice in 1887. He studied patent law with Mr. H. D. Finckel, and at that gentleman's death on December 19, 1900, his position as a member of the firm of Finckel & Finckel was assumed by Mr. Paul Finckel. The latter is unmarried and makes his permanent residence in Washington. Besides practicing before the Patent Office, he conducts business before all the departments and practices in the court at the Nation's capital.

lumbus, and in conjunction with two other gentlemen, established here the firm of Andrews, Knight & Barnes, dealers in power transmission machinery and general mill supplies, and agents for the Dodge Manufacturing Co. of Indiana, and Orr & Semberow, manufacturers of boilers and engines, of Reading, Pa., for which they hold the agency for Central Ohio, with business quarters at No. 15 West Broad street, where they conduct an extensive trade. On April 11, 1891, Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Addie L. Appleton, of Boston, and they have had one child, a boy, Freeman W. Andrews. In Masonry, Mr. Clifford F. Andrews is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Scottish Rite and Consistory, and is popularly known in that organization. He is a Republican in politics, and a business man and citizen of the highest personal standing.

JACOB A. SHAWAN.

Mr. Jacob A. Shawan, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the city of Columbus, Ohio, is an educator who has a national reputation, and a gentleman specially fitted for his exacting position because of his rare administrative and executive ability. Mr. Shawan was born at Wapakoneta, Ohio, June 15, 1850, and was one of a family of four sons born to John Nicholas Shawan and Margaret (Foster) Shawan. His parents died during his childhood and he began the struggle of life when but a boy. By dint of industry and application he completed a common school course in the district schools of Champaign County. After attending the Urbana High School for one year, he was granted a certificate to teach and began his career in that profession in one of the country schools of Champaign County. While teaching he continued his studies and never for a moment lost his thirst for knowledge or desire for a college course. He taught the same school for four years, entered Oberlin College, where he graduated in 1880, with the degree of A. B. Three years later he took the degree of A. M., in the same institution, and in 1893 was awarded the honorary degree of Ph. D. at Muskingum College. When he had completed his studies in college, and had taught the required number of years, he was given a state certificate which covered all branches. From 1880 to 1883 he was Superintendent of Schools at St. Marys, O.; and until 1889 at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He resigned his position there to become Superintendent of the Columbus Public Schools, which position he has most creditably and honorably filled for twelve years. During his regime he has brought about many reforms in school management, and given the public schools then highest efficiency. When he became Superintendent of the City Schools, the high school enrolled 652 pupils, 236 boys and 416 girls. At present over two thousand are in attendance in the city high schools, 929 of whom are boys, or 46 per cent.

Mr. Shawan was treasurer of the Ohio State Teachers' Association from 1889 to 1900, and has been three times director of the National Educational Association for Ohio. Superintendent Shawan has traveled extensively in North America and Europe, which has given him unusual resources for historical and geographical illustration.

He was married at DeGraff, O., December 23, 1881, to Miss Jennie Koch, and has three sons, bright, sturdy boys, Harold K., Robert F., and Jacob A. Shawan. Mrs. Shawan is an accomplished musician and has been secretary of the Woman's Musical Club of Columbus for a number of years. Naturally fond of literary work, she has been very prominent in the ladies' clubs of the city.

WILLIAM UTTERIDGE COLE.

The medical annals of Franklin County are of great interest and lasting importance, and both in the past and the present many of the ablest physicians and surgeons in the state have practiced here.

One of the most successful of the modern school physicians in active practice in Columbus is William Utteridge Cole, M. D., whose office is at No. 66 East Broad street. Mr. Cole is a native Ohioan, having been born April 13,

1862, at Mt. Vernon, Knox County, his mother being Charity (Phillips) Cole, his father, T. Francis Cole, a successful farmer. There were five other children in the family, all of whom are living, and their names are as follows: Mrs. Mary Garfield Schüllburger, Mrs. Alice King, of Mt. Vernon, O.; Michael Francis Cole, C. S. Cole, agent at Kan as City, Mo., for the McCormick Harvester Co., and Robert T., grocer, of Mt. Vernon. The subject of this sketch attended the public school at Lebanon, Ohio, also attended school at Gambier, afterward becoming a school teacher in Knox and Montgomery Counties, and later entering the Starling Medical College of Columbus, from which he was graduated in 1890, at once entering upon the practice of his profession in which his manifest skill has gained for him general recognition and an influential patronage. Dr. Cole makes a leading specialty of surgical cases, and has performed many difficult operations in this line. He holds the chair of minor and general surgery in the Ohio Medical University, with which he was connected since its origin; is surgeon for the Protestant Hospital, and chief surgeon for the Ohio Central and Hooking Valley Railroads. In the spring of 1893 he was elected a member of the Board of Education from the 15th Ward; has served as assistant surgeon to the Ohio National Guard, of which he is an ex-member; holds membership in the American Medical Association, also, the Knights of Pythias, Brotherhood Patriotic Order of Elks, and also member of American Academy of Railway Surgeons, member Columbus Academy of Medicine, member Ohio S. & E. Medical Society, and on May 15, 1900, was appointed a member of the Columbus Civil Service Commission. In August, 1886, Dr. Cole was married to Miss Lilian Belle Colwell, and since 1888 has made his residence here, where he is quite an extensive property owner.

ALLEN FRANKLIN EMMINGER.

A leading exponent of the modern school of dentistry in this city is Allen Franklin Emminger, D. D. S., whose office is at No. 62 East Broad street. He has been in continuous practice for the past 23 years, and is the second oldest dentist in the city in his term of active experience. Dr. Emminger was born in Mansfield, O., December 5, 1847, his parents being Sarah and Abraham Emminger, the latter a successful contractor and builder. The family comprised three sons and a daughter, and of them two survive, these being Dr. Emminger, and Mrs. Mary F. Warner, whose husband is a prominent dentist in this city. Allen F. attended the common and high schools of Mansfield, O., graduating from the latter in 1865, after which he was a student in the office of Dr. Moses DeCamp for two years, and then attended the New York Dental College for one year, and on leaving that institution at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1876 he studied at the Cincinnati Dental College, and has ever kept abreast of all progress made in dentistry. In 1892 he, in conjunction with a number of other gentlemen, organized the Ohio Medical University, of this city, and was the first dean of that institution, holding the position for a year, when he resigned. He has also served as a member of the Board of Trustees of this University, is a member of the State Dental Association, of which he was president in 1878, and holds membership in the American Dental Society, and is now serving his third term as president of the Board of Dental Examiners of the State of Ohio. He is likewise prominent in fraternal circles, being a 32d degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, and in politics is affiliated with the Republican party. Dr. Emminger owns one of the handsomest residences in Columbus. It is a magnificent brick building, located at No. 889 East Broad street, and stands amid splendid grounds, 100x175 feet in area. He also owns 75 acres of valuable farm land in Ross County, O., and business and residential property in Columbus. On May 27, 1876, Dr. Emminger married Miss Minnie Potter, and they have had one daughter, Miss Helen Potter, an estimably known young lady, who but recently made her debut in society.



WILLIAM R. MATTHEWS.

William R. Matthews was born in Washington county, Ohio, February 22, 1858, and is the son of Caleb T. Matthews, an extensive oil operator who married Miss Narcissus Thomas, and to whom were born six sons and two daughters, all of whom survive except one son.

Mr. Matthews received a good education in the public schools of Marietta, and then went to work in the mines of the Hocking Valley, where he remained until he was 24 years of age, and then left the mining district and located in Columbus and entered into the business of book agent, with Wm. H. Garretson & Co., handling the sale of an encyclopedia, which he continued with great success for nearly two years, when he went into the photo-engraving business which he followed for some two years.

In 1886 he concluded to enter upon a new line of business, and engaged with the Wyoming Steam Laundry, as solicitor and driver, remaining with it for some months, when, near the close of that year he engaged with the Columbus

Steam Laundry, in a similar capacity. After ten years' service, he was promoted to the position of foreman of the establishment. After serving four years as foreman he saw an opportunity to enter business on his own account, which he did, under the style of the "M" Laundry, which he conducted successfully for two years and a half, when he formed a partnership under the style of the Big T Laundry Co., with which he continued as manager for a year, when he brought about the consolidation of the Big T and Model Laundries, under the name of the Model Big Four Laundering Co., in which he is one of the stockholders and occupies the position of looking after the outside business and collections.

He was married December 23, 1885, to Miss Florence F. Dye, and they have one daughter, Miss Mabel B., a charming miss of 14. In his affiliations Mr. Mathew is a Republican. He is a member of the Olentangy Lodge F. & A. M., a Royal Arch Mason, No. 3, and a K. of P., No. 3.

FREDERICK WITTENMEIER

For the past third of a century the gentleman whose name appears above, has been a prominent resident of Ohio's capital, and is known as one of the foremost contractors in the State. There are many handsome specimens of architecture in the form of public and private buildings that today stand as monuments to his ability and skill as a supervisor of structural work, and exhibit plainly the pains that have been exercised by him in the completeness of detail, and carefulness as to the excellent manner in which every part has been finished.

Mr. Frederick Wittenmeier was born in Bavaria, Germany, on July 21, 1818, at the home of his parents, Anton and Elizabeth (Joachim) Wittenmeier, and was one of a family composed of six sons and four daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of two sons. Frederick received his education in the public school and in a technical business school of his native land, and on quitting school became an apprentice at the stone cutting and carving trade. Having mastered these he, in 1867, being then in his eighteenth year, emigrated to the United States, his destination being Columbus. Here he arrived safely, and here has he since remained and become permanently identified with the best interests and growth of the community.

Shortly after his arrival in Columbus Mr. Wittenmeier engaged his services to Joseph Bamm and several leading contractors, in the capacity of a stone cutter, continuing thus up to 1876, when he entered into a co-partnership with his brother, Jacob Wittenmeier, as general contractors, under the firm name of Wittenmeier Brothers. They paid particular attention to stone work, and among the most notable and extensive contracts executed by them may be enumerated the following buildings: Court house at Sidney, Shelby County, O.; court house at Lima, Allen County, O.; city hall, Delaware, Delaware County, O.; city prison, Columbus; county court house, Columbus; the Columbus Board of Trade Block on East Broad; the Lena Hoster Block, on South High street, Columbus; fine stone residence of Louis Hoster, on East Rich street; the Public School Library on East Town street, and numerous others, all fine specimens of masonry.

In 1894, Mr. Wittenmeier organized the Wittenmeier Stone Company, which was duly incorporated under the general laws of Ohio, with a paid in capital of \$23,000, the officers being as follows: President and Treasurer, Frederick Wittenmeier; Vice President, John Wittenmeier; Secretary and Superintendent, Frederick W. Wittenmeier; Time Keeper and Manager of Outside Work, Rudolph Wittenmeier. The company have large yards and workshops on West Mound street, near the Hocking Valley Railroad shops, and employ upwards of sixty men. Their latest and most important contract was the new addition to the State Capitol, which they are now pushing to completion, and which is a magnificent specimen of workmanship, redounding greatly to the credit of the Messrs. Wittenmeier.

On October 19, 1871, Mr. Wittenmeier, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Agnes Kessler, one of the most estimably known ladies of Columbus, and they have had twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom eight survive, their names and ages being: Frederick, Jr., 25 years; Rudolph, 22 years; Olga C., 21 years; Frieda, 18 years; Flora, 17 years; Edwin, 12 years; Hertha, 9 years; Edgar, 7 years. All of these with the exception of Frederick and Rudolph, who are married, reside at the family homestead, No. 117 East Deshler street.

WILLIAM G. HOMAN.

In the practice of dentistry it is rather difficult to see wherein any improvement can be made on the seemingly perfect work now executed, and yet improvements continue to be made. There are a number of up-to-date dentists of mature experience in practice in Columbus, and a nestor among these is Dr. William G. Homan, whose offices are in the Hanover Building, No. 17 East Spring.

Though one of the old school, Dr. Homan keeps fully abreast of the times in all innovations and improvements made in his profession. He was born on December 11, 1837, in Williamsburg, Claremont County, Ohio, his father being

Eljah Homan, a manufacturer of shoes, and mother, Mary A. (Bricker) Homan, both of whom have long been deceased. They had a family of two girls and four boys, and of these Wm. G. and the girls are the survivors.

William G. attended the public schools of Claremont, graduating from the high school, after which he became a school teacher himself. His primary education in the dental science was received in Illinois, from a dentist "Sam B." who, notwithstanding the commonness of his name was an uncommonly good dentist. There were no dental colleges or universities in those days, but Dr. Homan studied under various skilled practitioners until he became an expert himself, and has long enjoyed a liberal, influential patronage.

By his first wife, who is now deceased, Dr. Homan had three children, these being Fletcher B., now in his twenty-third year, ticket agent Denver & Rio Grande R. R., Solido, Col.; J. G. Whittier Homan, seventeen years old, and an electrician at Canton, O.; and a daughter Anna, who is now the wife of Dr. Frank Smith, a resident of Cincinnati.

On August 6, 1894, Dr. Homan was married to Miss Marie Large, who is of English descent, and one of whose great-grandfathers held the coveted position of Lord Mayor of London. The doctor can also boast of his ancestry, his grandfather having served for ten years in the American Revolution, and at one time being one of the garrison at Fort Harmer, and also at Fort Washington—to-day Cincinnati.

Dr. Homan is a member of the Academy of Dentistry, of Cincinnati, also of the Odd Fellows, and is numbered among our most highly esteemed citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Homan are graduates of the South Bend College of Optics, a school of Physical, Scientific and Physiological Optics, from which institution they graduated in August, 1897.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS.

In none of the professions has greater progress been achieved during this wonderful 19th century than in that of the medical practitioner. Some of the brighties, brains of the age have devoted their lives to the causes and cure of disease, and the result has been some marvelous discoveries, and the promotion of the health, happiness and general welfare of the public at large.

Franklin County has physicians of the modern school, fully abreast of the times in all improvements and innovations made in their profession. A gentleman who has recently settled down to practice in Columbus is William C. Davis, M. D., whose offices are located at No. 299 East State street.

Dr. Davis was born in Clinton County, Indiana, January 13, 1875, his parents being F. N. Davis and Lavina McClam Davis, the former a prominently known temperance lecturer and promoter of rights of way for railroad systems. William C. attended the common school and Frankfort High School, of Frankfort, Ind., and took a full course at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, O., the foremost medical institution in the country for the study of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. After graduating in 1896 he began practice in Clinton County, Ind., meeting with much success, and for eighteen months held the position of coroner of that county, resigning in May, 1900, and removing to Columbus, and is here building up a large, first-class practice. He conducts a practice as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist and is conscientiously assiduous in his treatment of patients.

Dr. Davis was married on November 3, 1898, to Miss Besse North, of Bluffton, Indiana, and they have a cosy residence in this city. He is a member of the Elks, and is becoming most popularly known in the community.

CHARLES D. KRIM

Charles Dixon Krim, dentist, residence 120 Russell street, is one of the best known men in the profession in this city. His office is located at 155½ North High and his practice, now large, is constantly growing. His father, Simeon D., was married to Jennie Dixon, there having been as the fruit of this union nine children, one of whom, Frank O., is a clerk at the Chittenden Hotel. The children were made up



FREDERICK W. WITTENMEIER.

The above named gentleman, son of Frederick Wittenmeier, President and Treasurer of the Wittenmeier Stone Company, of Columbus, is one of the most popularly known business men of the younger generation in the Capital City.

Frederick W. Wittenmeier was born in Chicago, Illinois, on May 28, 1875, son of Frederick and Agnes (Kessler) Wittenmeier, and was one of a family of six sons and six daughters, of whom eight survive. His initial education was received in the public schools of Columbus, and thence he proceeded to Germany, where he entered a technical school at Zweibruecken, in the Kanne Province of Bavaria, the course extending from 1893 to 1894, when he returned to his native country and attended a business college in Columbus, from which he graduated in 1895.

On completing his education, Mr. Wittenmeier, at the age of 19, entered the firm of Wittenmeier Brothers, stone contractors, as bookkeeper, remaining with them up to 1896, when he resigned to engage in the employ of King & Co., extensive cattle ranch owners and exporters of cattle at Wamsburg, State of Washington. He was a bookkeeper for this concern for almost three years, when he resigned, and returned as far east as Chicago. The Spanish-American

War had been declared about this time, and the First Illinois Infantry, the crack regiment of Chicago, had received sailing orders for Cuba, but not having the full complement of men as required by law, a delay was necessary in order to recruit a sufficient number to bring the organization up to the necessary strength. Mr. Wittenmeier enlisted in this regiment on June 23, 1898, and a week later set sail for Cuba. He remained with the regiment until it was mustered out, and saw considerable active service, including eleven days' duty in the trenches before Santiago before that stronghold capitulated. Mr. Wittenmeier was mustered out of the service at Chicago on January 27, 1899, and immediately returned to Columbus. Previous to his departure from this city he had been Secretary of the Wittenmeier Stone Company, which was organized and incorporated in 1894, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and on his return he again assumed the duties of this position, being also made Superintendent.

On November 7, 1899, Mr. Wittenmeier was married to Miss Clara Wittenmeier, a lady of social popularity, and they have one son. Mr. Wittenmeier is a member of the Red Men and the Columbus Liedertank, and resides with his family at No. 738 Seigel street.



EUGENE GROVE CARPENTER

Dr. Eugene Grove Carpenter was born south of Mansfield, Ohio, in Richland county, in 1837. His father, W. B. Carpenter, later moved to Mansfield in 1858. In the spring of 1878 Dr. Carpenter was graduated at the Mansfield High School. In the fall of the same year he entered the freshman class at the Ohio Wesleyan University. From the university he was graduated with the class of 1882. In the fall of 1882 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, and took his medical degree in the spring of 1884. In 1885 he received the appointment of assistant physician to the Cleveland State Hospital (to be sure). He entered the State Hospital as third assistant and was progressively advanced to the position of Assistant Superintendent, which he held for two years under Superintendent Dr. Jamieson Strong. After five years of service in this hospital he resigned in 1889 and entered private practice, which he followed for three years actively in Cleveland. In 1891 Dr. Carpenter went to New York City and took special courses of study in both the Post-graduate and Polytechnic Schools of Medicine. In June of 1894 he sailed for Europe, where he devoted some time to travel. A tour of Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Greece was added to his European

itinerary. Afterward Dr. Carpenter spent a year in the medical universities of Germany, in 1896, on nervous and mental diseases, divided between Berlin and Heidelberg. After two years and more of study he turned to Cleveland and began practicing as a nervous diseases. He had returned but a short time when he was appointed a trustee on the Board of the new MacCollen State Hospital. Upon the opening of the hospital Dr. A. B. Richardson, of the Cleveland Hospital, was appointed as its Superintendent. Dr. Carpenter was appointed as his successor and continued to hold over it, making the third year of his administration. Dr. Carpenter is a member of the Cleveland Medical and Abolition Academy of Columbus, the American Association for the Advancement of Medicine, the Medical Association of the State of Ohio, the American Association of Physicians in the Ohio Medical University, the American Association of Surgeons and the Protestant League of Physicians of Columbus.

Dr. Carpenter maintains a Masonic lodge at the River Lodge Chapter, Knights Templar, of the Grand Shrine. He is also a member of the

up to his twenty-first year, when, on October 2, 1854, he was disabled by an accident. While clearing away brush he cut his right foot so badly that he was laid up for five months, and during his confinement began his first studies, learning the multiplication table and some mental arithmetic. On his recovery he attended the district school and made rapid progress in his studies. He next entered the public school of Felicity, Ohio, where he studied up to 1856, when he secured a teacher's certificate and taught school in Mowrytown, Highland county, Ohio, in the summer of that year. From now on he continued to study and teach alternately until June, 1862, when he was graduated as a Bachelor of Science from the Ohio Wesleyan University. He next received the appointment of principal of the East Delaware public schools, and in 1862-3, in addition to the duties of this position, he began the study of medicine, his preceptor being Dr. T. B. Williams. At the close of the schools in June, 1863, he was offered the superintendency of the public schools of Delaware, also the position of druggist in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Columbus, Ohio, and chose the latter as the best medium for advancing his medical knowledge. On May 6, 1864, he entered the United States service as hospital steward of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until August, when he received an honorable discharge. On September 22, 1864, he entered the medical department of the Michigan State University and attended a full course of study. Returning to Ohio in May, 1865, Dr. Hendrixson began the practice of medicine at Lewis Center, Ohio, continuing there up to September, 1869, when he entered the medical department of the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1870, after which he again resumed practice at Lewis Center. In July, 1876, he became associated in practice with Dr. E. C. Lewis at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, remaining with him until October, 1877, when he removed to Columbus, where he has continued, building up a large, influential practice and winning the esteem and confidence of the entire community.

On September 22, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Waldron of Delaware county, Ohio, who bore him a son and a daughter, the former dying in infancy; the daughter, Anna, was married to Mr. John W. Fisher, and they reside on a farm near Grinnell, Iowa. On December 17, 1872, Dr. Hendrixson's wife died, and on September 19, 1874, he was married to Miss S. Elizabeth Brown of Delaware, Ohio. She was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, the daughter of Rev. J. S. Brown, a pioneer clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Hendrixson was given a liberal education, graduating as an A. M. from the Louisville Female College in 1856, and afterward went as a missionary to Bulgaria, remaining there seven years. Returning home, she was elected to the chair of French in the O. W. F. College, Delaware, Ohio, which she held nine years. On April 15, 1876, the worthy couple had a daughter, Alice, and on June 25 of the same year the deeply deol red death of Mrs. Hendrixson took place. On August 13, 1889, Dr. Hendrixson was married to Mrs. Ola S. Jones, M. D., of Zanesville, Ohio, a graduate in medicine, a member of Sorosis and other associations of culture, and a most estimable lady.

Dr. Hendrixson is a staunch Republican, having been a member of the party since Fort Sumter was fired upon. He holds membership in the Odd Fellows and several medical associations, and his professional standing is of the highest.

THOMAS COURTNEY LENTZ, D. D. S.

Thomas Courtney Lentz, one of the well known exponents of dental surgery in Franklin County, and having his home at the corner of Patterson avenue and Williams street, Columbus, and office in Lazarus Block, was born in Perry County, Ohio, on January 18, 1867, being the son of Henry P. and Amanda (Bugh) Lentz, the former a successful operator in real estate and financial transactions. The mother is deceased, but the father is still living, a gentleman esteemed and held in general consideration for his many excellent personal characteristics. Eleven children composed the family, nine of them boys, two of them daughters, all now living with the exception of one son and one daughter. With the

exception of the subject of our sketch, who resides in Columbus, one resides in New York City, their names being C. F., A. E., L. E., H. W. B., O. O., E. C., and George L. Lentz. All live in Columbus except one.

Dr. Lentz was first educated in the common schools of Perry county, and afterward took an academic course, securing a first-class certificate from the Board of Examiners. In his technical education he took a special course on crown and bridge work, in which he has become a leading expert, whose reputation extends all throughout Central Ohio. Since beginning practice here he has won a prestige and reputation that extend to all parts of the country.

On August 6, 1890, Dr. Lentz was married to Miss Linnie Wells, and they have a family of three daughters, most interesting children, who combine to form a charming family circle. In politics he is a Republican, and socially is a welcome figure everywhere.

FRANK RUDOLPH MORATH, M. D.

Frank Rudolph Morath, M. D., the subject of this sketch, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, one of the hand-somest cities in America, on June 28, 1858, and was the son of Joseph Morath and Rosa (Baldinger) Morath, the former a prosperous manufacturer of shoes. His father was born in Russia, and came to Ohio when young, being one of the early settlers. His wife was born in Switzerland, and was a lady of estimable personality. They had a family of four children—three daughters and a son, the latter the subject of this sketch. Of the daughters one is Miss Rosa Morath, of Ravenna, while her two sisters, who are married, are Mrs. Anna Tinker, of Great Belt, Pa., and Mrs. Hattie Naylor, of Grove City, Pa.

Frank R. Morath attended the common schools of his native city, graduating from the high school at the age of 16, after which, he having selected medicine for his life study, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Cleveland, and graduated from that well-known institution in 1878. After his graduation he was elected secretary of the Portage County Medical Society. For two years he practiced in Mantha, removing thence to Pickerington, Fairfield County, where he continued for 14 years. For the past year he has been practicing in Columbus, and has acquired an influential patronage. His parents' immediate predecessors had among them prominent members of the law and medical professions. An uncle of the subject of the present sketch, Dr. Ballinger, was a renowned surgeon of Cleveland, a man of great skill and prestige.

Dr. Morath was married on November 25, 1892, to Miss Bessie Courtwright, of Fairfield County, Ohio, who came from a most estimable family.

Dr. Morath is an active supporter of the Republican party, and was for five years a member of the Central Committee, in which capacity he performed highly valuable services. He holds membership in the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Red Men, and Woodmen of the World, and is an all-round, highly-bred, estimable citizen.

GUY MILLER McDONALD, D. D. S.

An active member of the dental fraternity of Franklin County is Guy Miller McDonald, D. D. S., whose headquarters are at No. 237 South High street, where he occupies the responsible position of general manager of the Boston Dental Parlor.

Dr. McDonald was born September 26, 1876, the son of a prominent Columbus family, his mother being Mrs. Margaret (Miller) McDonald, and father J. B. McDonald, who served as Commissioner of Franklin county for two terms, and proved one of the most efficient county commissioners that ever held that office here. Their family was composed of five sons—John, who is now a draughtsman for the National Steel Co.; Harry who is also a Doctor of Dental Surgery; Charles and Ray, who are still attending school, and the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Guy Miller McDonald was educated in the public schools of Columbus, afterward receiving instruction in the private school of Professor Thompson, and he is now at-



JOHN PFEIFER

A most successful business career is that which has been exemplified by Mr. John Pfeifer, one of the best known citizens of Columbus, and a partner in the job printing establishment of Pfeifer & Saas.

Mr. Pfeifer was born on May 20, 1859, in this city, and has ever resided here. His education was received in the public schools, he also took a course in a business college, and at the age of 14 became employed with Gassman & Schmitze, whose establishment is now known as the Lutheran Book Concern, and he remained with them for 17 years.

Mr. Pfeifer's mother was Mrs. Eva (Wagner) Pfeifer, and his father, Mr. Matthew Pfeifer. Their family comprised three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of one son, their names being Ambrose, Louise A., nee Saas, Elizabeth, nee Ross, and the subject of this sketch. The latter, in 1891, formed his present business relationship with Mr. George D. Saas, under the firm title of Pfeifer & Saas, and they opened a job printing office at No. 271 South High street. A thorough knowledge of the business, and a liberal policy of dealing with the public soon attracted a steadily increasing patronage, and in 1895 the firm removed to large quarters at No. 245 South High street. The business continued to grow, and on the first of the present

year they moved to their present premises, No. 338 South High street, where they have one of the finest appointed printing plants in the State, and where all kinds of work in this line is executed in the most finished style of the printer's art.

On October 4, 1881, Mr. Pfeifer was married to Miss Mary E. Zengler, and the union resulted in the birth of two bright sons, Carl M. and Walter A. Pfeifer, and the family residence is at No. 145 East Livingston avenue.

Mr. Pfeifer has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, was one of the first directors of the Columbus Workhouse, and is now member of the City Board of Elections, is President of the Olentangy Club, member of the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Jacksonian and South Side Democratic Clubs, is a 32nd degree Mason, and also holds membership in the Elks, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, uniform rank, and the Modern Woodmen.

As a token of Mr. Pfeifer's popularity we may cite that in voting contest for choice of candidate for Mayor of Columbus, running in the Columbus Dispatch, Mr. Pfeifer is the fifth choice in over a hundred names presented, and (at this writing) has received 1422 votes.

tending the Ohio Medical University, being in his senior year, and his term expiring in 1901.

Since 1878 Dr. McDonald has been manager for the Boston Dental Parlors, located in the Eberly Block, where his professional ability has been amply demonstrated. Every branch of modern dentistry is given attention, particular care being given to crown, bridge, and other difficult work, and perfect results are attained under his supervision.

Dr. McDonald's father is a member of the firm of Schrock & McDonald, dealers in farm implements.

Dr. McDonald is a Republican, active in party movements, and served most acceptably as precinct committeeman in 1899.

REID CLARENCE MATTHEWS, M. D.

An esteemed name among the medical fraternity of Columbus is that of Reid C. Matthews, M. D., whose handsome residence and office is at No. 58 East Spring street.

Dr. Matthews is a native of the Keystone State, having been born December 23, 1854, at Brooksville, Pennsylvania, where his early boyhood was passed. His father, John Matthews, was a prominent lumber merchant of Brooksville, and a leading citizen of the community. His mother was Lucie (Sharey) Matthews, and there were five children in the family, namely: Reid C., Clark, Perry, Esther and Elizabeth Matthews, all of whom are still living.

Dr. Matthews was given a most thorough education. He first attended the common schools and the high schools of Brooksville, Pa., and after graduating from the latter entered the University of Millville, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1877. He next took a full course in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., from which he graduated with honors in 1881. Dr. Matthews then came to Columbus and immediately began the practice of his profession here, and his career has been most successful from the outset. He is a specialist in dermatology, devoting himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the skin, and he has built up a large influential and steadily growing practice.

On June 6, 1884, Dr. Matthews was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Harding of this city, a most estimably known lady, and they have had one child, Lucille Matthews, now a charming miss of 15, and an attendant at the St. Mary's of the Springs Academy. Dr. Matthews is a physician of the most advanced school, is a citizen who actively promotes the best interests of the community, and he has a host of friends in business and social circles.

LEWELLYN E. PRATT.

The commercial and industrial status of Columbus is of the highest character, and its business interests are being promoted by men of enterprise and thorough executive ability. Among these must be included Mr. Lewellyn E. Pratt, manager of The Terry Engraving Company, and one of our most successful business men, as well as a most popular citizen.

Mr. Pratt hails from the gold state, having been born at Oakland, California, April 2, 1872, his parents being Mrs. Louise (Bowen) Pratt, and Mr. Anasa Pratt, the latter of whom is connected with the Central Ohio Paper Company, and he has resided in Columbus the past 17 years. Mr. Pratt attended the common schools of Columbus, graduated from the Central High School, and in 1890-91 attended the Ohio State University, entering Williams' College as a Sophomore. He graduated from Williams in 1891. For the three subsequent years Mr. Pratt was an instructor in the Central High School, resigning in 1897 to become manager of The Terry Engraving Company. The company's plant, located in the Grand Opera House Block on State street, is doing the best work in the line of art book designing and engraving. A force of skilled workmen from New York is employed, and engraving in all its branches is executed; none but work of the highest grade of excellence being produced.

Mr. Pratt, on April 2, 1895, was united in marriage to Miss Helen A. Dickson, a native of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; born of American parents, and two interesting children have since gladdened their home. Mr. Pratt is a Democrat in his political faith. He is a member of the Chi Phi (Greek let-

ter) college society, and has a host of friends in both business and social circles.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON.

A most successful position in the ranks of the legal fraternity of Columbus is held by Mr. William M. Thompson, whose business quarters are at No. 105½ South High street. He is one of the foremost among the younger members of the Franklin County bar, and his career thus far has been a most prosperous and creditable one.

Mr. Thompson is of Ohio birth, having been born in Georgetown, Brown County, July 29, 1868, his parents being William J. and Rebecca (Metzler) Thompson, the former a prominent attorney of Southern Ohio. William M. was the only son in a family of eight children and, with one exception, his sisters are all living. He attended the public schools at Georgetown, graduating from the High School, afterward entering the Southwestern Ohio University, from which he graduated in 1887, following which he took a course at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated June 5, 1890. He had also read law with his father, who was prosecuting attorney for Brown County for seven years. In June, 1890, he came to Columbus, and on the 16th of that month was admitted a member of the Franklin County Bar, immediately entering upon the practice of his profession. During the administration of Mayor Black he served for six months as a police judge, filling the duties of that position in a highly capable manner.

On May 25, 1887, Mr. Thompson was married to Mary Louise Dyer, daughter of Warden Dyer of the Ohio Penitentiary, and popularly known in Society's circles. He is an active member of the Columbus Rifles, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and Judge Advocate of the Major General's Staff, Uniform Rank of Red Men, and also holds membership in the Columbus Bar Association.

HON. JOHN C. L. PUGHL

In the various vocations of life that of the law practitioner has ever held a foremost position and is one of the most important as it is one of the most time-honored of human callings. Among the members of the Franklin County Bar an honored position is occupied by the Hon. John C. L. Pugh, whose offices are on High street, near State. This gentleman is a native of Columbus, having been born here August 24, 1855, his mother being Martha (Cook) Pugh, his father, Hon. John M. Pugh, who is also an attorney-at-law, and still in practice, having an office at No. 256 North Third street. John C. L. Pugh was one of a family of eight children, all of whom are living with the exception of two.

He first attended the public schools of Columbus, afterward entering Princeton College, at Princeton, N. J., from which he was graduated in 1876, and later on in the same year was admitted a member of the bar. In 1879, Mr. Pugh began the practice of law, giving attention to both civil and criminal cases, and has earned an excellent reputation for his ability, legal acumen and poise. Democratic in his political faith, he has been an active member of that body politic, and was given an earnest of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens by being elected Senator to the 73d General Assembly from the 10th District, a position he filled with due credit and ability. Mr. Pugh is active in fraternal circles, being commander of the Junior Oursars, I. O. O. F., member of the Knights of Pythias, Elks and Red Men, and he was formerly captain in the Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard.

L. EWING JONES

Prominent among the younger generation who are taking a foremost part in promoting the public welfare of Franklin county and whose ability and public spirit of progressiveness has been duly recognized and substantially rewarded is Mr. L. Ewing Jones, the gentleman now occupying the position of County Auditor.

Mr. Jones was born in Columbus on April 12, 1862, the



GEORGE D. SAAS.

One of the best known and most successful business men and popular citizens of Columbus is Mr. George D. Saas, member of the printing firm of Pieter & Saas, with headquarters at 338 South High street.

Mr. Saas was born in this city on October 4, 1841, son of George D. and Mary A. (Haffner) Saas, the former being a foreman of a large Columbus starch manufactory. The family comprised of two sons and five girls, of whom there are now two married daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Kimmel and Mrs. Wilhelmina Downing, and the subject of this sketch.

The latter was educated in the public schools of Columbus, and on concluding his studies, he, on December 23, 1868, became office boy for Messrs. Meyers & Meyers, State Printers, and in 1871 was placed in the book binding room where he remained until 1872, when he was transferred to the composing room of the Daily Statesman, conducted by Meyers & Molay. Here he continued until the summer of 1873, when he resigned to accept a position in the book binding office of Glenn & Heyde, serving here up to 1875. He had now become an expert journeyman job printer, and about this time, Mr. Glenn becoming seriously ill, Mr. Saas was made chief job compositor, an assured expression of his ability. In 1880 this office became "non-union" and on that account Mr. Saas resigned and became advertising solicitor for the Westhove. Six months later, Meyers Brothers, State Printers, engaged him as job compositor, and he was with them until 1885, when he was appointed statistical clerk under Loral Kiesewetter, Auditor of State, filling this position up to 1886. On leaving he again became an employee of Meyers Brothers until 1888, when DeWitt C. Jones, Postmaster of Columbus, appointed him chief box clerk. During his term as box clerk, the postoffice was transferred from its

old site to the present building, corner of State and Third streets. Mr. Saas prepared an entirely new schedule for the box carriers, and the feat was performed in a masterly way. He resigned in 1891 to accept a clerkship under Henry Lausch, County Treasurer, and about the same time formed a partnership with John Pieter as job printers. In 1893 he resigned his clerkship to take an active part in his printing business, which was then conducted at No. 251 South High street. The business increased so rapidly that, in 1895, more commodious quarters were sought at No. 245 South High street. Again, in January, 1901, larger premises became necessary, and a removal was made to the present address, No. 38 South High street, which is today the best equipped job printing plant in the Capital City.

On May 1, 1873, Mr. Saas was married to Miss Louise R. Pieter, who has borne him three children, of whom the only son is deceased. The daughters, both of whom are married, are Mrs. Clara L. Kaiser and Mrs. Cornelia E. Bradshaw.

Mr. Saas is an active Democrat and a member of the Jacksonian Club and the Southside Democratic Club. He is also prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Humboldt Lodge, No. 176, F. & A. M., Germania Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, Capital Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F., Home Guards of America, Capital City Home, No. 41, Crown Chapter, No. 8, Eastern Star, Calvary Temple, No. 1, Rathbone Sisters, Columbus Community No. 1, Unionist Hall, Knights of Pythias, of which Mr. Saas has been successively elected captain for the past 12 years, and has also Secretary of the well-known Obediency Club, and an honorary member of Typographical Union No. 5. In every respect he is a highly regarded and popularly known citizen.

son of Brigadier General Theodore Jones and Mary V. (Menick) Jones, the latter a descendant of one of the oldest pioneers of Franklin county. The family was composed of four sons, Harry, Ewing, Albert and Irving, and all are living with the exception of Harry.

L. E. Jones, the subject of this brief sketch, was educated in the public schools of Columbus and was graduated from the High School, class of '80. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in the local freight office of the Hoeking Valley Railroad and retained that position for about a year, when he was promoted to a desk in the auditor's office of the same company, in which department he was promoted step by step to the responsible position of chief clerk. He held this position up to September 1, 1899, when, having been nominated as candidate for auditor by the Republicans of Franklin county, he resigned to personally conduct the canvass in his interests. His efforts were not successful, and in November, 1899, he was elected Auditor of Franklin county by the magnificent majority of over 2100. His thorough experience and natural ability are enabling him to fulfill his duties in the most efficient and acceptable manner.

Mr. Jones is active in fraternal work, being a member of the Masonic order, Elks, Junia Lodge of Odd Fellows and several other organizations.

On May 5, 1884, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Ernestine Hoffman, an estimable known Columbus lady, and they have an excellent residence at No. 874 South High street.

WILLIAM N. DARBY, WARDEN STATE PRISON

The Ohio Penitentiary is the largest institution of its kind in the world, and one of the best officered, and disciplined. It has held some of the most noted and dangerous criminals in modern history, and prisoners are sent for confinement here from all parts of the United States.

Thus it will be seen to hold the position of Warden of an institution such as this is one fraught with much responsibility, but the position is at present being filled in the most efficient and satisfactory manner by William N. Darby, whose previous training well fitted and qualified him for the work.

William N. Darby was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 22, 1862, his father being Reason Darby, his mother Wise Darby, and he has inherited in a variety the virtues embodied in their unusual Christian names, being fully imbued with both reason and wisdom, which have become thoroughly ripened with experience. He attended the public schools of Bellaire, after which he secured a position in the Bellare Nail Works, remaining there for some years. His first public position of prominence was when he was elected Marshall of Bellaire, whose duties he fulfilled from 1886 to 1890, when he became Deputy Sheriff of Belmont County, and served from 1891 to 1895. Following this he was elected Sheriff of that county in 1895, and served until 1899, when he became Deputy Clerk of the Courts at Clarville, Ohio. About this time he took up the study of law, on the receipt of his appointment as Warden of the State Penitentiary, and in May, 1900, entered upon the duties of this position, which he continues to fulfill in the most eminently satisfactory manner.

Mr. Darby was married to Miss Rebecca L. Long, and they have had one child, Clarence L. Darby, a promising child. Mr. Darby is a Republican, a member of the Knights of Pythias and Elks, and is prominent in the Masonic Order, being a Shriner and in the Commandery. Courteous and genial he is held in highest regard by all.

COLONEL WILLIAM PITT TYLER.

The Capital City possesses one of the best and most efficient police departments in the country, and much of its present efficiency is due to the able superintendent of police, Colonel W. P. Tyler, who is recognized as one of the most capable police executives in the State.

Colonel Tyler was born at Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, July 9, 1852, and attended the common schools of his city until 16 years of age, when he entered a machine shop, mastered the trade and worked at it some time, when, becoming imbued with the gold fever, then prevalent, he went

to the Black Hills of Dakota and remained in Deadwood eight years. While engaged in business pursuits there he was appointed mining clerk, later becoming conveyer clerk, a position he held two years, when he became assistant postmaster. His next position was that of Deputy United States Marshal under United States marshal John B. Raymond, and his ability in this capacity eventuated in his being elected Chief of Police of Deadwood and Deputy Sheriff of the county. Under his rule many lawless hands were broken up and numerous malefactors brought to justice. After serving with distinguished success for three years he returned to Fremont and engaged in business there. On the election of Hon. J. B. Foraker as Governor of the State, the Hon. Isaac D. Smial, member of the Board of Penitentiary Managers, offered Colonel Tyler the position of guard at the penitentiary, which he accepted and held for four years. At the expiration of this term he engaged in business in Columbus until 1895, when he was appointed a patrolman on the force, but was quickly promoted to the position of sergeant, which he held until 1896. Mercantile interests again claimed his attention up to August 15, 1899, when he was appointed Superintendent of Police by Director Evans, a fitting recognition of his ability and experience. Colonel Tyler comes from one of the oldest families in the State. His mother, who now resides with him and is in her seventy-third year, was a Miss Miranda Cowde, and his father, Charles Bristol Tyler, now deceased, was the first white child born in Fremont, then known as Lower Sandusky. The family comprised six sons and a daughter, of whom five are now living.

Colonel Tyler was married November 16, 1897, to Miss Jennie Mann, daughter of Rufus Mann, one of the leading merchants of Columbus, and head of one of our foremost families, and they have a cosy residence at No. 33 North Twentieth street.

CHARLES JACOB LAUER.

The fire department of Columbus is one of the most efficient in the country, and much of its present excellence is due to the vigilance and ability of Charles Jacob Lauer, Chief of the Department.

Mr. Lauer is a native of Ohio, having been born on June 26, 1855, in Columbus, and he was one of a family of two sons and one daughter, the latter of whom is now deceased. His brother is William H. Lauer, who also resides in this city. His father, Charles Lauer, is a contractor for the carrying of the United States mails from the postoffice to the railroad stations. Charles Jacob Lauer was educated in the public schools of Columbus, and on leaving school was for seven years engaged as driver of a mail wagon, after which he was for six and a half years in the postal railway mail service, and on resigning that position, established a general heavy stable business in which he remained for 15 years. On April 24, 1899, he was appointed Chief of the Fire Department of the city of Columbus, and his selection for this responsible position was a most happy one, as the department was never directed with greater ability and efficiency. The department that he exercises such close supervision over comprises 11 engine houses, 14 steamers, 13 hose companies, six hook and ladder companies, a chemical company, a reserve chemical company, a water tower, 88 horses and 181 men. The engines and apparatus are of the most improved character and all fires are fought in the most intelligent manner.

Mr. Lauer was married to Miss Lizzie Bell Wheat, and they have had three children, Raymond W., Charles J. Lauer, Jr., and Charles Hayden. He is a member of the Republican party, the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows and Red Men, and he is most popularly known in the community.

JOHN KIENZ

John Kienz was born in Marion, Ohio, on November 4, 1856, the son of early settlers of Ohio; his father, John Kienz, a baker of Marion, is now deceased, while his mother, Mrs. Sarah Billing, is living at No. 187 East Livingston avenue, Columbus. There are nine children in the family, three daughters and six sons, all of whom are living with the



FREDERICK W. ALLEBRAND.

Among the German-American citizens of Columbus none are held in higher esteem than Frederick W. Allebrand, who was born in Germany on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1868, and came to the United States to make it his permanent home in 1881. He is the son of Philip J. Allebrand, a tailor, who married Miss Gertrude Balz, and to whom one son and three daughters were born. One of the daughters died in infancy. The two remaining are married and happily situated in life.

The subject of this sketch attended the schools of his native country until he was 15 years of age and then migrated to this country, coming direct to Columbus, which has been his home. Upon his arrival in Columbus he entered into business relations with Mr. Chris. Balz, the well-known baker, of East Main street, where he remained a little over one year, when he engaged with Mr. John Schaad, the upholsterer for Val Loewer, and learned the upholstering business.

At the end of two years and a half he and Mr. Schaad entered into co-partnership and opened up a place of business on South High street, near Livingston avenue. They remained there a short time and then removed to Paul street, occupying the Heigleheimer Building, next to the city

and, where they carried on business for some time, and then the partnership was dissolved.

He then engaged a second time with Mr. Balz, in the baking business. In 1896 he visited his parents in Germany, and on his return again entered business with Mr. Balz, and when that gentleman died in 1898, Mr. Allebrand purchased and succeeded to large business, which has been built up and has since conducted the extensive bakery, confectionary and cafe located at 195-197 East Main street, with great success.

Mr. Allebrand is unmarried, is independent in his political views, supporting men and measures which come up to his ideas of the promotion of the best interest of the public and the largest measure of public welfare. He is a member of the Friends and Old Fellows, Knights of the Royal Arch, a member of the Hessian Unterhutz Mugs Verein, and of the Columbus Liederkranz Singing Society and takes great interest in all of them.

He has been a resident of Columbus since 1881, and resides at 155½ East Main street. His successful business career is the result of his own industry, energy, application and honest, fair dealing, four qualities which seldom, if ever, fail to bring to the possessor a fair share of life's success and legitimate rewards.

exception of one daughter, and all make their residence in Columbus.

John Kientz, who first came to Columbus at the age of three years, his parents removing from Marion to this city in 1859, received his education in the public schools of this city, and after leaving school worked in a brewery for two-and-a-half years, when he became an apprentice at the stone-cutting trade, and has been connected with this industry the past 27 years. He was for 13 years a member of the firm of Wm. Eisle & Co., and since September, 1896, has been in business independently, under his individual name. His business quarters are located at No. 129 West State street, where he carries a large stock of lime, sand and freestone, caps, sills, flagging, chimney caps, fence posts, gate sills, etc., and he conducts a general business as a contractor for the construction of stone work of all kinds. He has filled many large contracts, among the most important being work on Hayes Hall, Ohio State University, the Charles Cleade Building, Rogers' apartment house, the Meeks' residence on Fifteenth street, etc.

Mr. Kientz was married November 5, 1878, to Miss Emma Momburg, and has had seven children—four sons and two daughters, viz.: Philip, Theodore John, August, Harvey, Matilda, Nora and Louisa, all of whom are living with the exception of Louisa. Mr. Kientz is independent in politics, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his life interests are all centered in Franklin County.

SAMUEL J. SWARTZ.

Columbus is one of the best governed cities in the State, and its Mayor—the Hon. Samuel J. Swartz—one of the ablest and most efficient among Ohio's leading municipal executives. He was elected to this honored position in 1899, and had the distinction of being the first Republican to be chosen Mayor of this city for the past twelve years. His administration is clean, upright, void of partisanship and is bent to promote the best interests and lasting welfare of Columbus in every legitimate manner. He has surrounded himself with able colleagues, experienced in public affairs, and the government is conducted upon an economical, safe basis and thoroughly commendable principles. Through the personal efforts of Mayor Swartz the last General Assembly of Ohio enacted a civil service law for Columbus, effectually removing partisanship from the city service and putting municipal affairs on a strict merit system.

Mr. Swartz is a native of Ohio, having been born in Fairfield county in 1829, his parents being Eli B. Swartz, his mother, Lizzie Swartz, nee Jackson. He has a brother, Albert H., in business in Philadelphia, Pa., and sister, Carrie A., both of whom, together with his mother, are still living. At the outbreak of the war his father, who was a prosperous farmer, left the plow for the rifle, enlisting in the Forty-sixth O. V. I., and serving in important engagements up to the battle of Shiloh, when he was killed in action against the enemy.

Mr. Swartz has had a thorough education. He first attended the district school in Fairfield county; after that the Fairfield Union Academy at Pleasantville, O.; and then entered the Wesleyan University of Delaware, O., from which he graduated in 1881. His first business experience was as a commercial traveler, and he continued a "Knight of the Road" for five years, when he began the reading of law, and was duly admitted a member of the Franklin County Bar in 1888, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, at once beginning active practice, and his ability in legal matters soon gained him a large clientele.

Early in 1897 Mr. Swartz was appointed police judge by Governor Bushnell, a vacancy having occurred, and in April of the same year was regularly elected to the position, which he filled with consummate ability, being the only Republican elected on the city ticket. As Mayor of Columbus, his next public position, Mr. Swartz has exercised prudence, enterprise, dignity and grace, and has gained the confidence and respect of the entire community.

Mr. Swartz's marital life has been particularly felicitous. He was married in 1888 to Miss Daisy F. Hanna, and six children have blessed the union, viz.: five sons and one daughter, Daisy C., Leland J., Samuel J., and Arthur A. Swartz, living; Chester F. and Henry Nelson having died during the spring of 1900 of diphtheria, the dread disease having prostrated all of the family, except Mr. Swartz.

LINUS DEXTON KAUFFMAN.

The municipal government of Columbus is composed of gentlemen of ability and experience, well fitted and equipped for their respective positions, and in Mr. Linus Dexton Kauffman, the Director of Public Improvements, no exception is to be found. He was appointed in 1899, and has given close attention to the execution of the duties pertaining to his office, exercising excellent judgment and maintaining his department at the highest plane of efficiency, greatly to the benefit of the community.

Mr. Kauffman is a native Ohioan, having been born June 11, 1858, at Lancaster, Ohio, his father being George Kauffman, and mother, Henrietta (Becher) Kauffman. The former, whose death occurred in 1866, was a leading druggist of Lancaster from 1818 to 1866, when his decease occurred. His widow resides in Columbus, and is in her eighty-third year. The family comprised two sons and two daughters, George B., Linus B., Margaret and Henrietta, all of whom are living.

Mr. Kauffman has had an excellent education. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, also Amherst College, of Amherst, Mass., and after graduating from the latter, entered upon the study of law. His health becoming undermined he went to Montana for recuperation, and spent two years, one year as post trader at the Crow Indian Agency on the Yellowstone Stillwater. After passing a year in mining interests he, in 1889, returned to Columbus, and, a year later, was one of the founders of the widely known wholesale drug house of Kauffman, Lattimer & Co., whose extensive establishment is at the corner of Front and Chestnut streets, and which is one of the representative business houses of the city.

In 1884 Mr. Kauffman was married to Miss Clara Norton, of Springfield, Ohio, daughter of Thos. Norton, County Treasurer of Clark county, and he resides here, enjoying in full measure the esteem of his fellow citizens.

FRED WEADON.

Among the municipal offices of the city that of the Inspector of Buildings is one imbued with much responsibility. This position is ably filled by Mr. Fred Weadon, who received the appointment April 24, 1899, and has met all the requirements of his office in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Weadon was born on his father's farm in Loudon county, Virginia, September 20, 1878, he being one of a family of seven children. Of these but two besides himself survive, one of whom resides in Missouri, one in Virginia. His parents are both deceased, the father, John Weadon, dying in 1881, while the mother, Mrs. Fanny (Cawley) Weadon, died in 1876. They were descendants of the earliest settlers of the "Old Dominion," and of the best Virginia stock.

Mr. Frederick Weadon received a sound education in a private school in Loudon county, Va., and on its completion learned the trade of carpenter, which craft he followed for 15 years, or up to 1879, when he secured employment with the Columbus Buggy Co., of this city, remaining with them until 1896. His lengthy experience as a carpenter and builder have amply qualified him for all the requirements of his present position.

Mr. Weadon has an excellent and somewhat remarkable war record. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army in Columbus, his regiment being the famous Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a "fighting regiment," that was ever at the front and did great service in the cause of human liberty. Although taking active part in 10 hard-fought engagements, Mr. Weadon was never wounded and never in hospital, and during the last two years of his army life served as commissary sergeant. On severing his connection with the Columbus Buggy Co., Mr. Weadon engaged in building operations, and among his most important contracts were the Protestant Hospital, the Third Avenue M. E. Church, and a large number of fine residences.

Mr. Weadon was married in 1865 to Miss Julia Jackson, and they have had one child, Frank Weadon, now in his thirtieth year, and an able young business man, who holds the responsible position of manager of The Aultman Mfg. Co., at Canton, O. Mr. Weadon is a member of the Grand Army, also the Odd Fellows, and he commands the highest regard of all his fellow citizens.



JOSHUA GREGG

Joshua Gregg was born in Goshen township, Belmont county, Ohio, October 2, 1815. His father was Stephen Gregg, who married Miss Aseneth Meade, whose parents were among the early pioneers of Eastern Ohio, and came from Loudon county, Virginia, in 1802. Joshua was the youngest of eight children. The eldest was Harrie, who married Abner Spencer, was the mother of three children, and died when she was almost 60 years old. Seventh married Jesse Meica, and was the mother of eight children, one of whom was Oliver J. Meica, a former prominent merchant of Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, she died sometime in the seventies, Lucinda married Able Lewis, and was the mother of J. M. Lewis, of Barnesville, Iowa, and two daughters. She lived until she was about 72 years of age. Elizabeth married Ira Lewis, and was the mother of four sons and two daughters, and died at the age of 68 years. Sarah married Eliah Fawcett, and was the mother of four sons and four daughters, and died at the age of 65. Stephen and Sarah were twins, the latter dying of violent typhoid attack, at the age of 22, soon after his marriage to Miss Lydia Coffee, who subsequently married Thomas Way, and became the mother of Judge John S. Way, who served on the Common Pleas Bench in the judicial district embracing Guernsey county. Stephen died in Logan county, Ohio, in February, 1901. His wife was Miss Lippincott, the daughter of Major John Lippincott, a famous hotel keeper of Morristown, and a former sheriff of Belmont county. His wife died at Cumberland, and left a family of young children, one of whom is William Gregg, who was on the Cumberland Railroad. Frank, another son, is a railroad conductor in Missouri, Walter, a third son, is a prominent telegraph operator there, and a fourth, Edward, is also engaged in the railroad business in Missouri.

Joshua Gregg, the last born, is the sole survivor of the family of Stephen and Aseneth Gregg. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Broomhall, on the twenty-first of March, 1848, in Union township, Belmont county, O., at the home of her parents, James and Rebecca Broomhall. The venerable couple celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding, just about two years prior to Mrs. Gregg's death which

occurred January 13, 1901, at the age of 72 years. She has sleeping in Belmont cemetery in sight of the home of her childhood, and near where she spent a great portion of her long and beautiful and useful life, and where she longed to sleep the long and dreamless sleep.

The first home of Mr. and Mrs. Gregg was at Morristown, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for some three years. They removed to McConnellsville, Morgan county, where for five or six years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. About the year 1856 they removed to Cumberland, Guernsey county, where Mr. Gregg, with his brother Stephen, erected a flouring mill. Stephen has been located at that point for some years.

Mr. Gregg continued in business at Cumberland until 1869, when he was elected to the office of Treasurer of Guernsey county, and at the end of his first term he was re-elected. At the end of his second term he returned to Cumberland, and he and his brother disposed of their mill property and in partnership entered upon the management of the large Foster Covert farm near Cumberland, in which they continued for several years.

Later Mr. Gregg returned to Cambridge and engaged actively and successfully in the erection of dwelling houses and other enterprises in which he continued until 1884, when he removed to Columbus, and where he built a house every year for about ten years, and in 1899 erected the fine residence in which he now resides on East Main street, declaring that he would build no more houses, but live quietly the remainder of his days on the Old National Road, now a solid street, and located about two miles from the corner of the city of Columbus.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gregg: vi. R. F. Gregg, in business with F. B. Robins & Co., Olla Gregg, married Arthur Craig of Cambridge; vii. Allen B. Gregg, with F. B. Robins & Co., Allie F. Gregg, Capt. Henry. Although in his 86th year Mr. Gregg is vigorous, served and lives wholly abroad the time. During it, while of his long life he has commanded the respect and respect of all with whom he had dealings or intercourse.

LOUIS EMIL BALZ.

For many years Mr. Balz continued an active, prominent figure in the business circles of the Capital City, and his memory is cherished by all who knew him during his busy and highly useful lifetime.

Mr. Balz was born in Kirchheim, Wuertenberg, Germany, on August 25, 1843, his parents being Christian and Christina (Schaefer) Balz, whose family consisted of five members, of whom one son and two daughters now survive.

Louis Emil Balz was educated in the public schools of Germany, and at the age of 21 emigrated to the United States, landing at New York, from whence he proceeded to Philadelphia, and, successively, to Fort Wayne and Milwaukee, following the tanning trade, which he had learned in Germany. In 1865 he came to Columbus, where he secured employment in the tannery of Louis Buchsieh, on Front street, and he remained there until 1866. His health failing he resigned, and engaged with Reed, Jones & Co., wholesale dealers in shoes, as salesman, and remained with them until 1867, and then worked for various concerns up to 1873, when, with a partner, he organized the firm of Schreiner & Balz, retail shoe merchants, on South High street. About 1883 Mr. Henry Schreiner sold out his interest to Peter Ambros, and the firm changed to Balz & Ambros, the co-partnership lasting all out five years, when Mr. Ambros sold out his interest to Charles Gerbold, when the firm then became Balz & Gerbold. In June, 1895, Mr. Balz sold out to Mr. John Zuber, and in September of the same year his death occurred from tuberculosis of the lungs. His burial took place from the homestead, No. 903 South High street, where he had lived from 1865, and where his widow and children still reside. Mr. Balz was a member of the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and for many years he was an active member of the Columbus Maennerchor, the oldest German male chorus in the United States, and was in every respect a highly esteemed citizen.

On October 15, 1871, Mr. Balz was married to Miss Louise Buchsieh, who was a teacher in the public schools for six years prior to her marriage, and a family of five children resulted from the union, three sons and two daughters, their names being as follows: Miss Louise C., Christian F., Miss Emilie, Ernst and Emil. The latter is attending public school, Christian F. and Ernst are students in the Ohio State University, Emilie is a teacher in the third grade in the Stewart Avenue School, while Miss Louise C. Balz has been a teacher in the public schools of Columbus for nine years, her position being in the first grade, in the Third Street School.

GUSTAV HIRSCH.

Gustav Hirsch was born in the city of Columbus, Ohio, November 4, 1876. He is the son of Hon. Leonhard Hirsch, who married Miss Charlotte Meyer, and who have reared a family of six children, five sons and one daughter, one son and one daughter being deceased. This family of children are among the brightest and most interesting in the city, in whom their parents take infinite delight.

Hon. Leonhard Hirsch, or Leo, is the editor and proprietor of the Columbus Daily Express, the leading German daily paper in the city, and also of the Sonntagstext, which his newspaper friends insist on calling the "Sunday Ghost," a bright and sparkling Sunday paper, read by a very large portion of the German citizens of the city, many of whom are bitterly opposed to Mr. Hirsch's politics; he is a Republican and one of the most prominent leaders of the party in the state. He is Supervisor of State Printing, a responsible office, and has been for many terms of two years each filling the office longer than any of his predecessors, and so natural that he discharged his duties that if he is not reappointed to more terms it will be because he will refuse the appointment.

Gustav attended the public schools of the city and graduated from the High School in 1893, then entered the Ohio State University, from which he graduated in 1897 as an electrical engineer.

After leaving the Ohio State University he entered the employ of the Cleveland Electrical Illuminating Company,

being connected with the meter department of the company. In 1898 he placed his services at the disposal of his country, and President McKinley, who as Governor nearly ten years previously, had appointed his father, Supervisory of Public Printing, gave him a commission as Second Lieutenant U. S. A., Signal Corps, and he was ordered to report for duty at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Here he remained until early in July of the same year, when he was ordered to Jacksonville, Florida, where he joined the Signal Corps Detachment of the Seventh Army Corps at Camp Cuba Libre. Thirty days later the Seventh Corps was ordered to Savannah, Georgia, and from there the corps was ordered to Havana, Cuba, where he remained until early in May, 1899. While in the military service in Cuba Lieutenant Hirsch was employed in perfecting and installing the military telegraph and telephone systems in the District of Havana, and accomplished the work to the entire satisfaction of his superiors.

He was mustered out of the United States service June 15, 1899, and immediately returned to Columbus, resuming the duties of the private citizen, and was made the engineer of the Citizen Telephone Company, which position he is now efficiently filling.

He was married August 12, 1899, to Miss Metta Kremer, the daughter of one of Columbus' prominent citizens. He is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in his party's affairs. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, and also First Lieutenant and Signal Officer of the Fourth Ohio Regiment. He resides at 1528 Worthington street.

ARTHUR W. HOGE.

Was born February 12, 1873, near Rushing, Belmont county, Ohio, on a farm, and spent 20 years of his life working on the farm in summer and going to school in winter. At the age of 26 he started out in the world for himself with a limited education and without money. The first position he secured was with a surveyor's party, being bright and quick to learn he was soon in charge of a level party, and after about one year he was promoted to Assistant Engineer. This position he held on the Lorain & Cleveland Railroad, one of the finest and best equipped street railways in the state. He is not only well up in railroad work, but has also a very complete knowledge of river dredging and gas and electric light work. About three years ago he noticed the great demand for telephones and the springing up of inefficient systems all over the country, and at once decided to exert his energies towards making himself an up-to-date construction man in the telephone field. As to how well he has succeeded in this, any one can find out by visiting the exchange of the Columbus Citizen Telephone Co. Mr. Hoge is General Superintendent of Construction and Maintenance of this company, having built it from the ground up. This exchange is considered to be one of the best and most successfully operated exchanges in the United States. Mr. Hoge is also General Manager of Fairfield county, and General Superintendent of Franklin county, and his advice on matters pertaining to construction and maintenance is solicited by some of the most prominent men in the telephone field today. His future is very bright, and he attributes his success to hard study and close attention to business.

GEN. EDGAR J. POOCK.

Gen. Edgar J. Poock, of Columbus, was born in a little log cabin near the little hamlet of Keene, Coshocton county, Ohio, June 21, 1828. His father was Joshua Poock, one of the family, industrious farmers of that county, who married Catharine Wilson, and to whom were born three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools in Keene and Crawford townships, Coshocton county, and in 1858 and 1859 he attended the Academy at Spring Mountain, a nearly extinct institution of learning. At the age of 20 he went to Kentucky, where, after passing the necessary examination, he was granted an unlimited certificate for teaching and taught the public schools at Githersman, Kentucky, for



JUDGE JOHN NEIL McLAUGHLIN.

It is not often that a man celebrates his twenty-first birthday, according to the calendar, when he is 84 years of age. This, however, is a distinction to which Judge John Neil McLaughlin is entitled, he having been born in London, Madison county, Ohio, on the 29th of February, 1846, and as that date only figures on the calendar once in four years, the twenty-first 29th of February came when he reached the eighty-fourth year of his age. The event was duly celebrated at his beautiful little home on Franklin avenue, Columbus, in

the midst of neighbors, friends, children, grand children and great grandchildren, who gathered to pay their respects and regards to one who, although past four score, took as keen an interest in life and its hopes and promises, as the youngest of those present, and whose form was still robust, beyond his years, and whose mind was as clear and bright as though, indeed, he was but one score and one, instead of four score and four.

His paternal ancestors were Scotch Irish, who located in
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the next six months, and then returned to his home in Crawford township, Coshocton county, where he taught, as he also did near Newcomerstown, in Tuscarawas county.

During this entire period he was immersed in study preparing himself for a collegiate course, which, however, was interrupted by the breaking out of the great Civil War. On the tenth of September, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company A, Fifty-first O. N. G., and was made Sergeant before leaving for the front. At Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1862, he was adorned with the chevrons of First Sergeant, and in 1863 was promoted to a Second and the First Lieutenant, for meritorious service and gallant conduct. He went through the Atlantic campaign and was mustered out in June, 1865.

At the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864, he was severely wounded, and again wounded at the battle of Nashville in 1864. He commanded a company in the battle of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and during the Atlantic campaign except for a short time when he served as an aide on the staff of the brigade commander.

After his muster out he returned to Clarks P. O., Coshocton county, and bought a farm, which he shortly after exchanged for a one-half interest in a dry goods store, which was conducted under the firm name of Pocock & Doak, and remained in business until 1873, when he disposed of his interests, removed to Coshocton, purchased the dry goods store of Mr. Jackson Hay, and conducted the business as J. Pocock & Sons until 1884, when he disposed of his interest and entered the life insurance business, becoming the General agent of the Union Central Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1885 he entered into business relations with the New York Life as General Agent, and removed to Columbus in 1886, where he established his headquarters, remaining with this company until 1889, when he resigned and became District Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, remaining with it until 1891, when he resigned to become Adjutant General of Ohio, which office he held until 1893, when he again became General Agent for the New York Life which position he still holds.

Ohio National Guard history:

Elected Captain Coshocton Light Guards, 1876.
Lieutenant Colonel Seventeenth Regiment O. N. G., 1878.
Colonel Seventeenth Regiment, O. N. G., 1881.
Re-elected Colonel Seventeenth Regiment, O. N. G., 1886.
Re-elected Colonel Seventeenth Regiment, O. N. G., 1891.
Commanded Seventeenth Regiment, O. N. G., for over 12 years.

His regiment was called in nearly every strike or riot during its organization. Notably the disastrous miners' strike in the Hocking Valley, and the great riot at Cincinnati in 1884. The regiment was highly complimented by the Governor, Mayor of Cincinnati, General Cox and the Citizens' Committee for their soldierly conduct, discipline and were retained after all the other troops were sent home.

His record as an officer and regimental commander stands officially as one of the best.

During his entire connection with the companies named, he filled the very responsible position to which he was chosen to the entire satisfaction of the employing companies, and displayed the highest business abilities in the management of their affairs. He has always taken an active part in politics. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and various other military orders.

He was married on the fifteenth of October, 1865, to Miss Mary A. Hunt, and three children were born to the union, namely: Mrs. Carrie A. Ward, Mrs. Madeline S. Jones and Miss Lucy Hunt Pocock, the latter of whom resides with her parents at 1922 Dennison avenue, Columbus, he having resided in the city continuously since 1886.

As Adjutant General of Ohio, Gen. Pocock brought the State Guard to a high degree of efficiency, being possessed of a high order of military talent. As a member and commanding officer of the Ohio National Guard, Gen. Pocock commanded the highest respect of his fellow officers and the guardsmen for his soldierly bearing and untiring devotion to the best interest of the military organization of the state.

JUDGE JOHN NEIL McLAUGHLIN.

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Washington county, Pa., and his father, Robert McLaughlin, was born in Washington county, Pa., and from there removed to Madison county, Ohio, where he married Miss Barbara Toops. He was a carpenter by trade, and was engaged in its prosecution in the city of New Orleans when he died in 1829, the result of injuries received from a fall from a building he was engaged in erecting.

His widow later married Henry Coleman and removed to the State of Indiana, settling near Albany, where she died in 1885, aged about 85 years, surviving her second husband.

His father's death, occurring when Judge McLaughlin was a small boy, he went, at the age of 8 years, to live with relatives in Ross county, and attended school in a pioneer log cabin school house, with puncheon floor, the benches, writing desks and furniture being made of the slabs of saw logs, with a huge fire place in which logs cut in suitable lengths and of suitable size, were used as fuel.

His first teacher was a Mr. Easterbrook, and an excellent and painstaking teacher he was, too. During the winter season he went to school and in summer he worked on the farm. By close application he was able to pick up a practical education, to which he added by study as he grew older. At the age of 16 he apprenticed himself to a tailor, a Mr. Ustick, at Bloomingburg, and in due time became a master of that trade, in the course of three or four years, and when he reached man's estate was ready to enter upon it as a journeyman, and followed his trade for a number of years in Bloomingburg, Washington C. H., New Harlem, Frankfort and other places.

He had a warm friend in Judge Edward F. Pugh of McArthur, Vinton county, who is now the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who suggests to him the desirability of locating at McArthur, and there he located in 1855 and continued in his trade, being very successful in it.

In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him postmaster of that village and he was regularly reappointed, holding the position until 1885, save for a single year under the administration of President Johnson.

After returning from the postoffice he was elected to the office of Probate Judge for Vinton county on the Republican ticket and held the office for one term of three years, but was defeated for re-election, the county at that time having a large Democratic majority, which the Judge, notwithstanding his personal popularity, was not able to overcome a second time. During his nearly 20 years of office at law he commanded the highest respect of his fellow-citizens and there was never even the breath of suspicion as to either his personal or official honesty and integrity.

In 1891 he removed to Columbus, taking up his residence at 663 Franklin avenue, where he still resides, beloved and respected by all who know him. He was originally a Whig, and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for President in 1840, and became a Republican when that party was organized.

In 1834 he married Miss Emily Gunning of Fayette county, Ohio. Five children were born to them: Robert of Albany, N. Y.; Susan, who resides with him; William, deceased; James, deceased, and an infant daughter.

Miss Susan, known to thousands of pupils and ex-pupils as "Miss Sue," is one of the best known and popular school principals of Columbus and has been principal of the Sullivant School on East State street since 1877. She attended the Bloomingburg public schools until she was 14 years of age and then entered the Female College at Natchez, Miss., graduating in her seventeenth year. She then came North and was visiting the family of her friend, Judge Bingham, who had removed from McArthur to Columbus. At that time a vacancy occurred in the Mound Street School, where she taught a few years and was then promoted to the position of principal of Spring Street School, and in 1877 to the principalship of the Sullivant School, and she was selected by the Board of Education to fill it. So faithful and efficient has she proven herself that she has been regularly re-elected to the position since. Her combined gentleness and firmness won for her the lasting affection of all the children who have attended Sullivant School for the last 24 years.



MILTON T. SMILEY.

Milton T. Smiley was born in the edge of Delaware county, Ohio, February 10, 1846. His father was William Smiley, son of David Smiley, one of the pioneers of Franklin county, after whom "Smiley's Corners," six miles north of Columbus, was named. William Smiley was a farmer near the village of Dublin and married Miss Eunice Wilcox, the daughter of Asa Wilcox, a farmer near "Smiley's Corners." This couple reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom four survive, namely: Victoria, widow of James Brelsford; Stephen, David and Milton T.

The latter was educated in the public schools, working on his father's farm in summer and attending school in the winter. His father died in 1856 and he had to help on the farm in summer. When 16 years of age, August 22, 1862, he enlisted in the famous Forty-sixth O. V. I., under General Charles C. Walcutt, and served through the war, being with the regiment in all of its engagements and in Sherman's historical "March from Atlanta to the Sea." In 1863 he was promoted to corporal; was in the sanguinary battle of Missionary Ridge. In the Atlanta campaign he was promoted to color guard, and then to color sergeant, to succeed Color Sergeant Cornelias Kelleher, who was killed in the action of Kennesaw Mountain. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 15, 1865, having, during his military services, participated in no less than twenty-four engagements.

He was married January 23, 1869, to Miss Mary Putman of Dublin, and one daughter was born to them, Miss Nan-

me, who was married to Mr. Marion W. Davis, a prominent farmer of Dublin. He always retained his voting residence at Dublin.

Mr. Smiley is a Republican in politics and was clerk of the village of Dublin, after its incorporation, and also clerk of the township in which it is located. Has been a member of Evening Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., for 30 years, and is also a worthy member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In addition to having been the first clerk of Dublin, and filling the office for four years, he also filled the office of Mayor for two years, and in 1889, in recognition of his sterling abilities he was appointed by the United States government as a clerk in the Treasury Department, where he remained until 1891. He received an appointment in that year from Secretary Charles Foster, who knew personally of his special fitness for the place, to the position of Immigrant Inspector. He remained in this bureau at Washington until 1899, when he was transferred to Cincinnati by President McKinley, and in June, 1900, was transferred to the Government building, Columbus, Ohio, where he looks after pauper immigrants and aliens under contract, having charge of this matter in the three great States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

As a young student and farmer he was exemplary; as a soldier, brave and unflinching; as a public official, he has been honest, faithful and efficient, and as a man and citizen, kind, pleasant, obliging and courteous.

PROF. WM. J. RADER.

Prof. Wm. J. Rader, the well and popularly known teacher of the art of dancing, was born in Columbus, Ohio, November 29, 1872, and has been a life-long resident of the city.

He is the son of John Rader, Jr., a prominent farmer, and his mother was Miss Mimi Freundburg, whose family was also of local prominence. To them were born five sons and three daughters; four of the sons and three of the daughters are living. The sons were John, Jr., dead; Jacob H., Edward L., Frank H. and Wm. J. The three surviving daughters are Anna, Margaret and Clara.

Prof. Rader was educated in the grammar and high schools of Columbus. At the age of 18 he took up the art of photographing, and at the age of 23, he ranked as one of the most proficient teachers of the art of dancing in the city, and applied himself to that profession, establishing himself at 225 1/2 South High street, in the Foster Building. He treated his profession as one of the high and graceful arts, and its objects are best described in his own words, as follows:

The exercise of dancing is not only conducive to health when properly taught, but is equally efficacious in promoting physical development, especially in children, than which there is probably no exercise that calls into play so great a variety of muscles, in one harmonious combination of action; developing and strengthening the limbs, expanding the lungs, promoting digestion, accelerating the pulse, opening the pores of the skin, and producing a healthful glow of warmth and vigor throughout the entire system. In short, it imparts agility to the joints and sprightliness to the motion; strengthens every muscle and expands the hips and chest, and gives symmetry to every part of the system.

Habit is second nature, and the earlier in life we commence to form good habits the greater probability of success. It is desirable, therefore, that children should become graceful in motion, easy in manner, courteous in their intercourse with others, and learn that modest self-confidence so characteristic of well-bred persons. Let them attend early in life where these accomplishments are in constant practice, and certainly nowhere are they made so necessarily conspicuous as in a well regulated dancing school.

He founded his Academy on these lines and is successfully carrying them out, but he, by no means, feels that his work is accomplished. In furtherance of his designs, he contemplates the erection of the finest private dancing academies in the country on a beautiful and eligibly situated piece of real estate, of which he is the owner. The building will be of appropriate and classic architecture, built of light brick, and with all the modern accessories, embracing a stage, dressing and toilet rooms, and it will be especially designed for the refined and cultured, and will be first class in every particular and fully up-to-date.

He was married on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1899, to Miss Josephine E. Caldwell, a lovely and accomplished young lady, and they have one daughter, Mildred E., a dark-haired, blue-eyed beauty, not yet one year old, but prophetic of the future.

In his political affiliations Prof. Rader is a Republican. He is also a member of the Independent Lutheran Church, in which he not only takes a deep and sincere interest, but is quite influential.

Prof. and Mrs. Rader enjoy the love and affection of a large and ever increasing circle of friends, and stand high in the estimation of the entire community.

DANIEL R. ROCKEY.

Daniel R. Rockey, the well-known pump manufacturer, comes of a Huguenot family, native of France, from which his ancestors removed to Germany, and from thence to the United States, to escape religious persecution and enjoy religious liberty. At the time they left France two brothers escaped from the French by leaping overboard from a vessel during the pursuit. One of these brothers reached Germany and the other came to America, shortly before the War of the Revolution.

Christopher Rockey, the grandfather of Daniel R., came to America and took up lands in what was then Baltimore and is now Carroll county, Maryland, where he became a farmer.

Subsequently he came to Madison township, Franklin county, Ohio, and took up a tract of government and which he cultivated and on which he died. Daniel R.'s father, John Rockey, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland. John Rockey was born in Bloom township, Fairfield county, and married Miss Elizabeth Snyder, daughter of Mr. Christopher Snyder, who came from Germany and settled in Maryland.

After marriage the elder Rockey located on a farm in Bloom township, Fairfield county, Ohio, and died there when quite young. The following children were born to this marriage: Jacob, who died young; Polly, the wife of Aaron Corbin; Elizabeth, the wife of Jesse Nickwander, deceased; John, deceased; Catharine, wife of Evan Smith, deceased; Daniel R.; Esther, wife of Mr. Howitt; Howard, infant, deceased; Michael S., deceased; Leah, wife of Solomon Bacher, deceased, and an infant, deceased. Daniel R. was born in Bloom township, February 19, 1814, and was reared on the farm, left fatherless at 11 years of age, he went to live with his Aunt, Susan Long, a resident of Madison township, Franklin county. He had but few opportunities to secure an education. At the age of seven he was a pupil of a German teacher named Jacob Hamer who taught in an old log cabin. He attended this school for six months, he afterward attended an English school in Franklin county for six months, this constituting his entire "schooling."

Later on, however, he picked up a good education by his contact with the world, and is a well-read and highly intelligent man.

He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, but did not follow the trade for any great length of time, taking up the pump making and watch and clock trades, which he has followed to the present day.

He was a natural mechanic, and learned the clock and watch repairing business out of his own head, before he ever saw any one work at it.

His successful business in life demonstrates how true it is that necessity is the mother of invention. When he was married and went to house-keeping the family pump was one of those huge hollow log affairs, requiring the strength of a giant almost to operate. He determined that his young wife should never be compelled to depend on it in an hour of need and so went to work, after hiring some necessary tools from a neighbor, and improvising a turning lathe from a pole and a grindstone, and invented and made a light and useful pump, which his wife, or even the children could use without difficulty, and thus laid the foundation of the successful business which he subsequently carried on. He varied the monotony of country life in other ways, he helped to erect the first bridge over Big Walnut creek and the second one over the Gahanna. In the pioneer days he went about the country, mostly on horseback with his tools, repairing time pieces, pumps and other household articles, and met with great success. In the pump making business, however, he stood at the head of the procession in Central Ohio for a full half century. He made his own pump making tools, and was constantly making improvements both in his tools and his pumps, and among his many inventions and improvements in this line is the pump known as the "Rockey Pump," and he was the only man who at any time made the pump lead auger. He was married in Pickaway county, Ohio, May 16, 1837, to Miss Martha Hall, who was born in that county and was the daughter of Mr. Henry Hall, a pioneer. After his marriage he resided in Bloom township, Fairfield county, until 1856, when he removed to and located in Columbus, and engaged in the pump manufacturing business on a large scale on East Main street, corner of Seventh street, and afterward removed his establishment to 275 East Main street, where it is still conducted. His son, D. R., Jr., has been his partner for the last 17 years. Mrs. Rockey died October 5, 1891. She was a devoted Christian and a member of the Third Street M. E. Church and was active in promoting the missionary cause. Mr. Rockey became a member of the Presbyterian Church in Bloom township, and upon his removal to Columbus joined with the old M. E. Church on Main street, now the Third Street M. E. Church. He has been an active member ever since, a class leader and a trustee of the church for 45 years. He was reared a Democrat, became a Know Nothing, then a Republican, and is now a Probationist, from principle, not because cold water is necessary in erecting a demand for pumps. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rockey: Anna



CHARLES P. WHITE.

Charles P. White, Deputy Clerk of the United States Courts for the Southern District of Ohio, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the twenty-second day of October in the year 1849. His father was Israel White, a hotel proprietor; was married to Miss Arminda McConaughy, and to them were born four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living except the oldest daughter.

Mr. Charles P. White attended the public schools of St. Clairsville, the county seat of Belmont county, where he received a most thorough and complete practical and useful education, which enables him to make his way through life.

After completing his education he learned the bricklayer's trade, and for a number of years was engaged in the work and was rated as among the most reliable and expert workmen in his line in the community.

But his early and subsequent training had qualified him for less laborious and more remunerative occupation and professions. Hence, one day he laid down the trowel and took up the pen in the Recorder's office of Belmont county, where he demonstrated his fitness in a clerical position so thoroughly that he was retained in the office off and on for some fifteen years.

In 1888 a still more desirable position came to him almost unsolicited and he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the United States Courts for the Southern District of Ohio and put in charge of the office at Columbus, and here he has remained

ever since, and justly ranks as one of the most efficient, painstaking and obliging clerks in the district.

Mr. White is a Republican in his party affiliations and takes a sincere interest in political affairs, but is not a clamorous partisan. He belongs to the F. A. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and A. T. U. orders, in which he takes a deep interest.

On February 11, 1876, he was married to Mrs. Laura Ernst, a widow with two children, namely, Lottie C. and Edward H. To Mr. and Mrs. White was born one son, Charles P., Jr., who is his father's assistant in the office. The daughter was married some years ago to Mr. Fred Raymond, a successful business man of Cambridge, Ohio. The son, Edward, is an efficient clerk in the office of the Columbus Transfer company, where he has been employed for the past seven years.

The father of Mr. White was all through the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted as a private in Company A of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and rose to the rank of captain when mustered out. He was wounded three times. Mrs. White's father, Thomas J. Merritt, is a printer by trade and has been connected with *The Gazette* in the town of St. Clairsville for over a half century and is still with them.

Mr. White is descended in both lines from prominent Belmont county families, his grandfather, James McConaughy, having filled the office of Sheriff of Belmont county and was one of its most prominent and highly respected citizens.

Magdalene, deceased at the age of 3; Henry, of Dayton, Ohio; Mary Leah, wife of J. J. Beard, of Ashley, Ohio; Jonathan Croft, deceased; L. L. Lafayette, of Petosky, Mich.; Martha Josephine, wife of W. H. Flack, of Dayton; infant daughter, deceased; George Andrew, deceased; Louisa Catharine, wife of R. K. Patridge, deceased; Lovet Heath, deceased; Noble Lee, of Dwarahat, N. W. T., India, a missionary of the M. E. Church; Lottie Zaidee, at home; Col. Zetoles, of Columbus, and Daniel Raymond, the partner of Daniel K., Sr., his father.

FREDERICK W. KING, SR.

This gentleman is one of the well and favorably known citizens of Columbus, where, during a quarter of a century of residence, he has earned the title of good citizen-ship. He was born in Germany, July 10, 1840, and is the son of Frederick King, a prominent contractor of his native land. His mother was Miss Mary Glaser. To his parents were born two sons and two daughters, of whom Frederick W. King, Sr., is the sole survivor.

He was married in 1869 to Miss Johanna Roenbeck, and to them were born seven children, one of whom died in infancy. The surviving children are: Frederick W., Jr., Adolphina, Mrs. Mary Snashall, Charles, Louise and Emma. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. He has resided in Columbus since 1878, and now resides at No. 190 Scioto street.

He attended the schools in Germany, where he received a thoroughly practical education, after which he devoted himself to learning the business of painting and decorating, which he completely mastered, and to which he has devoted the energies of his life. After mastering his trade he traveled throughout the principal cities and countries of Europe in its pursuit. During the course of his travels he reached the city of London, where, for many years, he devoted himself with great success to the decorating art.

In 1866 he turned his face toward the United States, and landed in the Metropolis of New York, where he engaged himself with leading contractors until the year 1871, when he entered into business on his own account, in which he continued until 1878. He then came to Columbus, where he at once engaged with local contractors for a year, when he again resumed business on his own account, in which he has continued with marked success up to the present time.

Mr. King's work is of the highest order, and has commanded the highest appreciation of all who have engaged his services. In the performance of his work he is guided by the highest sense of honor of faithfully performing every express and implied obligation he owes to those who intrust the work to his care, and never fails to give them a full equivalent for their money, and thus commands the highest respect of those who employ him. When Mr. King left London for the United States he left a half brother, Charles Schmaack, who had been associated with him in the work of decoration, and who has since died, leaving a widow and four children.

Mr. King stands high in the estimation of all who know him because of his many genial and commendable qualities, and his family are highly respected by all as valuable members of the community in which they reside.

"PATRICK O'SHEA."

Patrick O'Shea, a prominent and favorably known retail grocer of the city of Columbus, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, August 8, 1829. He is the son of James O'Shea, an Irish farmer, who married Miss Mary Byrne, of Kilkenny, Ireland. Patrick and James O'Shea, a resident of the city of Springfield, Ohio, are the only survivors.

Patrick was educated in the public schools of Ireland, at the time when the scholars went to different houses.

He was for many years engaged in farming in Ireland. In 1864 on the day that he was 35 years of age, it being Ascension Thursday, May 4, of that year, he was married to Miss Margaret Flood, who is directly related to the wealthy Flood family, of California. On the next day they started on their

bridal trip aboard a sailing vessel from Liverpool, England, which continued for seven weeks and three days, when they landed at New York. The following children were born to them: James, Mary, John, Margaret, Annie, Alphonsus, Frank and William. James, Mary and Annie are deceased, the latter dying in infancy. Margaret is a member of the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

In politics Mr. O'Shea is a Democrat. He was assistant market master of the North Market for four years, having been appointed to that position by Messrs. E. L. Hinman and William Wall and Andrew Schwartz, of the City Board of Public Works. He is a member of the Retail Grocers' Association.

He came almost directly to Columbus, remained but a few days after landing in New York to make the necessary preparations for the journey to the Capital City of Ohio, which he reached in 1864. He has lived here continuously since that time, and has seen the city grow from less than 25,000 to more than 125,000, and became the railway center of the state and one of the railway centers of the United States.

When he reached Columbus he began work in the Columbus Machine Company, where he remained for 17 years and two weeks. In 1880 he purchased of Mr. J. C. Finneran the grocery store at 329 Goodale street, and has successfully conducted the business at that place since. His residence is at the same address, where, with his family, he lives and enjoys the friendship and respect of his neighbors. He also owns a handsome double frame at the corner of Spruce and Kilbourne streets.

PETER J. MAGLY.

One of the leading fire underwriters of Columbus, and a resident here since 1877, was born on August 1, 1851, at Stentweiler, Rheimsch Bavaria, Germany, of good old Teuton stock; the ancestors of his mother, Julianna Wuest, were prominent in Napoleon's time, and his father, John Magly, a stonemason by trade, was of most excellent lineage. They had a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters; the latter are deceased, also three sons—John Valentine, Jacob John and Joseph, and the surviving sons are George J., William S. and Peter J., the subject of this sketch. The latter came to the United States in early youth and received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati. When 19 years of age he secured a position in the United States Pension Office branch in Cincinnati, and from then up to his thirty-fourth year was connected with that office and the branch in Columbus. On resigning his incumbency Mr. Magly entered the coal trade, and continued in that line four years, when he became interested in home missionary work, was for a year located in East Liberty, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pa., and while there built a German-Methodist Church. Returning to Columbus Mr. Magly was appointed city ticket agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, filling this position from 1890 to 1893, and from the latter year up to 1896 he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Columbus Water Works Company. Since retiring from the last named office Mr. Magly has been engaged in business as a general fire insurance agent, representing three of the most prominent companies, and he is also Secretary of the Franklin Loan and Savings Co., whose headquarters are at No. 317 South High street.

On August 4, 1872, Mr. Magly was married in Cincinnati to Miss Melinda Helmbach, and they have a family of seven children, all of whom are living. Their names and ages are as follows: Otto O., 27 years; Robert A., 24; George J., 21; Lillie C., 18; James C., 13; F. Bliss, 10; Melinda L., 7. Of these Otto and Robert A. are married; the former to Margaret Foelker, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a high school teacher, while Robert A., whose vocation is that of a pharmacist, was married to Miss Nellie G. Wood, of Columbus, and all reside in this city.

Mr. Magly is a staunch supporter of the Republican party; holds membership in the Order of Odd Fellows and Encampment, and his career has been a most useful and creditable one.



HOMER MOORE PHELPS

Homer Moore Phelps was born February 3, 1812, in the new settlement and in the first cabin built in Blendon township, Franklin county, Ohio. He was the youngest son of Edward and Azubah "Moore" Phelps, the first white settlers of the township in 1806.

He grew up in the new settlement and had very limited opportunities for getting an education, yet the new settlers had provided for a teacher in their own families and the older members of the Phelps family were well educated before coming to Ohio. Thus they aided Homer in his early education. For many years he entertained the teachers of the district school and studied under their instruction, and during his entire lifetime he kept up a thorough course of reading and study in history and on subjects relating to agriculture. He assisted his father on the farm and in a lumber sawmill, and under that instruction became a thorough farming agriculturist, and in after years was noted as being one of the most reliable and thorough farmers.

In 1835 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Graham Connelly of Blendon. She was the daughter of Edward and Mary Graham Connelly, who came from Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pa., in June, 1833, with their six sons and four daughters and purchased a farm on Big Walnut creek, two miles east from the Phelps home, yet their lands adjoined. They were of English-Scottish-Irish descent and were Methodist people.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps resided on the farm of his parents, a part of which he inherited—181 acres, one of the finest in Blendon.

Their home was a model one for morality and happiness. They were thoroughly in sympathy with all advancement in education and improvement. They gladly entertained their relatives and friends and members of churches of all denominations. Mr. Phelps was a Presbyterian in belief. Mrs. Phelps was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They attended and supported both churches.

They gave to their children superior educational advantages for that period.

Mr. Phelps held many offices of trust; was Justice of the Peace for many years; was administrator of his father's and other estates; was treasurer of the Clinton and Blendon

Coal, Road and Turnpike company, leading from Westerville to Columbus, in 1837-1, collecting and disbursing \$45,700.

He was engaged in raising and feeding and dealing in the best quality of live stock during the last thirty years of his life. He was a terror many times. He died June 1, 1883, of paralysis. Mrs. Phelps survived him sixteen years, passing away August 12, 1899, having been a member of the M. E. church 42 years. They were honored and respected by all who knew them. Their children were: First, Fredonia C., who was educated at the Worthington Female Seminary. She married Francis B. Dean, a farmer of Milfin, May 1, 1851. They have had seven children.

11. Warren Phelps was educated in the common schools and at Central College Academy. He was raised on the farm and, being trained by his parents, was an expert in agricultural pursuits. He enlisted in Company H, Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 1, 1862, and served three years with that regiment in the field at the front and was engaged in many battles, holding the position of first lieutenant during the last two and a half years and commanding a company. After the close of the war he took a course of study in the Bryant, Stratton and Felton Business College at Cleveland, but he has been during his life a farmer and raiser of fine quality live stock and agricultural animal reporter. He was united in marriage with Loomis Maria Clark, daughter of George B. and Mindrell F. Clark, and grand daughter of Isaac and Ursula Griswold, January 1, 1868. They have had born to them four sons and two daughters—George H., Grace C., Warren D., Roland C. M., Louise and Homer Moore. All have received a good business education. The eldest, George H., after having graduated in book-keeping, typewriting and stenography, had employment with the Transfer and Storage company, Orr, Brown & Pierce, Grangers of Columbus, Ohio, Flow company and P. D. McInerney Meat company, Kansas City, Mo., and afterwards four years with the Milwaukee Harvesting company at Milwaukee, Wis., as collector. He married Pearl A. Swadlow of Berlin, September 28, 1893. He died October 23, 1899, of peritonitis and is buried at Berlin. They have one daughter, M. Elizabeth. He left his family well provided for. He was a straight business man, honorable, reliable, and honest.

and was a partner in the firm of business associates. His father was a man by whom he knew him. He had been a member of the firm of business associates and was much attached to the firm.

Robert N. Creager, a young man, was a teacher in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, and was a successful teacher in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio.

William D. Creager, a young man, was a stenographer and a teacher in Columbus, Ohio. He was a student of the School of Columbus, Ohio, and was a member of the Columbus College Academy and Columbus Business College. He was a partner and live stock raiser and shipper for many years, but since 1885 has been contractor and builder in Columbus, Ohio. He married Ella L. Stanley of Clinton, September 2, 1891.

H. Warren Phelps has been a staunch Republican, casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and has been a worker in the party since. He has been a commissioner with County, State and National committees, each campaign. His religious and political ability are held in high regard. He is a member of the Methodist Church of the Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veterans Legion and Ex-Soldiers' Association. He has done active work and was delegate to World's Congress of Churches at Chicago in 1893.

William Phelps has been the pastor of the entire city of Columbus, Ohio, the father of Homer M. Phelps.

William Phelps, August 27, 1779, and was a descendant in the third generation from William and Mary "Dove" Phelps, who came from Pawkesbury, England, on the ship Mary and John, to live with the persons and settled Dorchester, Mass., where John Phelps and Mrs. Phelps, with sixty others, Windsor, Conn.

William Phelps married Annah Moore, born February 13, 1781, May 6, 1781, they with their children, Edward, Abram, Annah, Lemuel, Oliver and William, came to Ohio and were the first white settlers on Ann creek in Brandon township on August 24, 1800, after a two month's trip with ox-team, and wagon. They purchased 500 acres of land for \$750.00, and in 1810 bought 200 acres one mile further north. The great grand children still reside there.

They passed through all of the vicissitudes of pioneer life and the attitude of the many is the name who at once gradually grew with the growth, cultivation and development of Franklin county. There are several hundred descendants of the original family who settled here and a large number of them were present at the reunion of the old pioneer families of Brandon, held at America Park, August 24, 1900. Annual reunions are held on the fourth Thursday of August. The first reunion was held north of the present road and three miles or more west of Ann creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps were leaders in pioneer life and always in the family in duty and church work.

Harriet Phelps, August 10, 1810. She died October 18, 1849. She was buried by immersion in Ann creek in 1843 at the age of 38 years by Rev. Alexander Campbell of the Christian Church.

Ann, the daughter, was never married, but she being a widow of age when she came to Ohio, was of great assistance to her parents. She spun flax and wool and wove into cloth and was a great nurse in sickness. She had a magnificent memory and could relate the occurrences of her life and of the country from her own knowledge. She was married from Granville to Ann creek and the pioneer life of the Indian pathway. She related the winter of 1810, when the first snow in the fall. She had been well known to her parents. She died April 14, 1880.

Her sisters were married to the Old Brethren Church of Columbus, Ohio.

Her family is revered by all of the many descendants of the old pioneer families. The family still live in the same place as they were first located in this family, yet they are all engaged in other honorable life avocations.

ROBERT N. CREAGER

Robert N. Creager is one of the fine and artistic persons in Columbus, Ohio, and is engaged in the use of glass for artistic and ornamental purposes, and especially in the use of glass in the design and construction of stained glass windows in the latter art is Robert N.

Creager, the senior member of the firm of the Creager-McEachern Co., at 31 West Town street.

He was born in Greenville, the county seat of Darke county, on the fourth day of March, in the year 1858. He is the son of George M. Creager, and his mother was Miss Urrila Mowen, the daughter of the late Frankton Mowen, a prominent Darke county farmer. His father, who was the original inventor of cement pavements, died in 1893.

To this couple were born the following children, all of whom are living: Upton D., Frank G., Carrie M., Alice B., Hope D., Maggie M., Robert N., Arthur B., Grover C. and Bonnie L. Nearly all of them are grown into useful members of society, and all of them are liberally educated.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Columbus, and then studied art work in glass in several of the leading cities, gaining a thorough knowledge of the work, which added to his own inventive genius and fine perceptive faculties, enabled him to take a high position in this artistic department of business. Accordingly he established himself in business in Columbus, and is pursuing it with marked success with brilliant prospects ahead.

Mr. Creager's business includes everything connected with glass decoration, such as manufacturing and resilvering of mirrors, artistic treatment of glass, the manufacture of art and artistically treated glass, or designing of artistic figures, ideas and conceptions, and their grouping, memorial windows, tarry and plain glass signs, fresco and oil decorations, etc. Many of the most beautiful and striking windows on High street were designed and installed by Mr. Creager's firm.

Mr. Creager accompanied his parents to Columbus in 1880. He was married in May, 1897, to Miss Lina B. Shoemaker, daughter of Charles Shoemaker, the well-known merchant tailor. They have a son, Upton Dewey, named in honor of his elder brother and of the hero of Manila.

In political affiliations he is a Democrat. He is also a member of the Woodmen of America, and of the Wilson Avenue Reformed Church.

EDWARD A. KEMMELER

One of the bright and promising young men of Columbus, is Edward A. Kemmeller, the son of Hon. Wm. F. Kemmeller, the well-known former editor of the Westbote, and American Consul abroad. His mother was Miss Barbara Palm, before her marriage. Edward A. Kemmeller was born in Columbus, July 20, 1897. He has a brother and sister living, and a brother and a sister deceased.

He was educated in the public schools of Columbus and the Ohio State University, graduating from the latter institution in 1888 as a civil engineer. He immediately went west, where he took charge of the location of a railway, in which he was engaged until 1890, when he returned to Columbus, and became Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at the Ohio State University, which position he filled with great credit and success until 1895.

In that year he resigned his position in the University to enter upon his profession as Engineer of Construction with Engineering Department of the City Government of Columbus, where he has since occupied a conspicuous position. In 1901, after passing the regular competitive examination, with the highest grade to his credit, he was promoted to the position of Second Assistant Engineer upon the public works of the city, a position which he was peculiarly well fitted to fill.

He was married on the seventh of August, 1899, to Miss Phyllis Corbush, one of the prominent families of the city. They have no children. He is, in his political affiliations, a consistent and active Democrat, but does not permit his political views to interfere with his official duties. He is a member of the Columbus Maennerchor, the Engineers' Club of Columbus, and the Ohio Society of Civil Engineers.

In 1900 the members of the Ohio Society of Engineers conferred upon him the distinguished honor of making him the President of that learned body. At present he holds the position of President of the Engineers' Club of Columbus. He has already filled every office in the Columbus Maennerchor except that of President, and has been one of



General William Tecumseh Wilson was born in Kentucky, U. S. October 6, 1824. His father was John C. Wilson, a carpenter and planer, and his mother, Eliza Thompson, the daughter of a prominent Kentuckian. To them were born seven children, of whom General Wilson is the only one.

In 1839 he entered a printing office to learn the art, and there he received, while not the education of the college, a practical and pre-eminent in character. His apprenticeship covered three years. His active newspaper life, he occupied himself "in evil" to managing editor.

After learning the printer's art he became a writer in Holiday, Virginia. For a year he was engaged with the "Herald of Freedom," and then returned to Holiday, Virginia.

In 1846 he enlisted on service with the United States army, was mustered in at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and then by boat down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Camp Jackson. From Camp Jackson he was sent to Fort Mifflin, and landed on Hobbs Island, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, selected by Major General Winfield Scott to concentrate his forces, preparing for the assault on Vera Cruz, which he later compelled to surrender.

General Wilson participated in the assault on Vera Cruz, and also in the siege of Fort Mifflin. He published a newspaper, which he called "The Herald of Freedom," and thereby gained the title of "Herald Editor." He was with the army when it captured the City of Mexico, and it captured the City of Mexico.

General Wilson was a member of the United States Army, and was a member of the United States Army.

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its most active and progressive members for nearly fourteen years.

As a civil engineer he already stands in the front rank. Steadfast and ardently devoted to his profession he is none the less a genial friend and companion, and fond of the enjoyment of the social side of life. His home has always been in the city of his nativity. He resides at 85 Deshler avenue.

FRANCIS DUBIEL.

Francis Dubiel was born in the historic city of Krakow, Poland, on the thirteenth of July, 1869, his parents being natives of that country. His father was Jacob Dubiel, a merchant tailor and wholesale dealer in woollens. His mother was Frances Mathusek, the daughter of a retired merchant. To the couple were born two sons and three daughters, all of whom are living.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the University of Krakow, is a man of much learning, travel and observation, and essentially a self-made man, a pleasant, genial and affable gentleman and popular among his friends of whom he has a great number in this city as well as elsewhere.

He was married on June 2, 1897, to Miss Delphina Hemmann, the daughter of Mr. Jacob Hemmann, and they are the happy parents of one child, Miss Ametta, who is not quite one year old. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. He is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Order of the Woodmen of the World, of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and of the Society of the Veterans of Foreign Service, of which he is the National Treasurer.

He migrated to this country in 1881, upon his arrival in this country he spent considerable time in travel and observation, and for two and half years engaged in study for the ministry at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1884, he concluded to enter the military service, and enlisted in the U. S. A., serving for 11 years continuously, seeing arduous service in both the infantry and cavalry branches.

For nine years he was with the Seventeenth Regiment, United States Regulars, and was in the cavalry arm for five years. His service included the Indian campaigns in the West. He took part in the exciting Geronimo Campaign, when that dangerous and wily chief was run down and finally captured. His Indian campaigning took him through the territories of Arizona and New Mexico and other parts of the great West. In 1899 he fought in the Indian outbreak of Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

When the Spanish-American War occurred he went to the front with the gallant and intrepid Seventeenth, and was in the thickest of the fray at El Caney and San Juan on the first, second and third days of July, 1897, in which the Seventeenth Regiment so distinguished itself. He was mustered out of the service at the Columbus Barracks on the first day of January, 1899.

Having served his adopted country so long and well he concluded to settle down to the arts and quieter enjoyments of peace. During his services in the army he became a military tailor, and so was not without a trade when he retired from the army. Accordingly he opened a merchant tailoring establishment at 267 East Main street early in 1899, and has succeeded in building up a good business, which is constantly growing and widening. He is an artist in his line, and has achieved for himself an enviable position in business circles.

His wife, who is a well-known South Side milliner, conducts a very successful business at 213 East Main street, and enjoys a growing patronage.

PETER J. McCAFFREY.

Peter J. McCaffrey, the proprietor of the Wine and Spirit News, and prominent restaurateur, of Columbus, is well known throughout all the centres of population and business in Ohio. He was born in Scotland, February 19, 1869, and is the son of George McCaffrey, a civil engineer by profession, who married Miss Margaret Stewart, and to whom were born five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living except one son.

Mr. McCaffrey began his education in the schools of

Glasgow, Scotland, and came to the United States when he was 14 years of age, and worked in the coal mines of Hocking and Perry counties during the day and attended school at night, succeeding in securing a thorough practical education.

In 1879, when he was 17 years of age, he left the mines and entered business with his father, as a grocer in the brisk mining town of New Straitsville, Ohio, Perry county.

In this he continued for two years, when he disposed of his interest in the business, and engaged in the saloon business at Wilkesville, Clinton county, Ohio, which he conducted successfully for three years. He disposed of this business and was appointed as one of the prison guards in the Ohio Penitentiary, which position he filled for two years and six months.

Then at the instance of Hon. Henry B. Payne, U. S. Senator from Ohio, he was appointed to the U. S. Postal Service as a mail clerk, and had the run between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Gratiot, W. Va., over the B. & O. mail route. He served in this capacity until 1889, when, because of a change in the National administration, and for purely political reasons, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

He then opened a first class restaurant and cafe at the northwest corner of Pearl and Chapel streets, Columbus, Ohio, and in 1895, bought out Mr. Howard Zeigler, who was the proprietor of The Wine and Spirit News, and then formed a joint stock company to carry on its publication, with a capital stock of \$5000, and was elected its Secretary, and later was tendered and accepted the position of its General Manager.

In 1890 he purchased the holdings of the other stockholders and became the sole proprietor, and has since conducted the paper with most successful success. Its sworn circulation is 3400. The Wine and Spirit News is conducted in the interest of the wholesale and retail liquor and brewing interests of Ohio, and exercises a great influence in the business, and makes the point of a strict observance of the liquor law of the state, and an intelligent appeal to the Legislature for a modification of laws that are manifestly unjust to the interest, and carries prominently in its columns the restrictive laws of the state for the benefit and guidance of all dealers.

In 1897 he was elected Financial Secretary of the Ohio Liquor League, and so efficient has he been in the discharge of his duties in that office that he has been re-elected annually since, and is now serving his fourth term.

He was married on the twenty-fifth of October, 1887 to Miss Pridget McElwee, and three children have been born to them—Margaret Mary, Grace Eulola and Thomas Marshall. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat and is a member of the Ohio State Liquor League and of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Columbus.

Mr. McCaffrey is popular with his associates and acquaintances; has practical and successful newspaper ideas and a high order of ability in that line, and possesses all the frank and companionable traits of the Scotch-Irish race.

HOWARD E. HATCH.

Howard E. Hatch is in every respect a self made and a successful man of business. The narrative of his life and achievements, without any extraneous aid or assistance, should serve as an inspiration to every boy and every young man, as indicating what industry and steadfastness of purpose can accomplish in this country, even within a few brief years.

He was born near Parkersburg, West Virginia, at Harris' Ferry, August 29, 1862, and is the son of Elijah C. Hatch, engaged in the carriage business, who married Miss Fannie Thurston, of Pennsylvania, and to whom were born the following children: Wm. H., Charles M., Anson R., Howard E., Lauretta, Fannie and Clara, the latter died in infancy. The remainder are living and are useful members of society, all his brothers being in Columbus in business.

His parents removed to Logan, Ohio, and later to Columbus. He was educated in the public schools of these cities. His first employment was in the capacity of "printer's devil" or apprentice. Later he entered the employ of E. O. R. Hubel & Co. and learned the business of house painting and decor-



SILAS N. FIELD

There has not been a Republican State Convention in Ohio for more than a quarter of a century which proceeded to business until Silas Nashee Field notified the presiding officer that everything was in readiness. So far back that the mind of the average man runneth not to the contrary, Mr. Field has been Sergeant-at-Arms and had charge of the detail of all the State Conventions of the Republican party in Ohio. Since 1876 he has been the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ohio delegation in all of the Republican National Conventions.

His connection in this respect with the State and National Conventions has extended his personal acquaintance with statesmen and politicians not only throughout Ohio but in all the forty-five States of the Union. The title of "Judge" was conferred on him by a polite chairman of a Republican State Convention some thirty years ago, in making up a committee. Desiring to put Mr. Field on it, and not recalling his first name the chairman announced him as "Judge Field, of Columbus." His friends applauded the promotion and he has been popularly known as "Judge" ever since, and possesses all the sedateness and dignity of the most learned justice on the bench.

Mr. Field was born in Helbron, Licking County, Ohio, March 19, 1836. His father was John Field, and his mother was Miss Hester Nashee. John Field was a civil engineer, and took a leading part in the construction of the Ohio canal system, and later engaged in the lumber trade, acquired a competence and retired from business at 75, living in retirement until a few years ago, almost reaching the century mark.

Mrs. Hester Nashee Field was the daughter of Mr. George Nashee, the first editor of the Ohio State Journal, and the

first State Printer. For half a century he was one of the most prominent men in Ohio. To Mrs. John Field were born one son, Silas N., Alfred S. and Ellen, who died in infancy, are by Mr. Field's second wife.

Silas N. Field, who has been a resident of Columbus all his life, attended the common schools and was the first graduate from the Columbus High School. He afterward attended college at Gambier, and took a course in civil engineering at Kenyon College. He followed the profession of engineering for three years in the construction of the Cincinnati & Marietta Railway, and in 1857 engaged in the lumber business in Columbus.

Mr. Field is one of the best known active Republicans in the city and State, taking an active part in every campaign. He has never held any great or lucrative offices, and never complained because they were not conferred upon him. He was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ohio Senate in 1876-1877, a member of the City Council in 1864-1865, and for twenty-seven years has held the office of Assessor either in the Third, Fifth or Sixth Wards, the number of the ward changing by reason of re-districting, and he was more frequently elected without opposition than with it.

He was married May 17, 1859, to Miss Sarah Jane Kelsey, the daughter of a prominent Columbus family. Mrs. Field is now deceased. To their union the following children were born: Sarah Jane, the wife of Mr. Robert Sheldon, the wholesale dry goods merchant and President of the Columbus Street Railway, Flora, the wife of Edwin R. Sharpe, the well-known banker, William K., First Vice-President and General Manager of the St. Paul and Western Coal Company, and Silas N., Jr., who died in the prime of his early manhood.



FREDRICK BLANKNER

It is merely stating an undisputed fact to say that there is no man in Ohio during the last thirty-five years, nor has there been during that time, with so wide a personal acquaintance with the prominent men of Ohio as Frederick Blankner. For over forty years he has been brought in the closest official and personal relations with every legislator, every Governor and every State official of Ohio, and during all that time he has commanded the implicit confidence and esteem of all of them.

He has held official relations with the State far beyond the period of a generation of men and twice as long as any other citizen of Ohio. Justice Peter Hirschell, who served on the Supreme bench for 22 years, counting the nearest to him in a purely State position. Hon. John Sherman, as a Congressman, United States Senator and Cabinet Minister, served for 40 years, or four years less than the official tenure of Mr. Blankner.

He was born in Bavaria, July 28, 1836. He came with his parents to the United States when he was one year of age. His parents were Thomas and Barbara Blankner, to whom four sons were born, three of whom are deceased. His father was a retired business man.

In 1847 the family migrated to the United States, first landing in the city of New York. From that city they went to Buffalo, making the journey by canal from Buffalo to Cleveland by lake, and from Cleveland to Portsmouth by

canal, eventually retracing their journey from Portsmouth to Columbus by canal, and here Mr. Blankner has since resided.

He was educated in the public schools of Columbus, and after leaving school engaged with the Ohio Tool Company and had charge of the packing department. At the end of three years he was appointed as a porter in the Statehouse, which position he filled from 1858 to 1863, in which year he was unanimously elected third assistant sergeant at arms of the House of Representatives, which placed him in charge of the two legislative chambers during the sittings of the Legislature and also during the intervals between sessions.

On January 18, 1857, he was married to Fredrika Voll, and to them were born four children, two boys and two girls: Fredrick, Jr., William, Alphretia and Mary. The wife died August 18, 1872, and on October 11, 1877, Mr. Blankner was married to a Miss Anna M. Harding to whom one girl, Nettie, was born January 7, 1879, all of whom are living.

Every House of the General Assembly since 1861 has unannouncedly chosen him to the same position, which he now holds. These unanimous elections, to the position, indicate the high esteem in which he has been held during the period of an ordinary lifetime. His history is the perfect record of his long continuance in the service of the State.

the ground. Of the Franklin county papers one of the most successful and popular is the Winchester Times of Canal Winchester, which has been in existence for about 30 years. The paper is independent, though Democratic in its political tendencies, and is fearless in its editorial utterances. Its advertising columns are liberally patronized and its record of local and general news is comprehensive in the completest degree.

The Winchester Times was established in 1871 by James Stinchcomb of Logan, Ohio, who remained in control up to 1874, when he was succeeded by C. M. Gould, also of Logan, who conducted the paper until 1876, when he sold out to Messrs. Heffley and Bott of Canal Winchester, and it was run under their joint management up to 1877, when Mr. Heffley became sole owner. On May 1, 1879, Mr. B. F. Gayman purchased a half interest and the Times was managed by Messrs. Heffley and Gayman up to September, 1881, when Mr. Gayman, by purchase, became sole proprietor. On September 2, 1886, his brother, Mr. O. P. Gayman, purchased a half interest and they still continue in joint partnership. The paper has a large circulation throughout Fairfield and Franklin counties.

The Messrs. Gayman are both natives of Canal Winchester and both grew up and were educated here. Their father, Moses Gayman, born in Pennsylvania, came to Canal Winchester in 1813 and is an inventor and manufacturer. Both he and his estimable wife, Mrs. Sarah (Eavey) of Maryland, still reside here. Their family consisted of the subjects of this sketch and a son who died in infancy. B. F. Gayman, after completing his common school education, studied under a private tutor and then entered the newspaper business. His brother, O. P. Gayman, has also been identified with newspaperdom since leaving school, and both gentlemen have held positions of trust through the high regard and confidence in which they have been held by their fellow-citizens. B. F. Gayman was elected Mayor of Canal Winchester in 1886, term of two years, and so successful was his administration that he was renominated for four terms in succession, only resigning during his last term because of his nomination as a candidate to the State Legislature, to which body he was elected, in 1891, by a handsome majority. He was renominated in 1893, again in 1895 and 1897, and served the last two terms to the great interest of his constituents. His brother, Mr. O. P. Gayman, was elected Mayor of Canal Winchester in 1898 and re-elected in 1900. Both gentlemen are held in high esteem and have done much to advance the general interests of the community.

WILLIAM HENRY LANE.

William Henry Lane, widely known as one of the representative members of the Franklin county bar, was born on January 17, 1831, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and was a son of John and Catherine Amelia (Bowling) Lane, who were among the earliest settlers of that county and were prosperous farmers there. John Lane died in 1896 at the ripe age of 79, thus ending a life of spotless reputation. His widow, who survives him, is a lineal descendant of Pocahontas, whose romantic life forms such a notable feature in American history. John Lane and his wife were blessed with an unusually large family, there being 13 children, seven sons and six daughters, whose names were: Lewellyn, Abscutus, William H., John T., James E., George and Charles E.; Mary J., Rachel, Louise C., Amanda Ann, Martha L. and Luttitia Ellen. Of these, George, John T., Martha L. and Mary J. are deceased; James E. and Luttitia Ellen reside in Columbus, while William Henry Lane lives in Canal Winchester. He was educated in the district schools of Fairfield county, graduated from the Normal School, and from 1872 to 1882 was engaged as a school teacher, four years in the country schools and six years at Lithopolis, Ohio. He then took up the study of law, passed a successful examination and was admitted a member of the Franklin county bar in October, 1884, and in the month following began the practice of his profession without a dollar's capital, his earnings having all gone to support him during his studies, but his industry, patience and application, with his thorough legal knowledge and forensic ability, have since won for him a foremost position among his contemporaries of the Franklin county bar. He practices general law, in all courts, and

has been counsel in scores of important cases. Mr. Lane has at different periods been tendered a testimonial of the confidence and high regard in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, but he has refused to enter the political field. He, however, consented to serve as Justice of the Peace, Mayor of Lithopolis and Mayor of Canal Winchester, meeting all the duties of those offices with dignity and efficiency. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Lusk, youngest daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of Fairfield county, and she has borne him two children, a daughter, Della May, who died in infancy, and Quintin R. Lane. Mr. Lane owns a beautiful residence, having seven acres of grounds, on the main street of Canal Winchester, and also owns two valuable farms a few miles distant from the town.

Mr. Lane's son, Quintin R., has also chosen his father's profession and was recently admitted a member of the Franklin county bar. He is associated with Mr. Bradley, whose office is in the Wyandotte building, Columbus, where he carries on a general law practice. Quintin R. Lane is clear-headed, bright, energetic and deeply read in law, and no young attorney has better prospects before him for a brilliant and notable career.

ISAAC LEHMAN.

Isaac Lehman, son of Abraham and Catherine Lehman, nee Shirk, was born February 15, 1834, in Franklin county, Pa., his parents being farmers and early settlers of Central Ohio. Abraham purchased his first farm—which comprised 226 acres—at sheriff's sale, at \$25 per acre. This he cultivated with such good effect that with the money accumulated he gradually extended his possessions until at the time of his death in 1868, at the age of 68, he was the possessor of 800 acres. There were three daughters and ten sons in the family, and of these the living ones are Abraham, Isaac, John, Catherine, Benjamin, Solomon, Samuel, Joseph and Leah, and the dead are Elizabeth, who died at Canal Winchester; Absalom, who died in Salt Lake City; Henry, who was killed by the Indians in Montana; and Jacob, who died in Humoldt county, California.

Isaac Lehman was educated in the public schools of Canal Winchester and has followed farming his entire life. His present farm, which embraces 158 acres, and is located about two miles northwest from the postoffice, near the Winchester pike, was leased by Mr. Lehman for about 10 years, when he purchased it. The principal crops raised on the farm are corn and wheat. Mr. Lehman has been retired from active management on his farm for some years, and it is now conducted by his son, Samuel, who was raised in the agricultural industry and is a thorough master of the art. Mr. Lehman resides in a handsome brick building of the most improved modern type, which was constructed by himself.

Mr. Lehman was married to Elizabeth Detweiler, who has borne him four children, all of whom are living: John M., Katie E., Annie M. and Samuel D. He has lived here 38 years, is an influential member of Madison Grange, No. 194, of Franklin county, and no man is held in higher esteem.

SOLOMON LEHMAN.

Solomon Lehman was born in Franklin county, Pa., July 3, 1841, and was one of a family of 13 children, 10 sons and three daughters, of whom nine are now living. His parents, Abraham and Catherine (Shirk) Lehman, both of whom are deceased, were engaged in farming and their family was all raised upon their farm.

Solomon Lehman was educated in the public schools and engaged in farming up to his twenty-eighth year, when he became a partner in the Winchester Milling and Elevator, under the firm name of Whitehurst, Lehman & Carty. In 1861 Mr. Lehman enlisted in the Union army, becoming a private in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the ranks for a year, taking active part in some important engagements. He built the Lehman Block in Canal Winchester in 1885, and besides owning that, is also owner of 36 acres of valuable farm lands near this town, this farm being part of



PERRY MADISON FORD.

All the various lines of commerce and industry are represented in Columbus by men of experience, enterprise, and sound mechanical and executive ability, and in his particular branch a foremost position is occupied by Mr. Perry Madison Ford, the well-known jeweler and optician, whose business quarters are at the southwest corner of Town and High streets. This gentleman is a native of Franklin county, having been born in Jackson township, February 25, 1867, on the farm of his father, Jackson Van Buren Ford, and mother, Mary (Mitchell) Ford. The latter was a daughter of Joseph B. Mitchell, since deceased, who was a foremost citizen of Jackson township, and for 30 years held office as Justice of the Peace. Perry Madison Ford was one of a family of four children, three sons and a daughter, all of whom are living. His sister, Mary F. Ford, is married to G. F. Meyers, a successful fruit farmer of Jackson township, while of his brothers, Joseph B. is superintendent of agencies and Charles L. traveler for the Brown Manufacturing company of Zanesville, Ohio. Perry M. was educated in the common schools of Columbus and Jackson

township, and on leaving the old homestead secured work in a watch factory, in which he thoroughly mastered and became an expert at the trade. He served as journeyman in the Aurora and Rockford watch factories, was job boss in the Elgin Watch Works, and foreman in the Columbus Watch Works. He then engaged in business independently as a general jeweler and optician and has met with most substantial success, owing to his mechanical skill and his liberal, obliging methods. The store occupied by him is tastefully fitted up and completely stocked with jewelry and optical goods of all kinds, gold and silver watches, clocks, etc. A specialty is made of fine watch and jewelry repairing, also the filling of oculists' prescriptions, perfect fitting eyeglasses and spectacles being guaranteed. Mr. Ford is at present custodian of the courthouse clocks and keeps them on perfect time. On December 25, 1893, Mr. Ford was married to Miss Matilda Voller and they have a comfortable home at No. 39 East Fulton street, where they reside with their six-year-old son, H. A. Norman Ford.

company was, with two other companies of the regiment, ordered to Buchtel on the occasion of a strike in the mines. In command of his company he participated in the untoward riot at Cincinnati, March 29-31, 1884, where he was wounded. July 1, 1885, after eight years of service, his resignation was tendered and accepted. Captain Slack was also a charter member of Columbus Division No. 1, U. R. K. of P., and was Assistant Drill Master for many years and participated with this famous division in the winning of its many prizes in drilling contests.

WILLIAM M. MASON.

William M. Mason was born in Madison township, Franklin county, February 13, 1841. His father was William Mason, one of the earlier Justices of the Peace of the township, and his mother was Christian Ferrow. To their marriage five children were born, two sons and three daughters, and of these children three are living.

He was educated in the public schools of Madison township and came to Groveport at the age of 17 years. From that time until he was 21 years old he worked at farm labor. He then removed to Pickaway county and engaged with Voss Decker and remained in his employ for a short time. He then returned to Groveport and later engaged in farming on his own account, southeast of Canal Winchester, where he remained until 1865.

In that year he leased a farm near Groveport, which he managed until 1870; then disposed of his interests in it and went to Hamilton township, Franklin county, and purchased a saw mill, which he operated until 1876, when he converted the saw mill plant into a tile factory, associating himself with Morris Kile in the business, and at the end of one year sold his interest in the plant to Moses Zinn. He then engaged in the manufacture of brick in Groveport, which he conducted successfully for eight years as a separate business, and in 1889 purchased the tile business and plant of Zinn & Kile and conducted the two under his own management and ownership, and is operating the same at this time, these extensive works being the leading manufacturing interest of Groveport.

He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, a public-spirited and progressive citizen, but has never sought nor accepted public office.

On the 11th of November, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary M. Willey and nine children were born to the union, of whom two sons and four daughters are living. His wife died on the 20th of March, 1895, after a happy married life of thirty-three years. On the 11th of March, 1896, he was again married to Miss Mary E. Vogel and she still presides over his household.

In each of his occupations Mr. Mason was industrious, persevering and energetic, thus possessing the qualities which seldom fail of mestimate success. Among his neighbors and fellow-citizens he stands high, and deservedly so, possessing all the qualities that go to constitute the good citizen.

JOHN C. E. COON.

A life-long acquaintance with Franklin county and its people has made Mr. Coon not only familiar with the county and its inhabitants, but has, at the same time, endeared him to each and every one with whom he has come in contact or had any dealings with him.

Mr. Coon was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on October 18, 1856, the son of George and Sarah Ann (Wilson) Coon, and was one of a family of five sons and four daughters, of whom five are now living, including the subject of this sketch.

The latter was educated in the common schools of St. Paul, Pickaway county, Ohio, and, upon leaving school, settled upon his father's farm, continuing there until January 26, 1888, when he purchased a grocery at Groveport, Ohio, in connection therewith, conducted a general store until 1889, when he received the appointment of postmaster. He served until 1893, when he was removed for political reasons, and was reappointed in 1897, and this department of

the United States government occupies a front portion of his finely equipped store. While engaged upon his father's farm he engaged somewhat extensively in live stock dealing and made quite a success of the venture. His father was quite a prominent figure in Republican circles, being a member of the School Board of Madison township, Pickaway county, for thirty-three years; also being trustee of his own township, in which there are only about 10 Republican; also being the first president of the School Board. He died on February 21, 1889, and his demise was deeply deplored by the entire community of which he had been for so long and so useful a member.

Mr. Coon was reappointed to the office of postmaster on July 16, 1897, and is still admirably filling the duties that this obligation compels him to fulfill. In this connection it is worthy of note that, largely through Mr. Coon's efforts, the lately inaugurated rural system of postal delivery was introduced into this section and is working most satisfactorily and to the benefit of the people.

In July, 1893, he was made a deputy State superior of elections and held that office until August, 1896.

On December 20, 1882, Mr. Coon was married to Miss Maggie L. Kelley, whose sad death occurred on March 29, 1893. Three children, a son and two daughters, was the result of this union. On December 6, 1899, Mr. Coon was married to Miss Sidney J. Beckett, a most popularly known lady, daughter of Alexander Beckett of Commercial Point, Pickaway county, Ohio. The grandfather of Mrs. Coon was one of the leading pioneers, who was one of the first settlers of Commercial Point, Pickaway county, and opened the first general store there. Mr. Coon is a strong Republican, a member of the Odd Fellows, and the Buckeye Republican Club since 1888, being also a member of the campaign committee, 1891; was also a member of the Republican committee for about 16 years, and is an all-round good business man and highly respected citizen.

SAMUEL LEIGH.

The magnificent richness and fertility of the agricultural sections of Central Ohio early attracted pioneer settlers hitherwards in the younger periods of the nineteenth century, and through the labors and exertions of these hardy pioneers and their descendants the country has been made to "blossom as the rose." Franklin county is conceded to be the most fertile and richest of the various sections and her lands to be among the most valuable and desirable.

One of the early settlers in this country was Mr. Samuel Leigh, who, up to the time of his lamented decease, resided near Groveport.

Mr. Leigh was born in Allentown, New Jersey, on January 5, 1817, son of Zebulon and Amy (Lanning) Leigh, and formed one of a family of three sons and six daughters. He received his education in the district school, and on leaving school worked on his father's farm. Desiring to become independent, he began business on his own account as a sheep raiser, and in this venture, and by thrift and frugality, accumulated a sufficient sum to enable him to purchase a splendid farm of 220 acres, located about two and a quarter miles southeast of Groveport. Of this he afterward disposed of twenty acres to his brother, John S. Leigh.

During his earlier career, Mr. Leigh also learned the saddler's trade and followed it in the capacity of journeyman for a number of years.

On December 15, 1852, Mr. Leigh was married to Miss Tryphena Putman Bigelow, whose death occurred on May 18, 1898, after a lengthy, lovable and highly useful life. They had a family of nine children, of whom those now living are: John S. Leigh, married and a resident of Compton, California; Anna Leigh, nee Robbins, living at Allentown, N. J., and Miss Minetta and Miss Elizabeth Leigh, who reside upon and are managers of the old homestead near Groveport, they being the joint heirs to the property. The farm is in an admirable state of cultivation and produces extensive, valuable crops. Miss Elizabeth Leigh also devotes considerable time to painting china and has produced many beautiful and highly artistic specimens of work. Both ladies are most favorably known and held in the highest regard in their neighborhood.

Mr. Leigh was a Republican his entire life long and also



MRS. AGNES HOLLAND

In the various business vocations of life there are none so pre-eminently the sphere of effort for the exercise of woman's ability as that of the milliner. The opportunities for the display of creative genius and artistic taste in the production of headwear for ladies are boundless, an unlimited scope being afforded for the realization of those handsome creations that are at once the delight of the feminine heart and the admiration of the "sterner sex." As in all other fields of productive effort, vast progress has of late years been made in the milliner's art and some magnificent results have been achieved by the gifted masters of this calling. The Capital City enjoys the distinction of having one of the foremost artistic milliners in the country, one whose name and reputation are widely known, and whose laurels have been fully and fairly earned. The lady here referred to is Mrs. Agnes Holland, the popular trimmer and designer for the millinery division of the extensive department establishment of George S. Beall of Columbus. Mrs. Holland is a milliner of strikingly original creative powers in her chosen profession. She is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. and Jennie (Merryman) Honser, the former a retired shoe draftsman and a most reputable known citizen. Her parents are both living with her at her residence in this city, whence she came 12 years ago. Her education was received in the graded schools of Galloway, Franklin county. Mrs. Holland's connection with her present vocation extends over a period of eight years, and of this time four years were passed in the position of designer and trimmer for the millinery store of Mrs. L. A. Vance of this city. When George S. Beall took possession of his new establishment on North High street a few months since the services of Mrs. Holland were secured for her present position, the duties of which she has executed in the most competent, efficient and creditable manner. The department over which she presides is a most attractive one to visit, being unsurpassed by any similar institution in the country, and it is patronized by the elite of Columbus and the surrounding States. The latest, freshest

creations in artistic millinery are to be found exhibited here while particular attention is given to the attainment of original and novel effects. An achievement in which Mrs. Holland takes due pride, and which greatly redounds to her honor and professional skill, was in being the successful designer of the prize hat worn by Mrs. McKinley at the inauguration of President McKinley on March 4, 1901.

This was the outcome of the competition of a host of American milliners for a prize of \$50 offered by The Illustrated Milliner of New York.

Hundreds of hats were entered in competition, out of which a discriminating but impartial committee of Fifth avenue, New York, milliners selected as the most suitable for the purpose that designed by Mrs. Holland. In accordance with the stipulated conditions of the contest, the successful hat was bought by The Illustrated Milliner for \$50 and sent to Mrs. McKinley at the Whitehouse as a graceful tribute of American millinery to her personal popularity. It was graciously accepted and duly worn in the course of the inaugural festivities.

All the materials used in the hat were the very best in quality, the fancy gold and jetted brim being an imported novelty. The black tulle used as the covering of the frame was gracefully, rased in folds and spangled with net. The frame was a flat effect, the crown slanting from the back and slightly raised in front. Handsome jetted pins formed the only garniture. The effect sought and attained was an air of simple elegance, a quality in dress thoroughly in accord with Mrs. McKinley's well-known preferences. Pictures of this hat, worn by Mrs. Holland and taken for the purpose, were published in the March (1901) number of The Illustrated Milliner, which is also reproduced in the above picture. On July 8, 1895, the subject of this sketch was married to Mr. K. H. Holland, who is connected with the establishment of Amcon Brothers & Company, the prominent retail commission merchants of Columbus. He is a staunch Republican and well known citizen and they have a host of friends in the community.

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and experienced management, is kept in a high state of cultivation and is developed upon the most approved modern scientific principles of agriculture, and with the greatest encouraging results. There is a comfortable homestead, ample stabling facilities, and Mr. Weber owns eight fine horses, also an excellent stock of cattle, hogs and poultry. His farm, in fact, is in every way a model one and reflective of great credit upon its owner.

Mr. Weber was born in Madison township, Franklin county, Ohio, on June 28, 1865, son of Charles and Louise (Comerson) Weber, who had a family of four sons and seven daughters. Of these, three daughters survive and but one son, the latter being the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Weber was educated in the district school of Madison township, and after leaving school worked upon his father's farm up to the date of his marriage.

The latter important event occurred on March 14, 1889, Mr. Weber being united to Miss Clara A. Yearling, a popularly known lady of Truro township, and they have an interesting family of three sons: Herbert, 10 years; Reuben, 8 years; and Edwin, 7 years.

Mr. Weber is a Democrat in politics, is a most highly esteemed neighbor and a gentleman whose information is fully abreast with that of the times.

JOHN A. KILE.

John A. Kile of Groveport was born in Madison township, Franklin county, March 1, 1835. His father was John Kile, one of the pioneers of the region, his mother's maiden name being Mary Allgire. His father was one of the pioneer farmers who helped to clear away the dense forests which covered the fertile valleys of southern Franklin county. There were seven children in the family, four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter are living.

The subject of this sketch was educated in farming with his father until he was 31 years old. He was elected constable of Madison township in 1861 and faithfully discharged the duties of that office until 1868. Later he served for ten years on the Metropolitan police force of Columbus and was among its most efficient and highly regarded members. He also served one year as constable in the justice's court of Hon. Lot L. Smith of the city of Columbus. In politics he is a Democrat, and in addition to the above-named offices, he served as marshal and street commissioner of Groveport. He is at present marshal of that village. He is not affiliated with any secret orders, patterning in this respect after the late Governor and United States Senator William Allen, who said that he only belonged to two orders, the Agricultural Society of Ross county and the Democratic party, and that if he had it to do over again he would join only the Democratic party.

He was married on the 14th of April, 1861, and four children were born to them, of whom three are now living. Their union proved a happy one and Mr. Kile is affectionately interested in his family.

In his Mansfield official duties Mr. Kile exhibited the best types of prudence and dialect class, with whom he has been brought daily in contact for almost the period of an entire generation.

During all this time he won the respect of the public for his official integrity, prudence and sound judgment and discretion and still retains it.

ARCHIMEDES M. SENTER

Archimedes M. Senter of Groveport, Madison township, is a well-to-do retired farmer, who has lived an active and energetic life. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, October 22, 1844.

He is the son of Samuel Socrates Senter, who was married to Miss Susanna M. Schleich, who reared a family of 10 children, seven sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are deceased. The first given name of the son and the second of the father, Socrates, indicates that the Senter family are descended from persons of not only general, but classical education and reading.

The elder was a prominent farmer and also was engaged

in hutchering, and the younger, who was educated in the public schools of Fairfield and Franklin counties, for years was engaged in farm work, then drove a stage coach, became a clerk in hotels and finally settled down to farming exclusively, in which occupation he was engaged up to recent years, when he retired from active labor. He was clerk in Madison township for a number of years, and was also both clerk and member of the village council of Groveport, efficiently performing the duties of these respective positions.

He is a Democrat, as are most of the male members of the Senter family; is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and has resided at Groveport continuously since the year 1861. When he retired from farming he rented his lands and the income has largely contributed to his support since his retirement. His present tenant is William Fry.

He was married on the 30th of June, 1886, to Miss Sarah E. Decker. They have no children, but enjoy the love and affection of their numerous kindred and the respect of a wide circle of friends.

While Mr. Senter is best known in the community where he was born and reared, and where a high estimate is placed upon his character and good qualities, other members of the Senter family have filled public positions of distinction and great responsibility and, like their kinsman, have won the respect of their fellowmen.

PHILIP C. TUSSING.

Philip C. Tussing, one of the prominent merchants of Groveport, was born in Madison township, Franklin county, on the 23d of November, 1806, and belongs to one of the leading and widely known families of Franklin county, dating back to the pioneer days of the State.

His father was Philip Tussing and his mother's maiden name was Phoebe Seymour, who was also descended from a leading pioneer family. The elder Tussing was a farmer. To the couple were born nine children, five sons and four daughters. One son and two daughters are deceased. All the surviving children are happily married.

The younger Tussing was educated in the common schools of Madison township. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm from 1825 to 1827. He then entered in the business of market gardening on his own account and continued it with success until 1891. At this date he formed a co-partnership with Edgar P. Diddle for the purpose of carrying on a general merchandise business in Groveport, the firm name being Diddle & Tussing. This firm is still in active and very successful business with a constantly growing trade.

He was married August 18, 1827, to Miss Cora Mason, and to them were born three interesting children, two sons and a daughter. One of the sons is deceased, the two remaining children being the sunshine and the happiness of the household.

Mr. Tussing is a Democrat, as are nearly or quite all the Tussing families in the State. He was elected clerk of Madison township in 1898 and re-elected in 1900. He has twice been elected a member of the Board of Education and is now in his second term. He has been a resident of Groveport since 1827 and is a prominent Mason.

The father of Mr. Tussing was a most distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Consistory and a thirty-second degree Mason. The Tussing family of which Mr. Tussing's family is a branch is distinguished in Central Ohio and beyond for the number of teachers, ministers, lawyers and business men it has produced, and all of them successful in their profession and vocation.

JAMES C. BOWER

James C. Bower, now a resident of Groveport, Madison township, Franklin county, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1835, where his father, Alexander Bower, was an extensive farmer, and where he married Miss Martha Cench. To them was born seven sons and five daughters in the family.

Quite naturally the father selected another occupation



MRS. ANNA L. MITSCH

Mrs. Anna L. Mitsch, the well-known North Side business woman and milliner, was born in Sharpsburg, on the 8th day of January, 1861. She is the daughter of S. G. Stitt, a retired stone contractor, who lives in the flourishing town of Gloucester, Athens county, Ohio. Her mother was Elizabeth Lyndsey, who married Mr. Stitt, and to whom four sons and three daughters were born, all of whom are living.

Mrs. Mitsch comes from a family noted for their longevity, her great-grandmother reaching the great age of 101 years, and other members of the family coming close up to the century mark. On her mother's side she is descended from a historical Scotch family, the Lyndseys of Lincolnshire, noted in Scottish and border history for centuries, and many of whom attained distinction in the various walks of life.

She was educated in the public schools and graduated from the High School of the city of Nelsonville, the heart of the great mining district of the Hocking valley, leaving school at the age of 15 and starting out to make her way through life, which she has succeeded in doing, finding up a good business, the proceeds of which she has judiciously invested in Columbus real estate.

She learned dress-making of her mother, who is a leading dressmaker of Gloucester, and while she is an expert needlewoman, she has devoted her time and energies to the more

artistic business of millinery, in which she has met with success. Three years ago she established herself in this business at No. 1141 North High street, where she has built up and still conducts a remunerative business. Previous thereto she had conducted the business for two years, but owing to the breaking down of her health was compelled to abandon it for some time. Her health being restored, she again established herself in business and has followed it without interruption since.

Mrs. Mitsch has been twice married. In 1878 she married Madison Radcliffe, who died in 1893, and in 1894 she married George Mitsch. Her present husband is connected with Dyl & Reeves, asphalt contractors, and is a member of the Workmen of the World.

She has a son, Arthur, aged 12 years, who attends the public schools, and is a bright and intelligent lad. Mrs. Mitsch is prominent in secret and other society circles, being Mistress at Arms of the Ladies of the Maccabees, Vice President of the Auxiliary to the North Side Business Association, and Forelady in the Society of the Red Men, as well as being associated with other social and benevolent societies, in all of which she takes a deep and active interest.

She is not alone a woman of fine and practical business abilities, but a favorite with her associates because of her genial and cheery nature and her pleasant methods of making those around her see the brighter side of life.

than farming for the subject of this sketch, who, after receiving a practical education in the Allegheny county public schools, was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and he learned that trade and started out into the world as a journeyman, finally locating in Athens county, Ohio.

In 1862 he enlisted in I Company, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as first lieutenant. Governor Tod having requested him to recruit a company and placed him second in command, and remained in active service until 1863, when he was mustered out because of ill-health and general physical decline. After leaving the service he went to Montana, at that time called Idaho, to recruit his health and strength. Here also he had mining interests which he personally looked after.

While there he formed a company of 420 people, conceived the idea of building flat boats for the purpose of floating on the Yellowstone river, conveying them from the mountains to the States on the Yellowstone river. Upon arriving at Sioux City, however, the company disbanded and the boats were abandoned. Mr. Bower making his way home in 1865 and again took up the blacksmith trade at Albany, Athens county, until 1877, when he bought a farm.

On this farm, located in Athens county, he began operating a dairy of Holstein cows, which he followed with great success until 1894, when he disposed of it to his two sons and two daughters, who are still operating it with equal success. In 1894 he removed to Columbus and built a large boarding and sales stable on Champion avenue, between Bryden road and Franklin avenue, which he successfully conducted until 1898, when he sold it to Mr. A. P. Whittaker. In July, 1899, he purchased what is known as the John S. Rarey farm in the outskirts of Groveport, comprising 194 acres of highly productive land, and here he removed in 1899 with his family, and where he has since resided and where he enjoys life and dispenses hospitality.

Mr. Bower was twice married. On the 6th of August, 1855, he was married to Miss Loyola Cooley, who died in 1890. Of this union four children are living. On the 17th of May, 1894, he remarried to Miss Virginia J. Dilley. A daughter was born to this union.

Mr. Bower is an ardent and active Republican. He was corner of Athens county for six years and eight years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, its president once and twice treasurer. He stands high in agricultural, social and political circles at home and throughout the State.

SAMUEL E. H. KILE

Samuel E. H. Kile, formerly of Groveport, was born in Licking county, October 4, 1829. His father was William Kile, who married Elizabeth Evans, and to whom were born a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters. One daughter and three sons are living. The elder Kile was a farmer and justice of the peace. He died October 17, 1887.

The younger Kile was educated in the common schools of Madison town-ship, to which his father removed. After securing a practical education, he became a farmer, working on his father's farm until his marriage. Upon the day of his wedding he was presented with the fine farm just upon the outskirts of Groveport, which Mrs. Kile, the widow, still owns.

He was married on the 19th of February, 1852, to Miss Anna Maria Johnson of Huntington county, New Jersey. A son, Morris Kile, was born to them, who is a farmer by occupation, but is engaged in Alabama, superintending saw mills and lumber interests.

The subject of this sketch was a Democrat in politics, a successful farmer, an upright and highly respected citizen, whose death caused a universal regret in the community.

CHARLES CAMPBELL

The above-named gentleman has seen more than four-score of the years of the nineteenth century and his lengthy life has been a busy and most eventful one.

Charles Campbell was born in Onice, Canada, on February 3, 1818, on the farm of his parents, Asa and Emily (Morcy) Campbell, and the family comprised five sons and three daughters. His education was received in the com-

mon schools of Dundee district, Quebec, and his practical knowledge gained from contact with business associates on the Ohio canal.

At the age of eighteen Mr. Campbell came to Ohio and became a sailor on Lake Erie, continuing in this capacity for two years, when he worked on canal boats on the Ohio canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth for another two years, at the end of that time accepting a position with the firm of D. Wilson & Co., commission merchants of Cleveland, Ohio, remaining in their employ three years, when he was appointed captain of the canal boat "Grey Eagle." In a year he became owner of this craft, and for twenty-two years carried on a general freighting business, in which period he also became owner of the "Ocean Wave," the "Superior" and other canal boats. The canal business declining, because of the growth of railroads, Mr. Campbell sold out and conducted a general store, with a partner, the firm name being Campbell & McCormick. In two years' time he sold out his interest to Mr. McCormick at a loss and engaged in grain speculation, continuing very successfully in this line for two years, but, in the third year, he met with reverses, losing nearly his entire capital. He disposed of the little interest he had left and became engaged in the tanning industry, in which he remained up to 1864, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served until the end of the war, being mustered out in 1865, at Columbus. He then returned to Groveport and bought the hotel now known as the Campbell House, and which he managed up to 1890, when he sold out to Mrs. Martha McBrier, who is still in possession. On retiring from the hotel business Mr. Campbell built ten handsome dwellings in Groveport. He has sold two of these, the rest are occupied by tenants, and his sole business now is attending to his property interests.

On July 27, 1847, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Famine Luce, with whom he lived happily up to the time of her death in the spring of 1870, and they had a family of six daughters and three sons, of whom one son and four daughters are living.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Masonic Order, also of the Odd Fellows, and is one of the most estimable and respected of citizens.

KARL J. HENIGST

For the past score of years one of the best known and most popular citizens of Columbus has been Mr. Karl J. Henigst, who is numbered among the most expert veterinarians of the Buckeye State, as well as a business man of pronounced talent, enterprise and executive ability.

Mr. Henigst was born in Zweibrücken, Germany, on April 7, 1858, the son of Heinrich J. and Julia (Schaller) Henigst, the former a successful banker of Zweibrücken. The family comprised five sons, of whom four are now living, and all of these four, including the subject of this sketch, have made their mark in the world. Three are still living in the Fatherland. Heinrich is a colonel on the general staff of the Bavarian army and obtained advancement into the ranks of the nobility because of bravery and gallant conduct on the field. Emil, another brother, is a captain in the Bavarian army, while the other brother, Oscar, who has taken his father's position as banker and financier at Zweibrücken, Germany, has gained widespread prominence through having created branches of the German Government bank in all the important government towns of Germany. He is also active in military affairs, being captain of the German Home Guards.

Karl J. Henigst was educated in the common and High Schools of Zweibrücken, graduated from the Royal Veterinary Academy of Munich, Germany, in 1879, and in May, 1880, emigrated to the United States. His objective point was Columbus, Ohio, where he established business as a veterinary surgeon in the Geigle livery stables, near the county courthouse, and he continued up to the spring of 1890, when he was offered the position of superintendent of the transportation department, and still continuing as veterinary surgeon, which he held for many years previous, of the L. Hooster Brewing Company, the foremost brewery of the Capital City, and the offer met with his acceptance. In this highly responsible position Mr. Henigst has sole charge



MORTON HAYES

The achievement of success is an honor to which most aspire. Fortune favors but few and the honored men of to-day are those who have made themselves a name by earnest work and indomitable energy. In the roster of successful men of Columbus the name of Mr. Morton Hayes, whose long connection with the carriage industry here has given him more than local reputation, stands for success deserved and honestly won. Mr. Hayes is a native of the Ximinez State, and comes of a family prominent in the early history of New England, and on his mother's side of a family prominent in educational circles. His father, Edward Hayes, who died three years ago, was a pioneer in the carriage manufacturing business, and a man whose name was honored and whose unostentatious benefactions are remembered by many. His mother, was Rhoda (Kendall) Hayes, who survived her lamented husband but a few months. Mr. Morton Hayes was born January 17, 1846, at Granby, Conn., where his parents were also born. He received his early education in the public schools at Wheeling, W. Va., where he entered the army at but fifteen years of age, gave up the love of home for that of country, and enlisted as a non-commissioned officer, and served through the Rebellion. His regiment was attached to the Army of West Virginia, and he participated in a number of engagements and was a gallant and brave soldier. He was mustered out of the Federal service in January, 1865, and went to Cincinnati, O., and learned the carriage business with Mr. John Curtis. In 1871 he came

to Columbus, where he has since resided, and won business success, political preference and social prominence. With his father and brother he started in the manufacture of carriages under the style of Hayes Carriage Company, which continued until 1884, when his father retired and the business was continued under the style of M. & B. K. Hayes, and still exists in successful operation. Mr. Hayes has always been prominent in commercial life and is interested in a number of enterprises here, and has even been foremost in advancing the best interests in the city in every legitimate way. He has sacrificed his personal interests to benefit the public welfare, and has been a prominent and influential factor in honest Republican politics. He was a member of the City Council for six years, from 1892 to 1898, and during his incumbency of the office used his influence in the adoption of many measures that were for the permanent good of the people. In 1898 Mr. Hayes was elected a County Infirmity Director, and his management of the responsible office met with the unqualified approval of all. Through him the infirmity was put upon a business basis, and thereby reducing its expense to the taxpayer, and giving a more independent administration that has characterized the management of his private business. He is a man who counts his friends on every side. He is a high character, a member of the Elk and Wolf Packs of A. O. U. E. and a member of the Columbus Board of Trade. A man of true honor, loyal to his friend, and true to his word.

of both of the city delivery and shipping interests of the Hoster company, which includes looking after the health and welfare of one hundred and thirty head of horses. Forty-five wagons are kept constantly busy in the service of hauling and delivering the product of the Hoster Brewing Company, upwards of sixty men are under Mr. Hengst's supervision, and all his duties are discharged in the most efficient manner and to the complete satisfaction of his employers.

In 1884 Mr. Hengst was married to Miss Frederieke Theobald, whose death occurred in 1895, and she bore him one child, a daughter, Julia, now aged fifteen. In 1896 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Moegele of Columbus, and they have had two sons, Hans Heinrich and Herbert Herman Hengst. Mr. Hengst, with his family, lives at No. 51 West Livingston avenue, where he has resided since 1896.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS

The above-named gentleman has long been a distinguished resident of the Capital City and has taken an active interest in politics and public life, greatly to the promotion of the country's good and permanent welfare.

Mr. Williams was born on October 7, 1854, son of William B. and Margaret Edwards, his birthplace being Portsmouth, Ohio, and he was one of a family of eight children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of a brother, David L. Williams, who resides at Portsmouth. His mother, who is now deceased, was the daughter of a celebrated Welsh Methodist divine, and his father is also of Welsh birth. The latter has been prominent in public life; was for fifteen years the Democratic city marshal of Portsmouth; has been a member of the City Council six years, and is still a member of that body, though in his seventy-third year. He served in the War of the Rebellion as captain of Company C, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is a gentleman who has ever commanded the fullest esteem of all his fellow-citizens.

Mr. William Williams was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth and, on completing his studies, became a clerk in a mercantile establishment, in which capacity he remained three years, when he was appointed night clerk of the Bigges House, Portsmouth, filling this post three years, when he became day clerk for three years, purchasing an interest in the hotel at the expiration of that time and, two years later, he became sole proprietor. He conducted the house up to 1883, when he sold out and came to Columbus, he having been appointed, by the Hoard administration, steward of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, which position he filled until 1887. At the expiration of his term he purchased an interest in the American House and held the same until 1897. In 1896 he was appointed steward of the Columbus State Hospital, by Governor Campbell, and held that office two years.

In 1894 Mr. Williams was appointed, under the new charter law, as Director of Public Accounts, and served for a year, when Mayor Cotton Allen made him Director of Public Safety for two years, and under the administration of Mayor Samuel Black he was reappointed for two more years more, so successful had been his regime. Mr. Williams was chairman of the Democratic county central committee in 1894, served for many years on the executive committee, and was also treasurer of the Democratic state executive committee in 1896, 1897, 1900.

On April 15, 1880, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Luma A. Jones, and they have had one child, a son—Carl R. Williams—now in his eighteenth year. Mr. Williams was formerly president of the Great Southern Hotel Company and now resides at the Great Southern with his family. He is an eighteenth degree Mason, an Elk, Knight of Pythias, and Forester, and is popular in both social and public life.

ROBERT DICKEY CONNELL, M. D.

Of the various schools of medicine, that of homeopathy has been making the steadiest gains of recent years and has won more converts than any other system of medical treatment.

One of the most skilled disciples of Hahnemann in Ohio

is Robert Dickey Connell, M. D., who, since 1879 has resided and practiced in the Capital City.

Dr. Connell was born August 7, 1850, at Cowens, Ile, Quebec, Canada, son of Rev. David and Mary (Dickey) Connell, and formed one of a family of five sons and three daughters, all of whom, with a single exception, are still living. His father, while born in Glasgow, Scotland, was a son of James Connell of Montreal, Canada, who, at the time of his birth, being a prominent merchant of that city. He later returned to Scotland and was educated at the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Connell's mother was also of Scottish parentage and was born in Glasgow. Her father, John Dickie, born in Glasgow, was a Republican agitator, and for that offense against the monarchy for a time was banished from his country. Her brother, John Dickie, now deceased, was a successful dry goods merchant in Brooklyn, New York.

Dr. Connell was educated in the public schools of New England, and then entered Newbury Seminary, at Newbury, Vermont, a noted Methodist institution of learning. In 1863, being then in his nineteenth year, Dr. Connell removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and worked hard to get a medical education. He attended the Homeopathic Medical College at Cleveland, and there was awarded the surgical and anatomical prize certificate on February 12, 1873, which entitled him to one graduating fee. He refused to degree here, but received his certificate to practice from the Union Homeopathic Medical Society, Dr. John Myers being president, who was the father of the late L. D. Myers of Columbus. Later on Dr. Connell graduated from the Public Medical College of Cincinnati. Coming to Columbus on February 29, 1879, he opened an office on the site where the Great Southern Theater now stands, and has been at his present location on Long street for the past 16 years; he has acquired a large practice and a well-earned reputation of the highest character, and is an extensive property owner. He has taken an active interest in municipal affairs, and it was due to his efforts that the transfer system on the Columbus street railroads was brought about. He is the oldest member of the Knights of Honor, is a member of the Masonic Order, and affiliated with the Democratic party. His father was an Abolitionist.

On November 13, 1875, Dr. Connell was married to Miss Ruth E. Jackson, who was born near Galion, Ohio, where her father was a prominent Baptist, coming to Ohio from Weld, Maine, and she is descended from good old New England stock. They have had one child, a daughter, Laura J. Connell. Miss Connell is a High School graduate; was also educated in the German Central building, Columbus, and graduated from the Ohio State University, where she took her thesis under Professor Earnest Eggers. Miss Connell is a special German teacher at the Garfield Avenue and Twenty-third Street Schools and has the reputation of being one of the finest German scholars in the city. Her accent is perfect.

Of Dr. Connell's brothers and sisters we append the following brief mention:

William J. Connell, the eldest, is a lawyer, and for over twelve years has held the position of city attorney at Omaha, Nebraska. He served as a member of Congress and was defeated for a second term by a small majority by William Jennings Bryan. But no matter what party is in power, he is always elected city attorney of that city.

James R. Connell is a prominent jeweler in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he has acquired a fortune.

David M. Connell, a namesake of his father, who was a commercial man, died in 1888 at Omaha, Nebraska.

R. W. Connell, M. D., is a well-known homeopathic physician in Omaha, Nebraska.

Miss Mary Connell was married to a Mr. Bliss Haskell of Vermont, who became an Indian agent at the Cissington agency in South Dakota. He afterward went to North Dakota, where he was appointed county commissioner and was fatally injured in a runaway accident. His widow resides in this city.

Miss Lillia Connell was married to the Rev. Herbert M. Tenny of San Jose, Cal. She is a medical graduate and author of several works of note, including a pronouncing dictionary. Her husband, a Congregational minister, is a graduate of Yale University.

Miss Laura Connell is married to Edward Sanford, a hotel proprietor in California.



LOUIS LINK

A gentleman who for almost a half century has been a resident of Columbus and has witnessed it grow from an insignificant inland town to its present importance and magnitude as a foremost city of the Union, is Mr. Louis Link whose well-known livery and undertaking establishment is at No. 21 West Rich street.

Mr. Link's birthplace was in Germany, where he was born on April 6, 1837, his parents, both of whom have long been deceased, being Tereza and William Link, the latter a cabinet maker by trade. There was but one other in the family, a sister, who now resides in Chicago.

Mr. Link came with his parents from the old country to Columbus in 1853, and has resided here ever since, becoming permanently identified with the community, whose interests he has done so much to promote. He was educated in the

public schools of his birthplace and Columbus, and in 1861 established a livery stable business here, to which, in 1872, he added an undertaking department. He owns a first class stock of horses and wagons, also a complete line of caskets and caskets, and handsome hearses, employs none but reliable and experienced assistants, and in both branches of his business is amply prepared to furnish the most satisfactory service.

Mr. Link is a widower, his wife having died January 15, 1900, thus ending a most estimable life. He has two children Mrs. Lulu Link Davis and Charles Link, the latter engaged in laundry business in this city. Mr. Link is a member of the Democratic party, served efficiently as a county assessor in 1879, and as a business man and citizen has ever been held in the highest regard.

of the colored race, is a colored man, and, as such, is a colored man, and, as such, is a colored man. They are, as a rule, colored men, and, as such, are colored men. To attain distinction, with no friends and is to be beset with obstacles, and, as such, is a colored man. To achieve distinction and become a great man, in spite of all adverse circumstances is a part of the life of a colored man. To achieve distinction, in addition to all adverse circumstances, one happened to be born in a land of that large brotherhood of man, the colored race, which was so kindly divided, and so kindly united, that, as a result, a nation was plunged into the darkest night, the world is even known to, then, he rose, superior to all occasions, and in an humble way, became a teacher, an educator, and a leading member of the colored race, to him must the world acknowledge the possession of inherent greatness.

A sparkling representative of this character, one who has made his name and good name known throughout a large section of the United States, is the Reverend James Poin-dexter, of Columbus, one of the best known and most respected citizens of the Capital City.

James Poin-dexter, D. D., was born on October 26, 1819, in Richmond, Virginia, the son of Joseph and Evelyn (Evans) Poin-dexter. His father was employed in the office of the Richmond Engineer, and his mother died when he was but four years old, at the time that a child most needed a fond mother's care. There was but one other in the family, a brother, who is now deceased.

James, our subject, had but few early advantages, and, after attending school until his tenth year, became an assistant in a barber shop, a first-class one, by the way, one patronized by the wealthy citizens of the town, and it was from their conversation and quiet habit of observation that he gained that knowledge of men and things that has led him on through life to achieve works, meet difficulties, surmount them, and prove himself, indeed,

"A man amongst men."

The Reverend Doctor's bent was toward theology. He was affiliated with the Baptist Church, studied and finally became pastor of the Second Baptist Church, of Columbus, and was the officiating pastor of that congregation for over forty years, during which lengthy period he preached to the same original members, and still, by this close knit, kept a link to the flock, and, after he had resigned his pastorate, so deep was his attachment to his calling, that he was still called upon to deliver sermons and administer to their spiritual wants.

Dr. Poin-dexter has served two terms as a member of the Columbus City Council, has been a member of the Board of Education for nine years, a trustee of the Blind Asylum five years, was appointed trustee of the Athens College is serving his third appointment as a member of the Forrester Bureau of the State of Ohio, is now serving his second term as a trustee of the Normal and Industrial State Department at Wilber force, and was the first colored man ever nominated member of the Ohio Legislature.

In all respects, the Reverend Doctor Poin-dexter is a man beloved and respected by the entire community, whose interests he has so greatly benefited.

JAMES M. TOWNSEND, D. D.

Colored men know no particular race or nationality, they are to be found in all parts of the earth and among all peoples. To rise from obscurity into public prominence, and to do so in the face of many obstacles, prejudice and difficulties is a certain indication that those who accomplish this must be endowed with qualities of a character superior to those of ordinary mankind. In America examples of the colored race, from immemorial times, however, are more abundant than more deserving of recognition and praise than those of our colored fellow citizens, who, born to a more exalted position, are declared by the immortal Lincoln, have yet, despite all many adverse circumstances, against which they struggled and died through their own indefatigable labors, to occupy a position of high esteem in society and in the community at large.

One of these belongs the Rev. James M. Townsend, D. D.,

pastor of St. Paul's A. M. E. church, East Long street, the principal church for colored worshippers in the Capital City. This reverend gentleman has achieved much fame and distinction as an eloquent and phenomenally successful evangelist, for since he entered upon his life work over twenty new converts have been added to the churches that have been under his charge, and during his yet brief ministry, over 200 persons have professed religion through his persuasive eloquence.

Dr. Townsend's career has been a most active, useful one, replete with hard work and stirring experiences throughout, and he has ever successfully met all duties and obligations that have fallen to his lot.

Dr. Townsend was born on August 18, 1814, at Gallipolis, Ohio, son of William and Mary (Fiddington) Townsend, both natives of Virginia, and the latter was connected with the old Fiddington family of that State. His father was a farmer and a gentleman held in high esteem by his neighbors for his many manly qualities. His death occurred in 1867, that of his widow in 1881. Their family consisted of one son and four daughters, of whom but two are now living, these being a married daughter, Mrs. Eva C. Sawyer of Zanesville, Ohio, and the subject of this sketch.

The latter attended the public schools of Oxford, Ohio, and afterward took a select course at Oberlin University. His theological studies were prosecuted after leaving that institution. For four years he held the position of principal of the colored schools of Evansville, Ind., at the conclusion of which period he was appointed pastor of the A. M. E. church of Richmond, Indiana, where he has owned a home for 25 years, and is still possessor of the same. He continued that charge for three years, when he was called to Terre Haute, Indiana, where his pastorate lasted two years, which was followed by a two years' pastorate at Indianapolis, Indiana. His ability having become widely recognized, he was next elected by the General A. M. E. Conference Secretary of the Home and Foreign Missions, a position he most efficiently filled for eight years, and during that period was also elected (1885) and served for a term as representative to the Indiana Legislature from Wayne county, being the only colored member of that body, and he upheld the interests of his constituents in the ablest manner. During the eight years that he was Secretary of Missions, he traveled in the interests of his office in Mexico, West Indies and South America and paid two visits to Europe. He resigned the secretaryship in 1888 to accept the office of Recorder of the General Land Office at Washington, under the administration of President Harrison, and filled this position three years, when he resigned and returned to Richmond, Indiana. On arriving there he set about to secure donations for the building of a new A. M. E. church. The ground was owned by the congregation and on this a handsome edifice was erected with the nine thousand dollars which Dr. Townsend had secured. In addition to this, he also gave his services as pastor of the church free for an entire year and placed it upon a most successful basis.

Dr. Townsend then received a call to Chicago, where he assumed the charge of Quinn Chapel, remaining there three years. He was then transferred to Cincinnati, where he continued pastor of Allen Temple (formerly a Jewish Synagogue) for four years. In October, 1900, he received a call from St. Paul's A. M. E. church of Columbus, accepted, and succeeded the Rev. F. N. Ross, who, in turn, took Dr. Townsend's place in the Allen Temple. Under his earnest and untiring efforts a great revival of religion has been experienced in St. Paul's church and many souls have been brought to salvation. Dr. Townsend is a fine scholar and eloquent pulpit orator, and in recognition of his literary abilities he was in June, 1884, granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Wilberforce University of Ohio, of which institution he is a trustee. He is also a director of the Payne Theological Seminary of Ohio.

On December 21, 1871, Dr. Townsend was married to Miss Cornelia A. Settle of Hamilton, Ohio, and they have had a family of three children, all daughters, of whom two are living. The eldest, Leota, is now Mrs. Cogen and a resident of Chicago. The youngest, Grace, a bright child, is now attending the public schools of Columbus. Dr. Townsend has been a life long Republican and Old F. W. and member of the Masonic body, and in religious, literary, social and private life, he enjoys the highest respect, regard and esteem of all who know him.



Wilbur Ellsworth King, the attorney general and assistant prosecuting attorney for Belmont county, Ohio, Mar. 20, 1963, testified that he and Joseph and Madalena Carter King

[illegible]

REV. WESLEY L. BURR

Wesley L. Burr was born in Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, on the 18th of January, 1864, and is one of a rather colored family of ministers. He is the son of Rev. Ralph Burr, prominent Baptist minister, now retired at the age of 89, living in the village of Williamsburg, Clermont county, Ohio. His mother was Miss Sarah Cumberland, who died on the 23d of December, 1897.

To Rev. and Mrs. Ralph Burr were born 11 children, of whom 12 are living. Of these, five are ordained ministers, as follows: Rev. Elijah Burr of Hillsboro, Ohio; Rev. George Burr of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Arthur Burr of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. James L. Burr of Carrollton, Kentucky, and Rev. Wesley L. Burr of Columbus, Ohio.

The other living children are: Lucien Burr of Georgetown, Ohio; John Burr of Georgetown, Ohio; Charles Burr of Hillsboro, Ohio; Mrs. Hannah Ash of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Lucretia Sneed of Williamsburg, Ohio; Mrs. Martha Henderson of Williamsburg, Ohio, and Mrs. Samantha Zimmerman of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Rev. Wesley Burr was educated in the common schools of Brown county and studied theology in Cincinnati with Rev. Perry Clemens and is a graduate of Oberlin College, and at the age of 23, in 1888, was ordained for the ministry at Eastwood, Ohio, where he was raised, and served as pastor of Todd's Run Baptist church for one year. Then for three years he served as pastor of New Hope Baptist church at Hillsboro, Ohio. He was for two years pastor of the Carthagena Baptist church, for three years and a half pastor of the Second Baptist church at Madisonville, Ohio, and for three years pastor of the Baptist church of South Salem, Ohio. In 1895 he came to Columbus, and on the 18th of December in that year became pastor of the well-known Shiloh Baptist church. This society has been in existence for over 40 years.

With the coming of the Rev. Burr to Columbus, the society took a new and energetic life, and mainly through his efforts a new and beautiful church edifice was built and will be dedicated in June, 1901. It is of handsome Gothic architecture and design and was erected in front of the old church building. This building cost \$10,000 and will seat 500 persons with comfort. In all respects it is a modern church building and presents a handsome appearance.

Rev. Burr is unmarried. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, but takes no active part in partisan politics. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias and of the Masonic Fraternity. He resides at No. 362 East Spring street.

EVERETT J. WARING

Hon. Everett J. Waring, the well-known Afro-American educator and attorney, was born in Springfield, Ohio, May 22, 1879, and is the son of James S. and Melvina C. Waring. His father was a teacher by profession and was for something more than 15 years the principal of the colored schools of Columbus. His mother came of a prominent family of colored farmers at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Two sons and three daughters were born to them, all of whom are highly educated. They are: Everett J., Clarence C., Addie L., Oyella M. and Nora May. Everett J. Waring received his earlier education under the tuition of his father and then took the higher branches in the regular schools. He graduated with honor from the High School of Columbus in 1897, and from the Howard University of Washington, D. C., in 1896.

He was a brilliant teacher and succeeded his father as the principal of the colored schools of Columbus, filling the place between 1878 and 1882, and was the last colored teacher to hold that position in Columbus, the white and colored schools being merged in 1882.

From 1882 to 1896, and while finishing his collegiate studies, he was examiner of pensions in Washington, D. C., having been appointed to that position at the instance of Senator John Sherman. Having completed his law studies and having been admitted to the bar, he began the practice in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., in 1896. He has the distinction of being the first colored attorney who ever argued a case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

When he was selected as the principal of the colored

schools of Columbus he was but 19 years of age, but filled the position with the highest credit. In 1897 he returned from Washington, D. C., to Columbus, where he had always retained his residence, and entered upon the practice of his profession with success and was acting police judge of the city in 1900. He is a Republican and one of the most prominent colored Republicans in the State and Nation. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders.

On the 12th of January, 1887, he was married to Miss Kate E. Johnson of Baltimore, a highly cultured lady, and to them were born four bright and interesting children: Alice D., Nora E. and Kate C., and Walter L. He resides with his family at 713 Mt. Vernon avenue.

ISAAC NEWTON STRAWD.

Isaac N. Strawd, one of the prominent colored residents of Columbus, was born in Warren county, Tennessee, January 28, 1857, being the son of Mr. Silas and Mrs. Silla Strawd. His father was a harnessmaker by trade. Four children were born to them, two daughters and two sons, Levi Strawd of the Indian Territory and the subject of this sketch.

The latter was educated in the schools of Nashville, Tennessee, and at Delaware, Ohio. After leaving school in Delaware in 1879, he came to Columbus and engaged as a man-of-all-work in the hardware store of Kilbourne & Jones, on South High street, and continued with them for something over a year, when he was appointed by Governor Charles Foster as messenger for the executive office, being the first colored man ever appointed to any office by the Governor.

He continued in this position for four years, during the whole of Governor Foster's administration. In 1884 he was engaged as messenger in the State Library, where he remained for two years, and in 1886 resigned to take an engagement with the O. I. B. & W. R. R., in charge of the chair car running over that line. He remained in that position for some six months, when he returned to Columbus and was appointed to the position of sanitary policeman by General C. C. Walcutt, the then Mayor, where he remained for about one year, when the State Librarian, John Doan, reapportioned him to his old place as messenger of the State Library, and here he remained until 1890, also serving under State Librarian John C. Tutthill, Mr. Doan's successor, until 1891, when he resigned and went to Kansas and Colorado, where he remained until 1895.

He then returned to Columbus, and after a time was employed by General Henry A. Asline, adjutant general under Governor Bushnell, in looking after the Statehouse grounds, where he remained until 1900, when he resigned the position to take the office of messenger in the office of the Department of Agriculture of the State, where he still remains. He has discharged every official duty with fidelity and ability.

In politics he is a Republican. He is a K. of P., a Royal Arch Mason and Grand O. U. of the Fraternity of the West. He was married to Miss Jennie V. Brown, December 22, 1881, and to them three children were born, one of whom is deceased. Their surviving children are Charles B. and Edna May.

He has been a citizen of Columbus since 1876 and resides with his family in a comfortable home at 417 Taylor avenue.

GRAHAM DEUWELL.

Among the colored lawyers, orators and public speakers and debaters of Ohio, Graham Deuwell stands easily at the head of the front rank and is one of the really self-made men of the State and an honor to his race.

Mr. Deuwell was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, May 22, 1848, his father being Oscar Deuwell, a musician and a shoemaker, and his mother was Miss Mary Brown. To them were born twin sons, one of whom is deceased.

Mr. Deuwell was born in the town which figures most conspicuously in Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's celebrated book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He was born a slave to a distinguished lawyer in Shelbyville, Kentucky, Hon. Martin D. McHenry, who manumitted him and gave him as a free lad



WILLIAM FRANCIS ARMSTRONG

For a score of years William Francis Armstrong was one of the best known citizens and business men of Columbus and his record is one of the most reputable character. Mr. Armstrong was born on May 1, 1818, in the town of Smilbury, Pa., son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cook) Armstrong. Many years ago his parents removed to Hilbina, Franklin county, Ohio, where his father conducted an inn and won the popular good will. There were five sons and two daughters in the family, all of whom are now deceased. The education of William Francis Armstrong was secured in the common schools, and on leaving school he became a blacksmith's apprentice. On becoming a journeyman he established business on his own account, and being an expert workman, his shop was well patronized. He also established a general merchandise store, in partnership with his brother, Thomas Armstrong, and the latter venture was continued until 1861, when, in July of that year, the home stead and entire business premises were destroyed by fire. This event terminated the co-partnership. Mr. Armstrong's brother, Thomas, going to his farm in Delaware county while he personally engaged in the live stock trade, buying and selling cattle of all kinds. In this his honest, straightforward method secured a most substantial reward in the upbuilding of a large and most prosperous business. In 1877

accompanied by his estimable wife, Mr. Armstrong removed to Columbus, and in the Capital City continued as a live stock dealer up to 1887. On September 24 of that year his death occurred, at the age of seventy-nine years and five months, and his demise was deeply regretted throughout the community. He at one time had held the postmaster ship at Hilbina, was treasurer of schools and road taxes in Truro township for two years, was a life long Republican and member of the old Wing party, to which the Republican organization succeeded, and was a member of the Pioneer Association. Mr. Armstrong was one of the organizers of the Market Exchange Bank and a stockholder and director of the same up to the time of his demise, when his widow succeeded to his interest in both capacities.

On December 23, 1853, Mr. Armstrong was married to Miss Margaret Chadwick, of Euclid county, Ohio, and this lady now resides at No. 147 1/2 East Main street with her sister, Mrs. Martha Jane, widow of Thomas Armstrong, her late husband's brother. Mrs. Margaret Armstrong is administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. William Francis Armstrong, who was half owner of the Armstrong Block, southwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, and she is a business woman of marked ability and active character, and much of her limited husband's affairs are conducted

his mother in 1858, his father having died a few years previously, after having by his own industry and effort purchased his own freedom and that of his wife, Graham's mother, paying \$300 for the latter's and \$1000 for his own freedom.

He was married May 29, 1886, to Miss Julia Wilson and they have one son, Albion Deuwell, aged 14 years. He has independent political proclivities and is strongly attached to the principles and policy of the Democratic party, being a prominent member of the Kilbourne Club, composed of artisans and professional men, both of young and middle age.

He was also a member of G. U. C. O. F. He has been a citizen of Columbus since 1886 and resides at the corner of Neal and Naughten streets.

From 1875 to 1886 he was elected from Springfield, Ohio, to every State convention which was held to represent the colored people of Ohio from that section of the State. In 1883, when he was a candidate for the State Legislature, he came within one vote of receiving the party nomination for that position. In the year following he was elected to the Republican National convention as an alternate at large, he and Rev. Pindexter receiving the greatest number of votes for the candidates before the convention. Mr. Deuwell was the alternate of William McKinley, now President of the United States.

In 1885 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Adjutant General's office by Governor J. B. Foraker and filled the office efficiently until 1888, when he retired to enter upon the practice of law, for which he had qualified himself. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice, successfully managing the cases entrusted to him, both on the civil and criminal sides of the court, and has built a large and lucrative business in his profession.

Mr. Deuwell enjoys a wide reputation as a public speaker and an analytical reasoner, not only among the colored people, but the white people as well, who listened with both pleasure and profit to his incisive ideas and the aptness of speech in which they are presented.

In 1894 he received a proposition from a New York syndicate to become their attorney and representative in the Transvaal Republic of South Africa at a salary of \$5000. The fact that Mr. Deuwell had the necessary diplomas to entitle him to practice before all county, State and Federal courts called the attention of the syndicate, marking him as a desirable person for the position tendered.

Owing to the enfeebled condition of his health he was compelled to reluctantly decline the proffer. He was the first colored man ever admitted to the practice by Judge Swing of Cincinnati, after most thorough and rigid examination.

FRANK L. ROSE.

Popular in every sense of the word is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is known throughout a large section of the United States, and wherever known is held high in the esteem of all who have met him. A business man of ability, a most genial companion, affable in manner, and thoroughly at home with the world, he enjoys to the fullest extent the good will and fellowship of all with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. Rose was born on February 7, 1866, in Chillicothe, Ross county, son of Lucius L. and Catherine A. (Halliday) Rose, and was one of a family of four children—three sons and a daughter. Of these, one son, Edward, is deceased. The names of those living are: Ollie J., Leroy H. and the subject of this sketch.

The latter was educated in the excellent public schools of Columbus and, on leaving school, became engaged as book-keeper for the Provident Life and Trust Insurance Company of Philadelphia, in connection with the Ohio State agency of that corporation. Later on, having fulfilled his duties in a manner most highly satisfactory to his employers, he was appointed traveling representative, and this position he held until appointed to his present position, that of advance agent of the "Greatest Show on Earth," Barnum & Bailey's.

Mr. Rose's father was a successful merchant, a man of sterling integrity and marked ability, and a most estimable neighbor. His mother, a lovable lady, was of a well-known Reynoldsburg family. His brother, Leroy H. Rose, has

been assistant city clerk for the past eight years. His sister, Miss Ollie J. Rose, was married to Dr. James E. Leeper of Trenton, Missouri, who commands a large practice in that city, and who also controls vast interests in mining properties in that State and also in other States.

Mr. Rose has been a resident of Columbus since a lad of 12 years, and all his interests are identified with those of the Capital City. He, in the political world, is affiliated with the Republican party, and both in private life and business life is held in high regard.

C. O. ROBBINS.

Among the various sciences, that of the optician has been brought to a plane of the utmost perfection and the greatest advance has been made in this country.

An expert representative of this vocation is Dr. C. O. Robbins, the well-known scientific refracting optician, whose office is at No. 23 East State street, over the City Hall Drug Store. He has met with much success in his practice and is a recognized authority in all matters connected with his profession.

Dr. Robbins was born in Fostoria, Ohio, on December 26, 1861, son of Nathan Prentiss Robbins and Celestia (Proty) Robbins. There was but one other in the family, a brother, Frank E. Robbins, who is engaged in the marble industry at Fostoria. His father was identified with the Fostoria Stave and Barrel Company twenty-three years prior to 1889—since returned—and he and his estimable wife, who came of old Vermont stock, are favorably known residents of Fostoria.

Dr. Robbins was educated in the public schools of Fostoria and, on leaving school, learned the trade of tin-smith. He next embarked in the jewelry trade at Fostoria, in 1881, and conducted same a number of years. He then took an optical course at Cleveland, in 1888, under the tuition of Dr. Julius King. Later Dr. Robbins entered the Chicago Ophthalmic College and completed a full optical course, graduating from that institution, noted for the thoroughness of its instruction, in 1890. In 1897 he came to Columbus and has here become well known as an optician of distinguished merit and ability. His office is fully equipped with the finest, most approved mechanical and scientific appliances for the examination of eyes. He is a proficient skiascopist; by this method he accurately measures the refraction of an eye and determines in what direction an eye needs lense help and the dioptric power of lense required without asking any questions.

The ophthalmometer, an instrument used by him, is the one that carried off the first prize at the Paris Exposition of 1900. With this device the condition of the eyes can at once be ascertained.

In 1896 Dr. Robbins was married to Miss Mary Clarke of Tremont, Ohio, and they have a pleasant home in the Capital City. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, also the Modern Woodmen of the World, and commands the general esteem of the entire community.

FRANCIS W. BLACKFORD.

Among the citizens of Columbus esteemed and respected not only for his sterling business integrity, but for his discovery of a remedy for the relief of suffering humanity, is Francis W. Blackford, who lives in comfort in his pleasant home at 92 East Eighth avenue, Columbus.

He was born May 23, 1842, in the city of Washington, D. C., and is the son of Francis G. Blackford, long a clerk in the General Postoffice Department at Washington, D. C., and the grandson of a sea captain, who later became a large mill owner at Trenton, New Jersey. His mother's maiden name was Anna Maria Stone, and he is an only son and child.

When eight years of age he accompanied his parents to the South, receiving his education in the public schools of New Orleans, where he remained until 1856, when he came to Ohio, located in the city of Chillicothe and engaged in the book and stationery business, in which he remained for two years, and then, in 1859, came to Franklin county and



GEORGE BAUER.



AUG. BAUER.

Mr. George Bauer, the prominent and successful baker, whose finely equipped plant is located at the corner of South Fourth and Rich streets, is a native of Germany, the land that has given to America many of its most successful business men and progressive citizens. He was born at Alldorf, Wuertemberg, May 12, 1849, and is one of a family of six children born to Michael and Mary (Rau) Bauer, he and his sister, Mrs. Christine Karl, of Nauvoo, Ill., being the only ones living. Mr. Bauer was educated in the schools of his native land, and when he had completed his education learned the bakers' trade of his father, who was an expert baker. In 1858 he decided to come to America, and came direct to Columbus, where he was employed three years in the old Butler bakery on High street, near State. When the war broke out Mr. Bauer was placed in the commissary service as a baker, where he served until 1866, when he returned to Columbus and started in the bakery and confectionery business on South Fourth street, corner Rich street, where he has since remained and built up a large and permanent business.

His plant is completely equipped and he manufactures the best grades of bread, rolls, pastry and bake stuffs, also confectionery, and has won deserved success. Mr. Bauer is an energetic business man and a thoroughly public spirited

citizen. He was married June 12, 1866, to Miss Henriette S. Beck, a daughter of Col. Frederick Beck, and five children have been born to the union, Herman F., Minnie S., August G., and Marie now living, and Emma, who died in August, 1875. Mr. Bauer is a member of the Hub Board of Trade since its origin, and a member of German societies, and in politics has always been a consistent Democrat, though not aggressive. Mr. Bauer is assisted in business by his son, Herman F., whose residence is at 117 West Park avenue. Mr. Bauer resides in a pretty home at No. 395 South Lazelle street. His wife having died March 26, 1901.

August G. Bauer, practical machinist, son of George Bauer, was born in this city March 11, 1875. He received his education in the Columbus public schools, and in 1890 started to learn the trade of machinist with George A. Gawler, where he remained five years. Later he went to New York City, with the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., manufacturers of Linotype type-setting machines, where he familiarized himself with their construction, and upon his return to this city, was employed by the Lutheran Book Concern, having charge of the machinery, where he remained for four and one half years. On February 6, 1900, he purchased the business of George A. Gawler, at 167-169 South Third street, and makes a specialty of general machine work.

settled on the Dun farm, near Dublin, later moving to the Blackford farm, west of Dublin, where he remained for several years. He again removed from Franklin county to Chillicothe, where he remained until 1819, returning to Columbus for the purpose of educating his children at the Ohio State University.

In politics he is a Republican. He was Justice of the Peace at Chillicothe in 1855. He recruited for the Thirtieth O. V. I. in 1862, and beginning with that year was commissioner of enrollment at Washington, D. C., until the close of the Civil War.

He was married December 1, 1856, to Miss Jean Dun of Chillicothe, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., her parents belonging to a prominent family. To their union four children, three sons and a daughter, were born. They were: George Dun, Francis Webster, Jr., Robert Stanton and Jean. George was a railroad man for a brief period, later a ranchman and then settled down permanently in Victor, Colorado, where he is extensively engaged in mining and prospecting.

Francis W., Jr., is a civil engineer, living in Butte, Montana, and for several years was city engineer. Robert Stanton is assistant surveyor of Franklin county, Ohio. Jean, the only daughter of the house, was executive clerk at the Ohio State University for five years and is married to Mr. C. E. Barnett, identified with the Pennsylvania railroad, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Mr. Blackford's home life has been delightful and all his children are happily situated.

Mr. Blackford has earned for himself a well deserved reputation through his discovery of a remedy for the piles, bearing his name and which is effective in the most obstinate cases. This remedy is in capsules, which, being sucked as candy, is infused into the blood through the affected parts with every pulsation of the heart.

In 1879 Mr. Blackford was cured by this remedy after suffering 15 years with a case pronounced absolutely incurable. Blackford's Pile Remedy has become "household words," and thousands of cases of long standing have disappeared in response to its curative qualities and properties. It is to be found today in every first-class drug store in the Central States. Mr. Blackford's office and laboratory is at his residence address, 92 East Eighth avenue.

FREDERICK RAUSCHKOLB, SR.

Frederick Rauschkolb, Sr., was born in Alshelm, Hessen, Germany, October 9, 1829; is the son of Peter Rauschkolb, who held a government position in Germany, his mother being Miss Maria Soterkarso. To them were born four sons and two daughters, of whom two sons are living.

Mr. Rauschkolb attended the schools in Germany, after leaving which he engaged in the construction of government railways, in which he continued until he was 20 years old. Then the government called him to the military service, under the compulsory military laws, and he became a musketeer in the Fourth Regiment, under Hauptmann Ochsenstein, and served as such until 1853, when he took French leave and migrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans in December of that year. He remained at New Orleans for a year and then came to Columbus, where he engaged with Gordon & Aston, at No. 20 North High street, in the stove, tin and hardware business, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment, O. V. I. He was detailed from the ranks by the military authorities and placed at making shells at the foundry of Ridgeway, and afterwards at Gills', and here he continued for some two or three years. At this time he received a proposition from S. S. Cox, at that time representing Franklin county in Congress, to go into partnership with Mr. Rauschkolb making shells for the government, but Mr. Rauschkolb refused, telling him that he would rather give his profits to the government, as he, S. S. Cox, was a Democrat. After this he was ordered to Camp Green, near Cincinnati, and in the latter part of the year 1861 he was mustered out of the service at Columbus and again entered the employ of Gordon & Aston, remaining with them until 1866, when he established a bakery at 246 East Fulton street.

In 1868 he disposed of this business and engaged with Aileen & Hampson in the stove and tinware business at the

corner of Rich and High streets, where he remained for 19 1/2 years. In 1887 Hon. Leonard Hirsch, Supervisor of Public Printing for the State, appointed him as driver for the Department, which position he has held most of the time since and which he is now filling.

Mr. Rauschkolb is a strong and aggressive Republican; has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1858; is a member of the Druids, Hargrari, I. O. of Kinghood, American Protestant Association, and of the American Protective Association, and Esther Lodge, No. 1, and Theodore Parker, No. 17. He resides at 246 East Fulton street and has resided in Columbus since 1864.

He was married in June, 1854, to Miss Maria Schmering, who died January 14, 1895. Six children were born to them, of whom four sons and one daughter are living. The children are: Frederick, a molder, who is married; Lizzie, a most estimable young lady, who presides over the household, looking after her father's comfort since the death of her mother; John, who is married and resides at 246 East Fulton street, who is a practicing physician and conducts a drug store on South Fourth street; Charles, who also is a practicing physician, having a growing practice, and Jacob, a printer, who is married. All the children reside in Columbus and are highly respected.

PAUL MONE.

Among the "Sons of Sunny Italy" resident of the Capital City of Ohio, Paul Mone is among the conspicuous ones. He was born in Tuscany, Italy, in February, 1860. His father was Fortunado Mone and his mother Candida Aldridge. The father was a prominent wine merchant in Tuscany. To them three sons and one daughter were born, the latter dying in infancy. Paul's two brothers, Gabriel and L. Mone, are well-known fruit merchants of Columbus.

He attended the schools in Tuscany, Italy, for two years, and then, at the age of 11 years, came to the United States, going to Evansville, Indiana. After remaining there for a few months he came to Columbus, and in 1871 engaged with his brother Gabriel as a clerk and remained with him until 1875, when he engaged with his other brother, L. Mone, who conducted a fruit store in the Demg & Ferson block on North High street, remaining with him until 1883.

In that year he entered the fruit business on his own account at 136 North High street, which he successfully conducted then until 1896, when he removed to 41 East Long street, where he had erected a suitable building to meet the growing requirements of his business. Here he remained until 1896, when he disposed of his Long street property and erected a more extensive and commodious building at the corner of East Rich and Champion avenue and started a first-class grocery and fruit store, which he conducted until 1898, when he disposed of his building to the Schlitz Brewing Company and opened a first-class cafe at that place.

This he successfully conducted until 1899, when he disposed of it and returned to his old home on a visit and for the purpose of attending the great Paris Exposition of that year. He returned to Columbus in 1900, and in March, 1901, he opened a fruit and grocery establishment at 130 South Fourth street, where he is now conducting a first-class and successful business.

He was married on the 13th of August, 1884, to Miss Emily Kaschee, and to them were born four sons and four daughters. One of the latter is deceased. Mr. Mone is of independent views in politics. He is a member of the Fraterlanza Society. He has been a citizen of Columbus for the past 31 years and now resides with his family at 554 Boone street.

JOHN WILHELM.

John Wilhelm was born in Rhein Hessin, Germany, August 27, 1860, and is the son of Michael Wilhelm, a contractor, who married Margaret Class. To them ten children were born, five sons and five daughters, all of whom are deceased except John Wilhelm and one sister.

He attended the public schools in Germany, where he secured a practical education. Upon leaving school he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment, in which occupation he continued until he was 22 years of age, and then emi-



PHILLIP WIRTHWEIN

Mr. Phillip Wirthwein, one of Columbus' successful business men and influential citizens, was a native of Germany, born at Hillesheim, Hessian, October 26, 1841. His father, George Wirthwein, gave the subject of this sketch, who was one of a family of seven children, the advantages of a good common school education. When he was sixteen years old young Wirthwein came to America and direct to Columbus, where he found employment in the store of Phillip Esper, where he remained several years, when he went to Philadelphia and was employed in the large restaurant of Jacob Lauber. Tiring of this he decided to try his fortune at gold mining, and with a party of gold-seekers journeyed across the continent to California, where he remained until 1868, when he returned to Columbus and again entered the employ of Phillip Esper and remained there until 1872, when he purchased the business of Mr. Esper and continued successfully there until 1886, when he built the large block

known as the Wirthwein Block at Nos. 335-339 South High street. Upon the completion of the building Mr. Wirthwein opened on the ground floor the finest and most completely appointed cafe in the city. Mr. Wirthwein was a man who won his success by his own unaided efforts and by honorable dealing. He has been twice married. On February 18, 1877, he was married to Miss Emma Richter of New York, who died May 10, 1884. He was married for the second time to Miss Catherine Friedrich, April 4, 1891. Mr. Wirthwein is the father of four children, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving children are Louis P. and Harriet M. Mr. Wirthwein was prominent in local German circles and a member of the Drums and Mannerchor until the time of his death, which occurred on January 7, 1899, at the family residence at No. 677 South High street, where his widow and children still reside.

migrated to the United States. Landing in New York, he remained there for about four months and then came direct to Columbus, being satisfied that it presented the best business opening for a young man who had to depend upon his own industry and resources to make his way in the world.

After reaching Columbus, he was imbued with the idea that Chicago was still a better place in which to locate and he went there after a short stay in this city. But Chicago was not altogether what he expected, and he almost immediately returned to Columbus.

Upon his return in 1883 he entered into partnership under the firm name of Bensheimer & Wilhelm, opening up an extensive grocery, flour and feed store at 150 South Fifth street, which was conducted with great success. In 1889 he purchased the interest of his partner and became sole proprietor, and in 1890 he removed the establishment to 330-334 East Livingston avenue, where he has conducted the business with great success ever since. In addition to handling groceries, flour, feed and coal, he added a fine cafe, which also has proved a great success.

He was married August 30, 1888, to Miss Anna Bensheimer and they have two bright and intelligent boys—John, aged 11, and Henry, 5 years. In politics he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Order of Red Men and to the Knights of the Royal Arch. He is one of the most genial and whole-souled of men. He has been a citizen of the city since 1883 and resides in his property at 330-334 East Livingston avenue.

REV. WILLIAM Z. ROSS

The late William Z. Ross was one of the descendants of the Rosses of Ross-shire, Scotland, his direct paternal ancestor being one of the seven Ross brothers who came from Scotland to America, and one of whom, George Ross of Delaware, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. These brothers all settled in the Eastern States and became men of note and consequence in the communities in which they lived. The father of William Z. Ross was Zenas Ross, who settled in one of the New England States. He came to Ohio and located in Licking county, near Johnstown, and engaged in farming and died there in 1826. His wife was Miss Julia Wright, the daughter of a prominent Licking county pioneer. Rev. Ross was born in Johnstown, Ohio, December 24, 1826.

The death of his father left him a poor boy and he was cared for by his relations and passed his earlier years at farm labor and secured such an education as was afforded by the neighborhood schools of that early day. Naturally bright and gifted, he was able to educate himself by application and study far above the average young men of his time. He entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry when a young man and for 17 years was a member of the Ohio M. E. conference and was superintendent of the mission work in the South, when he fell a victim to cholera at Shelbyville, Tennessee. The whole family was stricken with the dread disease, and one daughter, Sarah, aged 16, succumbed to it. After his death the widow and her three children came back to Ohio and made Columbus their home. Rev. Ross was married at Granville, Ohio, March 8, 1848, to Miss Charlotte Thurston, born in Granville, June 21, 1828, and the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Thurston. The Thurstons came of a very prominent Vermont family and men among the early pioneer settlers at Granville and that section. Members of this family removed from Licking county to other Western States, and Senator Thurston of Nebraska is a member of the same family. Fifteen years after the death of Rev. Ross his widow married Newton L. Bimor, who died March 10, 1891. Mrs. Bimor died October 30, 1900. She was a devout member of the Third Street M. E. church, a Christian wife and a loving mother, and a most capable business woman, persevering, and seldom failed to accomplish what she undertook. She was kindly and charitable in all her works and thinking always of others rather than herself. She was closely associated with her first husband in his missionary work during the years of their married life. To them were born Sarah Elizabeth, who died at the age of 16, as above stated; James Mitchell of Cincinnati; Mary Alice, who was educated in schools until she was nine years old, when her mother

removed to Columbus, where she attended the public schools of Columbus and graduated from the Central High School in 1878. Soon after she engaged in the profession of teaching in the public schools, in which she has been very successful during the past 20 years. She is now the efficient principal of the Spring Street School. Endora Frances, the youngest of the family, graduated from the Columbus High School in 1885 and died in 1887.

FREDERICK SEUFER

Frederick, or, as he is more popularly known, Fred Seuffer was born in the city of Columbus on the 12th day of June, 1866. He is the son of Ernst G. Seuffer, a saloonkeeper and restauranter, who married Miss Caroline Gerwig, and to whom were born four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. "Fred" received a thoroughly practical education in the public schools of Columbus. After leaving school in 1881 he engaged with his father, who was in partnership with George J. Hoster in their bottling department. He continued in this employment until 1885, when he paid a visit to California and the Pacific coast, where he had an uncle in the restaurant business at Annabim, where he remained until 1887, when he returned to Columbus and again engaged with his father in the Hoster bottling department. In December, 1888, his father disposed of his interest in the business to the Hoster Brewing Company and Fred was promoted to the position of superintendent of the department, an important and responsible place, in connection with the vast interests of the brewing company, in which an average of 125 persons are regularly employed, and he has continued as superintendent since that time. Mr. Seuffer is what may be called a Liberal Democrat. He is a member of the L. O. O. F. Order, a Red Man and a member of the Liederkrantz. He was married to Miss Bertha Erfurt on the 22d of August, 1889, and they have two intelligent children, Bertha, aged 10 years, and Fred J. M., 4 years. He has resided all his life, except his three years' visit to California, in Columbus, and now enjoys the comforts of a happy household at 154 South Pearl street.

He is not only an energetic and successful business man, but one of the most genial of gentlemen, and has a host of friends wherever he is known. His father is a native of Germany, who came to the United States many years ago and, as above stated, formed a partnership with George J. Hoster in 1876 in the bottling business. When the elder Seuffer disposed of his interest in this business to the Hoster Brewing Company in 1888 he opened a first-class cafe and bowling alley at 342 South High street, which he disposed of in 1898 and removed to Groveport, where he conducts the Farmers' Exchange, a popular cafe and restaurant and where he still resides.

JOHN WESLEY LOGAN

John Wesley Logan was born in Alexandria, Huntington county, Pa., November 27, 1836, and is the son of William Logan, who married Miss Anna M. Moccabee. His paternal ancestors were Irish. His grandfather, George Washington Logan, was born in Ireland. He was a Presbyterian, and because of religious persecution and ostracism, he emigrated to the United States at the age of 18 and worked on the construction of the Juniata canal in Pennsylvania, became a contractor and erected many of the iron furnaces in that State. In the war of 1812-15 he organized a company and was commissioned captain and served with distinction during the war. He married a Pennsylvania Dutch lady and died near Tyrom, Pa., some time in the seventies. His father, William Logan, was born near Holidayburg, on the Juniata river. He worked at the trade of wagonmaking in winter, and in summer operated a canal boat, carrying freight and passengers. After his marriage he made his home at Alexandria and Petersburg, Pa., and died in the latter place in 1812 from injuries received while boating. His widow was twice subsequently married—to Mr. Stullerbarger and, upon his death, she married Mr. Welch. She died near New Albany, Franklin county, Ohio, in September, 1865.

John Wesley Logan was educated in the schools at Peters-



MARION A. BRIDGE.

The gentleman above named is a native of Franklin County, and one of its best known and most popular officials. He has ever been a warm supporter of the Republican party, has served for several years as a member of the Republican Central Committee, and has ever commanded the highest esteem and fullest confidence of his colleagues and with all whom he has come in contact.

Mr. Bridge was born on November 22, 1856, son of Joseph C. and Susan (Beecholi) Bridge, and formed one of a family of four sons and two daughters, of whom all are now living with the exception of the daughters. Mr. Joseph C. Bridge was a carpenter by trade and held the position of foreman of John Fields & Co. up to the year of his death, which occurred in 1858, but his widow is still living in this city.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Franklin county and, on leaving school, became an apprentice in the sign writing trade with Field Brothers & Co., remaining in their employ for four years, when he purchased the plant and continued the business under his own name, his headquarters being at No. 121 South High

street, over the Ohio Furniture Company's store. He directed this enterprise for fifteen years, when he sold out to accept the position of superintendent of the McAuley, Peters Tent and Awning Company and remained in their employ until 1896, when he received the appointment of inspector in the department of the Ohio Dairy and Food Commissioner. He acted in this capacity up to 1898, when he was appointed chief clerk in the office of this department, and this position he still continues to most efficiently fulfill the duties of.

On May 17, 1881, Mr. Bridge was united in marriage to Miss Corilla Hedges, an Upper Sandusky, Ohio, lady, and they have an interesting family of five children, three sons and two daughters, and reside at the home-stead No. 1574 Michigan avenue.

Mr. Bridge is active in fraternal organizations, being a Supreme Representative of the Knights of Pythias, and member of the Uniform Rank, Odd Fellows' Encampment, the Patriarchs Militant, Maccabees, Elks and Junior Order of American Mechanics, and he commands the utmost regard and good will of all his fellow citizens.

burg and, after the death of his father, the family removed to Huntington, Pa., where he attended the schools and secured the average education of that day. When a boy of 14, and for the purpose of contributing to the support of his mother, he drove mules on the towpath of the canal for his uncle, Gaway Moeabee, and followed that occupation for nearly 19 years. At different times he worked at the blacksmith trade for his stepfather, and also as an apprentice to the cabinetmaking trade for a year and a half at Huntington. He came to Ohio in 1855 with his mother and stepfather, Thomas Welsh. Prior to this time he had worked aboard the steamers in the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. After coming to Ohio he was engaged for a time in boating on the Ohio canal.

In 1858, when a financial panic put an end to business in Ohio, with his wife and his mother's family he removed to Pittsburg and began boating on the Ohio river, first as fireman and later as assistant engineer. Two years later, they all returned to Ohio, locating at Grove City, Franklin county, where for a year or more Mr. Logan was engaged in farming. Then he removed to Plain township, where he engaged in farming for some years. Later he came to Columbus and conducted a meat store at Main and Seneca streets. Two years later he accepted a position as fireman of the Statehouse, under C. M. Ridgeway, and during the administration of Governor Foster, Assistant General W. H. Gibson made him engineer of the Statehouse.

When the State administration changed he became engineer at the city prison, under Mayor C. C. Walcutt, and later acted as engineer of the Union Depot, under Barney McCabe, which place he was forced to relinquish because of serious illness. After recovering his health he traveled throughout the State and introduced a new and improved coupling for lead and iron pipes. Hon. Frank E. Hayden, collector of customs, tendered him the position of chief janitor and assistant custodian of the Custom-house and Post-office Building of Columbus, which he accepted for four years.

He was then reappointed as engineer of the city prison and held the position for two years, under Director Mutchmore. After the election of President McKinley in 1896 he was reinstated as chief janitor and assistant custodian of the Custom-house under the civil service law, and now holds the position. He enlisted in the army while a resident of Plain township, February 12, 1864, for three years, in Company A, Sixteenth O. V. I., commanded by Colonel McElroy. Captain E. D. House was his company commander. He was mustered out of service at the Delaney House, Washington, D. C., August 8, 1865. He served in the Ninth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, and participated in the following battles: At the Wilderness, May 6 to 11, 1864; Nye River, May 9, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; North Anna, May 22 to 26, 1864; Games Mills, May 30 to 31, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 6 to 12, 1864, in the James River movement; June 11, 1864; Petersburg, June 16-18-19-22, 1864; Jerusalem Plank Road, June 24, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 21 and 22, 1864; explosion of Petersburg mines, July 30, 1864; Reams Station, August 25, 1864; Peebles Farm, September 30, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, October 2, 1864; Hatchers Run, February 5, 1865; Fort Donaldson, March 25, 1865; capture of Petersburg, April 5, 1865, and Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865. Mr. Logan is an active Republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and one of its past commanders, a member and class leader of the Third Street M. E. church, a member of both branches of the I. O. O. F., and is also past chaplain and past vice commander of McCoy Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

He was married in Columbus, February 12, 1857, to Miss Louella Troxel of Marble Cliff, who was born in Franklin county on May 19. Her father was Jacob Troxel, a well-known and an early pioneer. He built the Marble Cliff Mills and run them for years. To them were born: Louisa, wife of C. M. Day, agent Adams Express, Denver, Colorado, Anna, died December 31, 1876, at the age of 18; David, food cooper at Elliott's bakery, Erie, deceased; Eva, wife of William A. Case, Ravenna, Ohio; Lucetta, wife of C. O. L. Cooper, attorney, Washington, D. C.; Nellie, deceased; John W. Jr., of Denver, Colorado, married Jessie Lyons; Birchard Hayes of Denver, Colorado, Elizabeth, unmarried; Lorde, wife of Stanley Matthews, Flynn, Ohio; Bessie and William both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Logan resides at a pleasant home at No. 64 Franklin avenue.

LOUIS MENDEL.

Louis Mendel, one of the very well-known Columbus merchant tailors, was born in Russia on the 23d of December, 1856, and is the son of Wolf Mendel, a dry goods merchant, who married Miss Rebecca Charitansky, a lady of Russia, and to whom were born three sons and four daughters. Two of the children died in infancy. Those living all reside in Columbus and are: Louis, Dora, Daly, Eljay and Isaac. Louis Mendel picked up a fair education in his native country, largely by his own application, and accompanied his parents to this country when 12 years of age, in 1889. The family sailed from Bremen and landed in Baltimore. He had learned the tailor trade in the old country to some extent and completed it in the Eastern cities. He came to the city of Columbus in 1894, and soon after his arrival entered into business for himself, establishing himself on East Main street, where he remained for a number of years. Later he became one of the partners in the firm, "The High Street Tailors," but withdrew from this firm, preferring business by himself, and set up an extensive merchant tailoring establishment at 530 North High street. At this place he employs a number of hands, averaging from eight to twelve, and has a large amount of business, one of his specialties being the finest and most artistic lines of custom tailoring. He is one of the most expert cutters in the trade in Columbus and carries a large and complete line of both foreign and domestic woolsens. He is in all respects a self-made man and is supplied with those progressive ideas which never fail to bring success with them. He has been more than ordinarily successful in his business undertakings in this city and is well established in business circles. He resides at 963 Delaware street, Columbus, and was married to Miss Rosa Brodine of New York City on the 3d of January, 1901. This people are residents of this city. His father, who is absent from Columbus temporarily, conducted a very extensive dry goods business in Bremen before emigrating to this country. Mr. Mendel is a Republican in his political affiliations.

DAVID HUDSON.

David Hudson was born in Macclesfield, England, a silk manufacturing district, November 4, 1831. His father was Joseph Hudson, a butcher by occupation, who married Miss Mary Hudson, who belonged to a highly respected English family. David Hudson was the only issue of the marriage.

He educated himself most largely. About the only real "schooling" he had was with a private teacher and on Sunday. Many of the youth of the place had but little if any time during workdays for educational pursuits. David and two boy companions employed a teacher to give them an hour's instruction every Sunday, for which they jointly paid him a sixpence, or about 12½ cents in American money.

He came to America in 1857 on a sailing vessel and the voyage occupied 57 days. He first located at Paterson, New Jersey; later in Camden, in the same State; then at Philadelphia, and finally in Columbus in 1871. Before leaving England he served as an apprentice to the trade of silk dyeing for seven years and became an expert in this line. For many years he manufactured all his own chemicals for dyeing purposes.

He first began business in Columbus at 27 West State street, where he engaged in dyeing and steam cleaning. On the 8th of April, 1881, he removed his establishment from that place to Nos. 33 and 35 South Front street, where, until recently, he continued with success in steam cleaning and dyeing. Having met with fair success and amassed sufficient to keep him in comfort during the rest of his life, he retired from the business.

He did not, however, dispose of his real estate. He retains the ownership of the valuable property at 33-35 South Front street, as well as some valuable parcels of real estate in the northern part of the city. By the practice of wise economy and judicious investment of his earnings he is now enabled to enjoy the fruits of his labor and live at ease and comfort.

Mr. Hudson is a Republican in politics, a Mason and Odd Fellow and a Forester. He was twice married. First, in 1855, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Brooks. One son, George



REZIN W. BELL.

FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

Rezin W. Bell, the steward or financial officer of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, one of the finest buildings of the kind in the world, was born in Bellville, Richland county, Ohio, on August 25, 1834, being a son of William Bell, farmer, and Susan (Strong) Bell, whose parents were also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was one of a family of four daughters and two sons, two of whom are deceased. Those living are: Eliza A. Bell, now Mrs. G. H. Johnson of Mansfield, Ohio; Sarah J. Bell, now Mrs. C. H. Dewey of Omaha, Neb., and a relative of Admiral Dewey; Mrs. Emma M. Evans of Murphysborough, Ill., and the subject of this sketch. The latter attended the public schools of Bellville, on leaving which he served as an apprentice in a tinner's establishment, and after learning the trade, worked as journeyman in Mansfield, Ohio, and Farmington, Mo., until 1858. Becoming inoculated with the gold fever germs he migrated to California and there worked at his trade in San Francisco and San Jose for a time, following which he worked for two and a half years in the gold mines of Calaveras county, and next passed five years as a clerk in Conrad Platt's hardware store at Mokelumne Hill, Cal. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the organizers of the Mokelumne Hill Rifle Company,

raised to defend the Pacific coast, and remained an active member up to the cessation of hostilities. In 1866 Mr. Bell returned to Bellville, where mercantile life engaged his attention up to 1877. He served two years as an officer of the United States Senate, and in 1880 was elected steward of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, holding that position up to 1884, when he retired; re-elected in 1886, retired in 1890, and was re-elected in 1892, from which period he has continued the financial officer, and by his executive ability and business experience has greatly promoted the welfare and interests of this praiseworthy institution.

Mr. Bell has always been an active, ardent Republican and a member of the party since its inception. He was one of the organizers of the Buckeye Republican Club, March 7, 1884, the main objects of which are the advancement and perpetuation of the principles of the Republican party and the success of the regular Republican candidates. Mr. Bell comes of Scotch ancestry and his antecedents were early settlers in this country. In 1874 he was married to Miss Kate Bomar and they have had one child, Miss Bertha Bomar Bell, who is popularly known in society.

Hudson was born in 1800. He is now a plumber at Troy, N. Y. In 1882, many years after the decease of his wife, he was married to Miss Christine Granlich of Troy, N. Y.

JOHN JONES

John Jones was born in Hall's Bay, Blair county, Pa., December 22, 1835. His father was Mr. David Jones and his mother was Miss Ann Galbraith, who was a first cousin of General McClelland. Her parents died in Philadelphia.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native home and secured a good education in the public schools of Blair county. After completing his education he learned the trade of blacksmith.

When a young man he migrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and in 1861 enlisted from Clarksville, Clinton county, Ohio, as a private in the three months' service at the opening of the Civil War. At the end of this enlistment he re-enlisted for three years in the Eleventh O. V. I. and served out the full term of the re-enlistment. He served most of his time under General Sherman and was assigned to duty in charge of the blacksmithing in various commands for a large portion of the time. He was an active participant in the battle of Shiloh.

Upon his muster out at the close of the war he went to the little city of Blanchester, in Clinton county, and worked at his trade and was married there on the 2d of August, 1865, to Miss Caroline Smith, whose maternal grandfather, Joseph Higgins, took a prominent part in the War of the Revolution. Miss Smith was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1847, her parents being Jacob and Jane (Higgins) Smith. Her father was born in Virginia and her mother in New Jersey. Having both migrated to Ohio, they met and were married and located on a farm in Clinton county. They died in that county. They had two sons in the Civil War—John, who served in the 100-day service and died in Newtonville, Ohio, and Joseph, who served as a private in the Eleventh O. V. I.

John Jones, the subject of this sketch, removed to McClintock, Clinton county, Ohio, with his family from Blanchester and engaged in business there, where he remained until the time of his death in 1880. He was an active and ardent Democrat in his political faith, and in his religion was a Presbyterian.

In 1881 his family removed to Columbus and now make their home at 361 Fifth avenue. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones were: Annie M., a trained nurse in Columbus and a graduate from Bellevue Hospital, New York; Jennie Bell, who died in early girlhood; Charles Morris, superintendent of the Coe College Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mary A., wife of Elmer Craig of Columbus; Leola Daisy, a graduate of the Columbus High School and a teacher at the Hubbard School; and Ruby Louise, an accomplished stenographer.

WILLIAM H. ANSWORTH

William H. Answorth, one of the well-known attaches of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, was born in Dutchess county, New York, January 4, 1814. His father was Nathan Answorth, an ex-manufacturer, who married Miss Mary Lucas, to whom four sons and one daughter were born. John Answorth of Washington, D. C., and William Answorth of this city are the only survivors.

Mr. Answorth received his early education in the public schools of Dutchess county, New York, and at the age of 15 and 20 did work in a cotton factory. Later he worked on the Erie between Buffalo and New York City, and then, at the age of 18, enlisted in the Forty-third N. Y. I. for three years. He participated in some of the fiercest battles of the Civil War, including Fredricksburg, Gettysburg, Rapidan, and Station, and the battle of the Wilderness, where his right leg was so mangled that its amputation was necessary.

He was mustered out of the service at Albany, N. Y., in

1863. Shortly after he engaged in conducting a restaurant at Troy, N. Y. He disposed of this business in 1868. In 1870 he came to the Military Home at Dayton, Ohio, where he was the storekeeper of the institution until 1890.

He left the Home at that time and lived with his family until 1892, when he was appointed storekeeper of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, in which capacity he has served continually ever since, under all the different administrations, and has discharged the onerous and responsible duties of the position to the entire satisfaction of the board of trustees and State authorities.

Mr. Answorth was married at Springfield, Ohio, on the 8th day of April, 1881, to Miss Mary R. Davis. They have no children of their own, but have a bright and intelligent adopted daughter, Miss Edith, aged 11 years, who brightens their home at 787 Franklin avenue, one of the beautiful residence districts of the Capital City.

He is a Republican in his political affiliations, but there is no partisanship in his discharge of the public duties devolved upon him by his position. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Buckeye Lodge, No. 47, Dayton, Ohio; a K. of P., Hope Lodge 277, Dayton, Ohio; of J. C. McCoy Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Columbus, Ohio; of the Buckeye Republican Club of the same city, and a member of the Reformed Protestant church.

As a soldier he was brave and always ready for duty, whenever and wherever that duty called, and as a citizen he is no less faithful and useful. He is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

GUSTAVUS S. GRATE

Gustavus S. Grate, the well-known machinist and stationary engineer, now in charge of the engine department of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, January 6, 1842. He is the son of Vincent Grate, a carpenter, who married Miss Hannah Cope, and to whom were born two sons and three daughters. Mr. G. S. Grate and his three sisters survive.

He attended the public schools in Frankinton, now the West Side, Columbus. After finishing his school studies he was apprenticed to the machinist trade, after finishing which he became an expert stationary engineer, which became his life profession. He worked as stationary engineer for Mr. Schaaf until he enlisted for three years in the Thirty-first Regiment, O. V. I., September 31, 1861, when he was mustered out because of physical disabilities.

He returned to his home and, partially regaining his health, went to Nashville, Tenn., where he became stationary engineer for the United States government for some time. He then resigned the place and again enlisted, this time in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, O. V. I., under the call for 100-day troops, in 1864, and again re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., and served until the end of the war, being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in 1865. He was in the battles of Mill Spring and Bertruda Hundreds, Columbus, Tenn., Nashville, and several less important skirmishes.

In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of J. C. McCoy Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Columbus, and of the Stationary Engineers' Association. He was married in 1872 to Miss Nettie Lyman and five children were born to them, namely: Frederick, deceased; Catherine, aged 26; Mrs. Grace Hurdington, aged 23; Mrs. Olive Kelly, aged 19, and Anna Ruth, aged 9. He is a life-long citizen of Columbus and resides with his family at 626 West State street.

His efficiency and reliability as a stationary engineer has long been recognized, making his services in demand. During the seventies he was chief engineer in the Institution for the Blind for a period, and for over two years during the eighties he was in the engineer's department of the Columbus State Hospital for the Insane.

In 1892 he was made chief engineer of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and served in that capacity until 1899, when he was removed for political reasons alone.

However, in 1900, he was again appointed to the position because of his recognized fitness and great efficiency, and is

still in charge of the engineering department of that great public bench.

Both in private and public life he has commanded the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens, as well as of the officials of the public institutions in which he has performed his services for the State.

JOHN M. FREESE.

John M. Freese is one of the prominent and most thoroughly educated and equipped architects of the Capital City of the State, and one who enjoys a large and increasing business in his line, and also one who gives the most complete satisfaction to all who have occasion to engage his services.

Some of the most important structures in the city have been erected in accordance with his architectural ideas, plans and designs. As an architect he possesses great originality of conception as well as execution of details.

He was born in the city of Cleveland on the 16th day of August, 1839. He is the son of John Freese, an extensive contractor, and his mother was Miss Maria Cleveland. To them were born three sons and three daughters. The daughters are deceased. He entered the primary grade of the Cleveland public schools in his early boyhood and graduated from the High School in 1872. He then attended the School of Technology at Boston, from which he graduated fully prepared for his subsequent profession.

He came to Columbus in 1881 and entered upon his business career as an architect and has remained here ever since, with his present address and offices at 89 Wesley building, where he is constantly engaged meeting with and serving his large number of patrons and clients.

Mr. Freese is unmarried. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Shriner, and from the very nature of his profession takes a great interest in the works and ideas of the orders to which he belongs.

FRANK P. MILLER.

The skilled painter and decorator occupies a most important position in the industrial world and is a foremost factor in promoting the beauty and comfort of our homes and communities.

A thoroughly trained member of this vocation in Columbus is Mr. Frank P. Miller, who, since April 2, 1894, has been associated in partnership with his father, Mr. Thomas C. Miller, who is one of the oldest and most prominent painters and decorators in the city and has long been engaged in business here. The firm have their headquarters at No. 895 North High street and a branch store of equal size at No. 689 East Long street, which is in charge of Mr. Frank P. Miller's sister, Miss Florence Miller, a young lady of excellent business capacity.

Frank P. was born in this city on August 7, 1878, and there were two others in the family, his sister Florence and a brother, now deceased. His parents, Mr. Thomas C. Miller and Mrs. Mary P. Miller, have long been among the well-known and most estimable citizens of Columbus. His education was obtained in the excellent common and High Schools of Columbus, and at the age of 16 he began his business career as clerk in a grocery, after which he became a cushion maker in the factory of the Columbus Buggy Company, and later a clerk with the London Cloak Company, following which he entered the wall paper trade, and since 1894 has been a painter and decorator.

On April 2, 1894, he was married to Miss Nellie Hanson of Utica, N. Y., and they have had two fine children, Helen and Edson. Mr. Miller is a Republican politically and is most popularly known in the community. His father, Mr. Thomas C. Miller, is a member of the executive board of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association, and at the eighth annual convention of that body, held in July, 1899, delivered a very able address on the subject: "What Are the Profits of a Master Painter?" for which he was tendered a vote of thanks.

The Messrs. Miller carry about \$20,000 worth of paper

hangings and interior decorations, employ some 10 mechanics and have executed many important contracts, among them being work on the new Union Depot, the Athens court house, Athens, Ohio; Girls' Industrial School, Delaware, Ohio, etc., etc.

JOHN T. BARR.

The present incumbent of the position of City Clerk of Columbus, Mr. John T. Barr, is one of the most efficient of all those who have ever filled this responsible office, and his duties are met in a manner eminently satisfactory to all who have business with him.

John T. Barr was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 26, 1853, and received his education in the common schools and Pleasantville Academy, on leaving which he served several terms as teacher. Later he completed a full course at the Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and, coming to Columbus, entered the employ of the Columbus Buggy Company, with whom he remained for 16 years. He has taken an active, public-spirited interest in the affairs of the city; served for three years as a member of the Common Council, and, later, after filling for a year the unexpired term of his predecessor, was, in 1898, elected to the position of City Clerk, which he continues to fill in a characteristic, able manner, continually gaining friends through his conscientious performance of duties and his straightforward business qualifications.

Mr. Barr's parents were Samuel Barr and Catharine (Hammel) Barr, the former a successful farmer and administrator of estates. In December, 1876, Mr. Barr was married to Miss Ada Evans, and their happy union has been blessed by two children, Walter Evans and Mabel Louise Barr. In fraternal circles Mr. Barr is a member of the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows and Elks, and in both business and social life is held in highest regard.

CHARLES R. MADDOCK.

Since 1892, an active and successful position in the industrial world of Columbus has been occupied by Mr. Charles R. Maddock, superintendent of the Columbus Woollen Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Maddock is a native of this State, having been born in Portsmouth, Ohio, on March 17, 1850, his parents being William H. and Elizabeth (Bullington) Maddock, the former a manufacturer of woollens, and his mother was a sister of General A. R. Bullington, chief of ordinance. Mr. Bullington is one of the most prominent men in military circles, being the inventor of the disappearing gun, pronounced one of the best now in existence. He is a gentleman of much prominence in the military world. There were nine children in the family of which Charles R. Maddock was a member, five sons and four daughters, and of these, two sons and three daughters now survive. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools and High Schools of Portsmouth, Ohio; also took a course in Smith's Business College, from which he successfully graduated and, on completing his education, he at once entered upon a business career, becoming employed in his father's woollen mill. Afterward, together with a brother, he established a woollen manufacturing business under the firm title of Maddock Brothers, located at Portsmouth, Ohio, for 25 years, and for four years located at Fremont, Ohio, the three last years of which he carried on operations under his individual name and management. In 1892 he removed to Columbus, where he has had a most successful business career. He is now general superintendent of the Columbus Woollen Mill Company, of which Mr. Otto Beck is president. The company have a fine plant at No. 240 West Main street, fully equipped with the most improved machinery, all of which was set in place by Mr. Maddock, who is an expert mechanic. Thirty experienced hands are employed and specialties are made of blankets, shirting and prison cloth. The goods are of uniform excellence and have a wide sale.

In February, 1879, Mr. Maddock was married to Miss Elizabeth B. Salt and they have had four children, of whom two sons and one daughter are living.

Mr. Maddock is a Republican in politics, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a most highly regarded citizen.



HARRY G. CLARK.

Harry G. Clark, a man of great promise and genial nature and characteristics, was born in Hamilton township, Franklin county, on October 8, 1812, and died on the 28th day of August, 1889, at the comparatively early age of 77, just in the prime of his mature manhood.

He was the son of Dr. Jeremiah Clark, one of the leading physicians and one of the most successful practitioners of Franklin county, and his mother was Miss Julia Fox, the daughter of an extensive farmer and breeder of fine and standard stock. To them were born six sons and two daughters, Mrs. M. M. Platter and Mrs. Ann S. Hoer, two sons and two daughters of whom are living and occupy high positions in the communities in which they reside.

The deceased was educated in the public schools of Hamilton township and at the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he was distinguished for his studious habits and the proficiency he exhibited in all his studies, standing well in all his classes and taking an interest in all the class, college and literary exercises, in all which he was at all times foremost.

After leaving college he responded to the dire needs of his country in the great Civil War of 1861-65 and enlisted in the

Union Light Guards, under the presidency of Abraham Lincoln, and devoted three of his best years of his life to the service of his country.

At the close of the war he returned to his home and again took up the thread of his young life on his father's farm, where he remained engaged in agricultural and other pursuits, being no less the useful and obliging and public-spirited citizen than he was the intrepid and patriotic soldier and national defender.

He was married on the 26th of September, 1867, to Anna H. Millar, and to them was born one son, who, with his father, is in the Great Beyond. His untimely death produced universal sorrow among his classmates, comrades in arms and the entire community in which he lived and over which he ruled as his wife and the companion of his youth and manhood.

His widow now resides at Groveport, beloved and honored by all for her many deeds of kindness and her patient resignation to the inscrutable decrees of Providence which deprived her of both husband and child. The deceased resided all his life, except when absent attending college and in the service of his country, in Hamilton township.

WILLIAM EDWARD RESTIEAUX

Was born on March 11, 1869, in Columbus, Ohio, and has always resided here, where all his life interests, professional, business and domestic, are centered.

His father, William H. Restieaux, is a merchant broker in Columbus, a business man of high repute, his mother was Jennetta Kennedy and came from a most excellent family. They had three children in all, two daughters and a son, the latter the subject of this sketch, and one daughter is deceased, the one living now being Mrs. Ralph Camer.

William Edward Restieaux was educated in the public schools of Columbus, after which, having chosen architecture as his life vocation, he took a course in architecture at the Columbia College, New York, also spending some time at that city and Philadelphia, following up and studying the various lines of his profession. He is now a co-partner in the firm of McAllister & Restieaux, architects and builders, with offices at No. 11½ North High street.

The building part and supervision of construction is in charge of his colleague, Mr. McAllister, while all matters pertaining to architecture work is given attention to by Mr. Restieaux, who is completely at home in all branches of his profession. Plans and designs and specifications for structural work of all kinds are prepared by him, and many handsome residences and business buildings, etc., stand today as substantial evidences of his skill.

On January 12, 1899, Mr. Restieaux was married to Sarah

Freeman, a lady of excellent personality and womanly qualities, and they have a comfortable residence in the city. In his political belief, Mr. Restieaux is a Republican; he holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, and is a most popular member of the community.

T. J. ABERNETHY.

Among the law advocates and successful exponents of jurisdiction affiliated with the Franklin county bar must be included Mr. T. J. Abernethy, whose law offices are at No. 16 South High street.

Mr. Abernethy is a native of Ohio, his birthplace being in Pickaway county, where he was born March 27, 1866, on the farm of his parents, Robert and Hester (Bohn) Abernethy, the latter of whom is deceased. Four sons comprised the family, and Mr. Abernethy's brothers, E. R., W. J. and J. M. Abernethy, are all engaged as teachers in different sections of the country. He attended the public schools in Pickaway county, followed by courses at the Lebanon Normal School and the Delaware (Wesleyan) University, after which he had law in the office of Abernethy & Folsom, at Circleville, Ohio, of which firm his uncle is a member. Deciding to change his base of operations, he came to Columbus on January 1, 1900, and established a law office here, in which venue he was fully justified by the liberal patronage that has since been accorded him. He is thoroughly versed in legal procedures, conducts a general law practice and fosters his clients' interests in every way that skill and experience could rect.

Mr. Abernethy was married to a charming lady, Miss Lanche Mitchell, but she, unfortunately, met with an untimely demise, leaving two interesting children, Henrietta and Elizabeth.

Mr. Abernethy is affiliated with the Democratic party and is nominated a candidate for Common Pleas Judge from Pickaway county. The only county in the district, a Republican stronghold—being Democratic was Pickaway, and so opponent had a narrow escape from defeat, as he received the customary Republican majority by over 2500. Mr. Abernethy devotes close attention to his profession, keeps fully abreast of the times, and his standing in legal circles is of the highest.

CLARENCE R. McLAUGHLIN.

Clarence R. McLaughlin, one of the foremost of Columbus lumber merchants, was born May 2, 1853, in Highland

county, Ohio. There were four boys and two girls, the names of whom were, James B., Charles E., William J., Clarence R., Elza Ethel, and Nora, now Mrs. Holcomb. His father, James McLaughlin, who was born in Ross county and died there in 1878, was married to Miss Martha Roby. They were desirous of conferring upon Clarence the benefits of a good education. He began his scholastic course in the Ross county schools and was then given a course in the Normal School at Worthington.

At the age of 19 he left his studies determined upon business pursuits. He went into the lumber business with his father, remaining until he was 21 years of age.

He then removed to Bambridge, Ross county, where he continued in his business pursuits until 1884, when he decided upon a change of base.

As Ashland, Kentucky, afforded many advantages, he cast his fortunes there, but in 1888 he came here.

On the 11th of May, 1877, he was married to Willa E. Graham. The children by this marriage were: Clarence G., Harold H., Edgar, and Grace. On January 30, 1888, was married to Emma Tolun; one child by this marriage is Morris R.

Mr. McLaughlin has attained large property interests. He owns in the States of Virginia and West Virginia 15,000 acres of standing timber; in Indiana and Kansas to the extent of 300 acres. He has four dwellings in the city and resides in one of them at 63 Smith Place avenue.

Mr. McLaughlin attained considerable prominence in the affairs of Kansas. He was made Judge of the Western District, under Governor St. John, from 1879 to 1889. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the E. & A. M., York Lodge, a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Whist Club. He is connected with the M. E. church and is active in the promotion of its best interests.

PURL A. NICHOLS.

Energy and enterprise are the marked characteristics of the business men of the younger generation of today, a peculiar feature of Americans, which their hustling methods of life and keen competitive commercial policy has engendered and fostered to a degree remarkable for its intensity. Out of this order of things has come the remarkable growth and development which is revealed in all our cities and towns by the United States census of 1900.

Columbus is no exception to the general rule, being, in fact, one of those showing the greatest percentage of commercial advancement, a condition of affairs that certainly redounds greatly to the credit of our business men.

Among the representative business men of the Capital City of the younger generation alluded to is Mr. Purl A. Nichols, of the firm of Nichols Brothers, manufacturers of confectionery at No. 181 South High street.

This gentleman was born in Athens county, Ohio, August 22, 1868, son of the Rev. Elias N. Nichols and Eliza Jane (Connett) Nicholls, both of whom were also natives of Athens county. His father, who was for many years known as a successful pastor and eloquent speaker, is now in his seventy-second year and is virtually retired, though occasionally he fills a pulpit at the request of some fellow-divine. His mother, a lady of about sixty, is most active and enterprising, her energy being exhibited by her opening, in January, 1901, the "Home Luncheon" restaurant at No. 185 South High street, where her excellent meals have attracted a first-class trade. Their family comprised three sons, George, Purl A. and W. L. Nicholls, all of whom are living. The last named is engaged in business as a retail candy and news dealer, at the corner of Broad and Chicago avenue; the others form the firm of Nichols Brothers.

Mr. Purl A. Nichols came with his parents to Columbus some twenty years ago and was educated in the public schools here. On leaving school, being musically inclined, he became a musician in a theatrical orchestra, performing on the concert drums. For ten years he traveled in this capacity with various companies, and for six years performed in Columbus, during which time he was connected with every theater in the city, including the old Metropolitan and the Henrietta, which was destroyed by fire about eight



SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

One of Franklin county's oldest, best known and most highly respected citizens is Mr. Samuel Chamberlain, who resides with his estimable wife, Mrs. Nancy R. Chamberlain in a comfortable building at the northeast corner of Parsons avenue and Main street, Columbus.

Mr. Chamberlain was born in Stanwick, England, February 2, 1813, his parents being John and Sarah (Chambers) Chamberlain, who had a family of nine children, all of whom are now deceased, with the exception of the subject of our sketch, who came to the United States when a boy, settling in Saratoga county, N. Y. He remained there 16 years, and in 1845 removed to Ohio, making his home in Franklin county and engaging in farming. He subsequently became a butcher, and then entered the real estate business, buying and selling property of all kinds up to four years ago, when

he retired to private life. Mr. Chamberlain is a self-educated, self-made man, owing his success all to his own industry, thrift and perseverance, and his integrity and personal high character have ever commanded for him the highest respect of all his fellow-citizens. Independent in politics, he has never sought nor held office, but has contented himself with his home and business life. Mrs. Nancy R. Chamberlain, the mistress of the household, received her education at the Worthington Female Seminary, from which she graduated. After leaving school she taught school for nine years, and can today recall some very interesting and amusing episodes of her trials as a school teacher. Both are known among our most estimable citizens and have the best wishes for continued health and a long life among Franklinites—and their numerous friends.

the 1860's. Mr. Nichols was the last one to leave the theatre, leaving but one behind him, and the latter's life was devoted to his four young families.

About twenty years ago, together with his brother, George, he organized the present firm of Nichols Bros., who occupy a large, two-story building at No. 181 South High street. They employ some thirty people, manufacturing fine confectionery of all kinds, making a specialty of delicious chocolate cream, all of which are made by hand. Both a wholesale and retail business is carried on, and the trade extends throughout Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Nichols is a Republican in politics and a member of the Knights of Pythias. On November 8, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss Flora Spellman, a charming Columbus lady, and they have a host of friends in the community.

WILHELM WALZ

Conspicuous merit must ever be attached to those who by their own individual efforts, thrift, economy and industry achieve a position of independence in this busy world. Franklin county affords many instances of the self-made man, and in the mercantile and industrial circles of the Capital City—Columbus—are found numerous citizens whose life history entitles them to be classed in this category.

Of such is Wilhelm Walz, the manufacturer of fine harness, who for a score of years has conducted business operations with Columbus as his headquarters.

Wilhelm Walz was born November 19, 1854, in Baden, Germany, his parents, Jacob and Mary (Buehler) Walz, being engaged in farming, and his early life was spent on the old homestead. His education was obtained in the public schools of Germany, where the course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive, and in 1880, when a young man of 26, he came to the United States, making Ohio his objective point, and, with the exception of two years, all of the intervening time has been spent in Columbus. Mr. Walz's father died in Chillicothe, Ohio, of old age, and his honored mother still resides in Chillicothe, Ohio, at the age of 77 years. In fact, his family has ever been noted for its longevity.

On leaving school Mr. Walz selected the harnessmaking trade as his life vocation, and on mastering that time-honored craft, he worked for some years as a journeyman, and on coming to Columbus established business on his own account. He has built up a trade of considerable proportions, as well as a high reputation for the superior character of his goods, and he occupies a finely equipped store and workshop at No. 325 South High street.

On December 2, 1879, Mr. Walz was married to Miss Emma Kiefer, who has borne him a family of two sons and two daughters. In his father's family were five sons and six daughters, all of whom are living.

Mr. Walz is independent in politics, voting for the candidates whom his independent convictions to be the most deserving. He is a member of the Masonic Order, also the Order of Odd Fellows, and as a citizen and merchant his standing is one of the highest.

CHARLES E. BONEBRAKE

Is a native of Franklin county and one of the well-known citizens of Columbus. He is the oldest living son of Rev. Daniel Bonebrake and Hester A. (Bishop) Bonebrake and was born in Westerville, Franklin county, Ohio, on August 10, 1857. His childhood was passed on a small fruit farm. His parental home, standing on the site first cleared on the top of a hill in 1818. His father, although 72 years of age, is still living. He is a minister of ability in the United Methodist church and was the son of an early pioneer of Franklin county, Ohio, who came to this State shortly after the Revolutionary War. The great grandfather of the subject of this sketch served in the War of the Revolution and fought at the Battle of Red Bank in the campaigns in and about Philadelphia. Two of his great nephews were scouts in the General Harrison in the war of 1812. Mr. Bonebrake's grandfather comes from an old Dutchess county, New

York, family. Her father, Captain John Bishop, wife and three children came to Ohio in 1818 and settled in the woods of Blendon township. About one-half of the original farm is now a part of Westerville. Captain Bishop was at the head of a New York company in the war of 1812 and five of his father's family served in the War of the Revolution. Hester was the youngest of 13 children and to her and her husband five sons and a daughter were born. Of these, three sons survive—Charles E., Lewis D. and William Bonebrake—all residents of Columbus. Lewis D. is the present State Commissioner of Common Schools. Charles was educated in the district school, attended the Westerville High School and graduated from Otterbein University, Westerville, in the class of '82. He taught five terms of district schools while attending college. On the day succeeding his graduation he entered upon newspaper work as court reporter of the Ohio State Journal. One year later he also became city editor of The Sunday Morning News. In 1886 he purchased The Sunday Herald and conducted it until 1891, when he sold out and went to California for his health. He returned in a year and again entered upon newspaper work with The State Journal. He resigned his position in July, 1898, to become chief clerk in the office of the State Commissioner of Common Schools, which place he still satisfactorily fills. In politics Mr. Bonebrake is a Republican, and as such has served two terms as commissioner of jurors, chairman of the county committee, and on various committees of his party.

Mr. Bonebrake was married on December 11, 1884, to Miss Anne M. Blaser, only daughter of the late Dr. Christian Blaser, formerly a prominent physician of Columbus, whose death occurred in 1888. Dr. Blaser was a native of Switzerland and practiced for years in Pike county, residing in Waverly. He was a fine German and French scholar and was eminent in his profession. Mrs. Bonebrake's mother was the granddaughter of John W. Millar, a native of Virginia, and one of the pioneer surveyors of southern Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonebrake have buried two boys, and Charles, Jr., makes their home on Franklin avenue a happy one. Mr. Bonebrake is a member of Junia Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Encampment, also the Red Men and Maccabees, and is deservedly popular with the large circle of friends he has formed in the many years of active life.

AUGUST BRANDES.

For over a quarter of a century, August Brandes has resided in Columbus and has had a busy, honorable and highly useful career in the Capital City, whose material interests he has done much to advance and strengthen.

August Brandes was born on December 23, 1859, at Bruns-wick, Germany, son of Theodore Brandes, a merchant in that city, and formed one of a family of three sons and three daughters. Of these, none but the sons survive.

The subject of this sketch was given a good education in the public schools of Germany, graduating from the High School in 1874. On finally leaving school he secured a position as captain steward with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, on the steamship Ohio, Gustave Meier, captain, and served in this capacity for two years, or until his seventeenth year, when he resigned, and, turning his face westward, as so many of his countrymen have done, emigrated to the United States, his point of embarkation being Baltimore, Maryland. He remained but a few months in the Monumental City, leaving there for Columbus, where he took up his permanent abode. This was in 1876, and shortly after his arrival he engaged as a compositor on the Ohio Sonntagsgast, remaining with that journal until 1877, when he became an employee of The Daily West-ohio. His work proved of so efficient a character that in 1880 Mr. Brandes was made assistant foreman of the composing room, where he was given charge of the State printing, and in 1884, was promoted foreman and given entire supervision of the composing department. This position he held up to December, 1900, when he resigned to accept a position with Mr. Fred J. Heer, publisher and manager of the Lutheran Book Concern.

Politically, Mr. Brandes is allied to the Democratic party



WILLIAM H. FISH.

William H. Fish, one of the best known business men and citizens of Franklin county, was born on March 8, 1850, at Akron, Ohio, and was a son of Mrs. Winifred (Parker) Fish and William Fish, who came from England in 1815, a stone contractor, both of whom are still living, their residence being at Gambier, Ohio.

William H. was educated in the common schools of Gambier, and, on completing his studies, worked at the stone trade in his father's establishment, the firm name then being Fish & Son, and at the age of 21 he was admitted to a partnership, the firm name changing to Fish & Sons. The business was continued under this title from 1860 to 1880, when the firm was incorporated under the laws of Ohio as the Fish Stone Company, of which the subject of this sketch is the secretary and treasurer. His father is president and brother vice president. His father, William Fish, is the oldest of those engaged in the building stone industry of Ohio, and he built the first machinery for sawing stone ever introduced here. Some of the largest contracts in the State were awarded this company, among them many large public buildings and other structural work. The company's plant is equipped with the most improved steam power machinery and em-

ployment is given some 200 hands. The works are located at No. 202 West Main street.

Mr. William H. Fish was married in May, 1871, to Miss Minnie A. Martin of Columbus, now deceased, and they had one child, Lucella Martin Fish, who is now attending the Hubbard Avenue School. Mr. Fish is a stockholder in the City Deposit Bank of Columbus and is prominent in fraternal orders, being a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and also holding membership in the Knights Templar, Shriners and Odd Fellows. He is an extensive property owner, a Republican in politics, and one of the most estimable of citizens, now residing at the northwest corner of Buttes and Dennison avenues, Columbus. He is one of the largest stockholders in the Fish Press Brick Company, being treasurer of this company since its organization, 11 years ago.

Mr. W. H. Fish and his father have the honor of being the first brick men who ever manufactured brick from hard shale or slate in the United States, in place of common clay. There are now thousands of buildings erected and hundreds of miles of streets paved with these shale bricks throughout the United States.

in Columbus is active in its councils. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Board of Education from the First ward, has been repeatedly elected since, and is now serving a fourth term, to the great satisfaction of his constituents. During his incumbency the new South High School was built through his efforts and he takes just pride in this handsome monument to his ability.

In November, 1857, Mr. Brandes was married to Miss Katharine Volz, and this happy union has resulted in the birth of six children—two sons and four daughters—all living, their names and ages being: Emma, 12 years; August, 10 years; Anna, 8 years; Henry, 7 years; Norah, 5 years; Louise, 3 years.

Mr. Brandes is a member of the Masonic Order and the Order of Odd Fellows and lives with his family in a fine residence at No. 78 Mithoff street.

ROBERT SAMUEL RAYMOND.

The subject of this sketch, whose sudden demise occurred in 1892, after a most successful career, in which he ever maintained a high character and spotless reputation, was born on August 30, 1818, at Elizabeth, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, son of James Raymond, a prominent physician of that place, and was one of a family of three sons and three daughters, of whom all are living, with the exception of himself. The survivors are: Anna, Harriet, John, Charles and Sarah Lucia, all of whom reside in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Raymond was educated in the public schools of Carlisle, Pa., and when about seventeen years of age began his business career as a dealer in live stock, of which he made heavy shipments to the New York markets. He was in every respect a self-made man, of sturdy independence of character and was beloved by all who knew him. He removed to Columbus in the early sixties, where he became associated with Mr. Joseph Platter Stockton, and under the firm title of Raymond & Stockton they branched out as extensive dealers in live stock, handling fine blooded Kentucky horses and cattle of all kinds. The death of Mr. Stockton occurring in August, 1885, the entire business reverted to Mr. Raymond, and he remained at the head of affairs until 1892, when a sad accident cut short his earthly career, his death occurring in a railroad wreck at Harrisburg, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while he was on a business trip. His demise was a great shock to his family and scores of friends.

Mr. Raymond was married on October 11, 1875, to Miss Ida Stockton, who bore him two daughters and a son, all of whom are living at the family homestead, a fine residence at No. 568 East Rich street. The two young ladies, Misses Maud and Maybelle, and their brother, James Stockton Raymond, all are graduates of the Columbus High School and all three are now attending the Ohio State University.

JOSEPH PLATTER STOCKTON

The above name belongs to a gentleman who, for many years, was one of the most prominent citizens of Franklin county, and whose career was one of unblemished integrity. Joseph Platter Stockton was born in Bainbridge, Ross county, son of George and Barbara (Platter) Stockton. His father was a successful Ross county farmer, and also was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812. There were three sons and three daughters in the family, all of whom are deceased, with the exception of one daughter, Mrs. Margaret McDougall, who is living in Minneapolis.

Mr. Stockton was educated in the public schools of Bainbridge, and at the early age of seventeen became a teller in the Rockwell Bank of Bainbridge, a position he filled for five years, when he resigned to engage in the dry goods trade. After the lapse of another five years he removed to Lockbourne, Franklin county, Ohio, and continued there up to 1856, when he disposed of his store to enter upon agricultural pursuits. Farming claimed his attention up to 1862, when he came to Columbus and engaged as a dealer in horses and mules, supplying the same to the United States army, and in this enterprise he had associated with him Mr. Robert Samuel Raymond, under the firm name of Raymond

& Stockton. They continued in the trade together up to 1885, when the deeply deplored death of Mr. Stockton occurred on August 5 of that year.

Mr. Stockton was married on September 12, 1848, to Miss Emily Brown, and they had four children, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving members are: Ida, now Mrs. Robert S. Raymond, and Dr. George Stockton, on the staff of the Columbus Central State Hospital. Mrs. Emily Stockton was a daughter of the Rev. Joseph S. Brown, a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Groveport, Ohio. She is a most estimably known lady and resides with her daughter at No. 558 East Rich street.

GEORGE REEDIE McDONALD.

George Reddie McDonald, who is jailer under Sheriff Pearce, is the first Republican to take control of the new jail. He is aged 35 and has been prominent in local politics since he was old enough to know anything about such things. He is a son of James McDonald, who came from Edinburgh, Scotland, 64 years ago. The elder McDonald, though a tanner by trade, early took to politics and Jailer George Reddie McDonald inherited this trait from his father. As a result Mr. McDonald, the son, has held not a few responsible positions. For four years he was under County Treasurer Barron and occupied positions of less importance in political life prior to this. His affiliation with trade unions caused him to be recognized by men of political influence as a leader in labor organizations.

Mr. McDonald was educated in the public schools of Columbus and began life as a molder 20 years ago. He began active work for his party when he was only 19 years old. He is a domestic man, having a wife and two children. His administration at the jail has been most successful. He is affable, courteous and kind. The prisoners recognize this later trait of Mr. McDonald's character and frequently give testimonials to it.

Mr. McDonald has also shown an aptitude and skill in ferreting out and running down criminals. His best work was when he fastened two hold highway robberies on a couple of professional "road" men, or footpads, who had robbed Messrs. W. H. Lichtenberg and Samuel Esswein of their valuables. Several people had been arrested for the perpetration of this crime, but they proved alibis. Finally Mr. McDonald went to work on the case, and in exceedingly short time he had the real culprits behind the bars and the stolen property recovered. Up to the time that Jailer McDonald took hold of the case the officers of the law were "stumped" in the matter of locating the stolen property, including which were some diamonds.

Mr. McDonald made some important and desirable changes in the jail and its management. Under his direction the county's house of detention was never left without a custodian even for a minute. Consequently the public found someone always in waiting when anything was wanted, and the prisoners were never without needed attention.

FREDERICK WILLIAM CHRISTIAN WIECHERS.

As a divine, a merchant and a public man, the record of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch shows that he has, in the fullest degree, demonstrated his usefulness, ability and public spirit, and his popularity is undeniable.

Mr. Wiechers was born in Hanover, Germany, on December 18, 1854, son of Louis and Mary Eleanor Wiechers, the former a successful merchant, and there were two other members in the family—two daughters, both of whom are deceased.

Mr. Wiechers first studied in the common schools of Hanover, his native place, and shortly after his arrival in Columbus, December 3, 1873, he entered the Capital University of Columbus, where he made a special study of theology and was graduated from that institution in 1878. He was ordained as a member of the Lutheran ministry and, shortly after leaving college, in 1878, was called to the pastorate of St. John's Lutheran church at Patricksburg, Indiana, where he remained for four years, performing much excellent work. At the end of that time he resigned and, returning to



HARVEY M. KIRK

Of all the sciences there is none that exceeds in importance and the high standard of perfection to which it has attained than that of dentistry, and marvelously fine results are now secured by experts in this line. A most successful and popularly known exponent of the profession in Columbus is Harvey M. Kirk, D. D. S., who is associated in practice with his father under the firm title of J. B. Kirk & Son, their office being at No. 23 East State street. Dr. Kirk is a native of this State and was born July 8, 1861, his parents being Jesse B. Kirk and Annie M. (Dixon) Kirk. His father has long been engaged in dental operations, formerly practiced at Flushing, Ohio, and Reynoldsburg, Ohio, and removed to Columbus in 1873. Of a family of two sons and two daughters, Harvey M. Kirk is the sole survivor. He was educated in the common and High Schools of Columbus, graduating from the latter in 1882, when he entered the

Starling Medical College. The two years following were passed at the Boston College of Dentistry, from which he graduated in 1885, and in 1895 he graduated from the Haskell Post-Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, Chicago. His technical education has thus been of the most thorough and valuable character and he keeps fully in touch with all improvements, innovations and progress made in modern dental practice. All branches of dentistry receive his attention.

On April 2, 1891, Dr. Kirk was married to Miss Ollie A. Manger, and a daughter has since come to grace their home. Dr. Kirk holds the important position of Professor of Prosthodontia in the Dental Department of the Ohio Medical University, has membership in State and local dental organizations, and is recognized by his professional contemporaries as an authority in all matters relating to dentistry.

the pulpit of the Trinity Lutheran church, corner of South Third and Fulton streets. In 1874, while he received a call from Cardington, he was in charge of three congregations in Moravia, Ohio, and in the churches. The call was accepted by Mr. Weichers, and he ministered to the spiritual needs of his flock for two years and acceptance for eight years. His congregation was in Counties Miami, Shelby and Hamilton, the headquarters being at Cosington, Miami county. He continued in this charge for almost three years, when a sickness compelled him to tender his resignation. On October 1, 1876, he received a call from Marysville, Union county, Ohio, and, accepting the same, was pastor there until 1882. He was called in 1876. His health again failing, he was obliged to leave ministerial work, and settling in Columbus, Ohio, he engaged in business as a general dealer in coal, in which business he has met with the best of success. His coal yard is situated on Parsons avenue, on the line of the Toledo and Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. Weichers is a Democrat in politics and an active member of the German-American Union. He served for a term as member of the city council at Cosington, Ohio; a member of the city council at Marysville, Ohio; and in 1878, was elected a member of the Columbus City Council from the First ward. He has since been re-nominated and again elected with a larger vote than before, thus showing his constituents fully appreciate his services.

On April 23, 1878, Mr. Weichers was married to Miss Mary Heintz of Columbus, and they have had six children. One of them is deceased. Those living, and their ages, are: lowest, Herbert Arthur William, aged 20; next, George Lee Crawford, 19; Clara Catherine, 17; Charles, 15; Flora Emma, 13.

Miss Weichers is the daughter of the late Adam Heintz, one of the pioneer settlers of Franklin county. He came to this country in 1835, became an extensive property owner and a successful man, and was for many years located at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, on the site where the building now stands, and the ground was purchased for Mr. Barthman from the Heintz estate. Mr. Heintz died in 1878.

H. EDWARD BARTHMAN.

Mr. H. Edward Barthman is one of the representative and progressive citizens of Columbus, Ohio. His position is occupied by the gentleman who has written this sketch. His business ability is generally recognized, and his success in life has been attained by his intelligent application of that ability, combined with energy and perseverance.

Mr. Barthman was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on May 25, 1860, on the farm of his parents, Valentine and Mary Barthman, and was one of a family of thirteen children, of whom but five members now survive, these being: Frank, Alice and Mrs. Carrie Hinkle and Mrs. Mary Barthman.

Mr. Barthman obtained his education in the public schools of his native county, and continued as an assistant to his father on the farm until his twenty-fourth year. He then went to Lawrence, Kansas, engaging in the railroad business as a freight agent, when he returned to Columbus. This was in 1882, when he established a coal business here, which he continued until 1887, when he was appointed steward in the Columbus City primary, and this office he filled for five years, performing his duties in a manner eminently satisfactory to the management and the community in general. In 1898, Mr. Barthman became connected with the City Telephone Company and continued with that corporation until the spring of 1899, when he was a candidate for the office of City Primary Director on the Republican ticket. He made a most creditable showing. Mr. Barthman has been a member of the primaries. In January, 1900, he secured employment with the Columbus, London and Cleveland and Ohio Urban Railroad Company, and to his marked success and energy is largely due the fact of the company's success in securing the right to build and operate a street car line in Franklin county. In recognition of his services, Mr. Barthman was promoted to the position of chief clerk, and is now one of the right of way men for the company, the position he is fulfilling in the most efficient manner.

Mr. Barthman is a strong supporter of the Republican party and has served as a member of the executive committee and county central committee. He is a popular member of Junius Lodge, I. O. O. F., and active in the councils of that organization.

In March, 1892, Mr. Barthman was married in Columbus to Miss Olga Strooder, an estimably known lady. They have had two children, of whom but one survives, this being a son, Ralph, now in his seventh year, and they have a residence, where they enjoy the highest regard of all their neighbors.

FRANK J. FISHER.

A life-long resident of Columbus, and for the last third of a century connected with the City Engineer's department, Mr. Frank J. Fisher is one of the best known and most popular of citizens.

Mr. Fisher was born in the Capital City on August 15, 1863, son of George P. and Dorothea (Schaeffer) Fisher, the former a prosperous carpenter, and there were two others in the family—his brother George, who died in 1872, and Edward, with P. A. Schlapp, architect, who is also living.

Mr. Fisher attended the public schools of Columbus, and in 1867 secured employment in the office of the City Engineer of Columbus. At that time there were but two other assistants in the City Engineer's department besides Mr. Fisher, and the latter continued in the service of the department up to October, 1899, a period of 32 years, during which lengthy term of service he performed much valuable and creditable work. Mr. Fisher resigned to become the civil engineer for the Columbus and Southern Electric Railway Company, to the promotion of whose interests he is now devoting his entire time. Mr. Fisher has also served as civil engineer and surveyor with the Newark Traction Company, the Columbus and Lancaster Traction Company, and the Central Market Railroad. He is an expert in all branches of his profession and a recognized authority on all subjects connected therewith.

On October 11, 1879, Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Bessie Collins of this city, a most estimably known lady, and they have had three children, Dorcie, aged eighteen; Ada, aged fourteen, and George, aged twelve years.

Mr. Fisher has been a life-long supporter of Democratic principles and the Democratic party; is a member of the National Union and the Modern Workmen of the World, and is most estimably known all throughout the community.

JAMES C. LONGSHORE.

Mr. James Commodore Longshore, a popular and successful business man of Columbus, Ohio, whose finely appointed retail grocery is located at No. 136 North High street, is a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and was born on a farm September 8, 1835. His father, Robert Longshore, was a most successful farmer, and his mother was Barbara (Noyes) Longshore, and he was one of a family of ten children, three of whom are living, born to this estimable couple. The survivors are Mrs. Hannah Liggett and Mrs. Sarah Kimmerer and the subject of this sketch. Young Longshore was educated in the public and select schools of his native country and was early called to go into the busy world as a bread-winner. In 1848, when he was but thirteen years of age he began plying Yankee notions and continued in this line for five years, when he entered the employ of Crall & McCaslin at Mansfield, Ohio, as a harness maker. Mr. Longshore had an inborn genius for mechanism and soon mastered the trade and became an expert. After six months with the firm he went to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he continued in the same line, and then went to Moreland, Wayne county, where he was employed by Frank Moon and became so adept that private demands led him to leave his employer for more remunerative individual work. He later went to the home of Jonathan Harris, in Holmes county, to make him a set of harness, and the people in that locality kept him busy for several months. In the winters of 1854-1855 he worked at his trade in Piquetteville, Ill., and then took up the carpenter's trade, which he successfully followed two sea-



WILLIAM MADISON SLACK

Among the young men of ability popularly known in the Capital City is the gentleman whose name forms the caption to this article.

William Madison Slack was born in Columbia on January 10, 1875, the only child of Elias Madison Slack and Lena Georgia (Winters) Slack. His father is a well known engineer and occupies the position of chief clerk to the State Department of Workshops and Factories.

Mr. Slack was educated in the public schools of Columbia and took a full course through a business college and began his business career as a carrier for the old Columbia Post, when but fifteen years old. He attended to his duties to his duties and made such an excellent record, that he was from time to time promoted until finally he was appointed superintendent of the circulation department, and through his efficient management the Post gained quite extensively in circulation in the city and adjoining towns. In 1895 the paper passed into the hands of a receiver and Mr. Slack opened a grocery on West Broad street, continuing it up to

1897, when he sold out to take charge of the Slack Brothers' Columbia Plumbing Company. This position he held until 1898, when he was appointed clerk for E. M. Helwages, Justice of the Peace, filling this post up to 1900, when he was voted in as chief clerk of the same court. He held this position, but a short period, another being appointed to the place. Mr. Slack being deposed because of his political views. He continues a deputy clerk, however, and is popular with all who have business relations with him, because of his gentlemanly deportment and his accuracy in all work performed by him.

Mr. Slack is a supporter of the Democratic party, is a member of the Woodmen of the World and prominent in the Order of Red Men, being Sachem, and affiliated with the uniform rank. He is also Sergeant Major of the Red Men's League.

On February 26, 1894, Mr. Slack was married to Miss Sophia Pearl Evans, an estimably known young lady, and they have had one child, a daughter, Mary Helene Slack.

sons. In 1855, when twenty years old, he took contracts to cut and deliver timber, and one year later returned to Holmes county and started in the tinware and stove business at Nashville, O., in which line he remained until 1859, when he went to Monroe, Mo., and started in the picture business. Always a strong supporter of the Union cause, Mr. Longshore found the secession sentiment against him there and he was compelled to leave, and at once came back to his old home, where he opened a photograph gallery. The call of President Lincoln came and Mr. Longshore enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment General Rosecrans was colonel; Stanley Matthews, lieutenant colonel, and Rutherford B. Hayes, major. President William McKinley was a private in the same regiment. The regiment went to the front, and after nine months of service, Mr. Longshore was sent to Mansfield, Ohio, as recruiting officer and remained there until 1863. In 1864 he engaged in the book and stationery business at Mansfield, and in 1865 sold out and went into the sheet iron business and manufactured Cook's Sugar Evaporators. He next went on the road traveling for a New York house, and while there employed, invented and patented a combination carpet stretcher and stove handle, which he later manufactured. He later invented the Universal Clothes Bar, and later disposed of his patents to the Reading Hardware Company. In 1870 he came to Columbus and engaged in the cigar and tobacco business and remained eight years, when he went to Nashville, Ohio, to engage in the general merchandise trade. In 1883 he built a large saw and cedar mill, which was burned in 1877 with a loss of \$11,000. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Longshore came to Columbus and sold campaign badges to obtain the money to send for his family. He then opened a restaurant and hotel at 161 North High street, known as the Longshore Hotel, and continued it one year, when he traded it for the grocery business which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Longshore was married October 18, 1855, to Miss Harriet Winchester, at Pecosoneta, Ill., and five children have been borne to him, three of whom are living. Mr. Longshore was elected for the term of two years Mayor of Nashville, Ohio. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Woodmen of the World. He is a gentleman of the highest honor and character and is esteemed by all.

GEORGE JEREMIAS.

A prominent contracting metal roofer and galvanized iron cornice manufacturer of Columbus, was born on November 5, 1857, at Bautzen, Saxony, the son of Andrea and Pauline (Selbo) Jeremias. The father, Mr. A. Jeremias, conducted business at Bautzen as a manufacturer of pianos. The mother, Mrs. Pauline Jeremias, had a brother, now deceased, who for several years held the position of postmaster at Piqua, Ohio. His grandparents were wealthy and possessed considerable real estate, but lost all of their personal property at the Battle of Bautzen in 1813 by the French, who even pulled off the bedclothes under the sick body of his grandmother, then Lady von Recknitz.

George Jeremias received his education in the public schools of Bautzen, Saxony, and later was given instruction in the higher branches of mathematics and music, etc., by a private tutor.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Jeremias became apprenticed to a sheet metal worker, with whom he continued for three years, when, having become a master workman, he traveled over the whole of Europe, including Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, France, Spain, Gibraltar and the northern sections of Africa, working at his trade as he went sufficiently to defray his expenses. Escaping from the clutches of the Legion of Foreigners in Algeria, on his return home he enlisted in the German army as a member of the Fifth Saxonian Infantry, No. 101, stationed at Chemnitz, in Saxony, receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term.

Following an invitation of his brother, Colonel Otto A. Jeremias, he emigrated to the United States, proceeding to Findlay, Ohio, where he succeeded in at once securing a desirable position as an expert sheet metal worker. Retaining this position until 1883, he resigned to move to Dayton, and from thence went to Cincinnati, working at his trade there

up to 1887. An interesting episode in Mr. Jeremias' experience while in the Queen City was during the memorable Cincinnati riots. Mr. Jeremias was in the crowd as a spectator at the time the soldiers were ordered to fire upon them, and he shouted to the people, "Lie flat upon the ground," saving the action to the words, an example which was immediately followed by many others and they thus escaped the shower of lead discharged from the soldiers' weapons.

Mr. Jeremias is the oldest natural gas expert of Ohio. He made, in October, 1881, the first report of the discovery of natural gas to the Cincinnati Engineer and other papers, Mr. Charles Oesterlein of Findlay, who discovered the gas, being his personal friend.

In 1887 Mr. Jeremias again removed to Findlay, remaining there up to 1892. He is the founder of two gymnastic societies of that city. In 1892 he came to Columbus and established business independently as a contractor and sheet metal worker, and he still continues successfully in this line, having his headquarters at No. 75 East Monnd street. He has filled many important contracts, a few among them being work for the Union Passenger Station, at Cincinnati; courthouse at Findlay, Ohio; High School building at Delta, Ohio; State Hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee; Convent of Delhi, Ohio; Children's Home, Columbus, etc.

Mr. Jeremias is possessed of a high degree of literary ability and many of his poems were published. He has been prominently identified with several prominent societies, also with the Humboldt Verein of this city, and in the latter he delivered highly interesting lectures at different times on the following subjects: "Capital Punishment From a Modern Standpoint Viewed," "Our Juvenile and Penal System," "Militarism," and "The Craftsman in America and Germany." Mr. Jeremias has made a study of phrenology and is also of an inventive mind. Among his other inventions was the death chair now used for electrocution in the Ohio Penitentiary.

In fraternal orders he holds membership in the Knights of Honor, in the Home Guards of America and in the American Insurance Union, in both of the latter organizations he is a captain; and in Columbus Chapter, No. 1, of the A. L. U., he is organist.

In October, 1885, Mr. Jeremias was married to Miss Caroline Pack of Findlay, Ohio, and they had one child, Harry, whose death occurred in 1888.

JOSIAH M. ALLEN.

A prominently known Ohioan and resident of Columbus, was born on August 13, 1858, in Trimble, Athens county, Ohio, and was raised on the farm of his parents, Joel J. and Amanda K. (Fowler) Allen. The former is a native of Athens county, Ohio, while the latter was born in Perry county, Ohio, and came of old Quaker stock. There were eight children in their family, five sons and three daughters; of these, two died in infancy, while a daughter, Myrtle M. Allen, who was married to C. D. Amos, died in June, 1887, at Richwood, Union county, Ohio.

Josiah M. Allen attended the public schools, the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, and the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. Previous to entering the Lebanon Normal School, he was engaged in the lumber and hardware trade at Trimble, Ohio, under the firm name of Allen & Chadwell, and in the spring of 1883 he disposed of his interest to Mr. Chadwell. From 1883 to 1884 he was a teacher in the Ohio University, and in the latter year also taught a Normal School at the University, subsequent to which he was appointed principal of the public school at Codville, Ohio, and held that position up to 1889.

In 1889 Mr. Allen purchased the Gloucester Gazette, a weekly paper of Gloucester, Ohio, and continued its publication there until the spring of 1895, when the plant was removed to Athens, Ohio, and the name changed to the Athens County Gazette. Mr. Allen remained editor and proprietor up to the fall of 1899, when he disposed of the plant. Since 1889 Mr. Allen has taken an active part in the political world; is an ardent, active Republican, and in the spring of 1897 was nominated, and in the following autumn elected Representative to the Ohio General Assembly from Athens county. He filled his term of two years in a successful and creditable manner, exhibiting the qualities that characterize the statesman. He was a prominent mem-



HARVEY COCKELL.

Harvey Cockell, the present efficient superintendent of the Columbus waterworks, was born on March 9, 1849, in Yorkshire, England, son of Jane (Brooker) Cockell and Joseph Cockell, a grain dealer. There were three sons and four daughters in the family, and of these, four are living. Mr. Cockell attended the village schools of Sandal, England, and, on completing his education, learned mechanical engineering and afterward conducted a prosperous business as a mechanical engineer, millwright and brass turner, the name of his plant being Hope Foundry and Machine Shop, Wakefield, and he employed as many as 80 men and boys. His business was in Yorkshire and, on selling out, in 1872, he came to the United States, settling in Chicago, and during the Chicago Exposition was superintendent of machinery. In 1885, Mr. Cockell came to Columbus, where he engaged in business as a lumber and operator in real estate. He has built business blocks and residences here to the value of \$200,000 and still continues in this line. Many of the residences on Tenth avenue were built and owned by him. This is one of the hand-

somest residential thoroughfares in the city, and Mr. Cockell himself has an elegant home at the corner of Tenth avenue and Worthington street. On May 4, 1869, Mr. Cockell was married to Miss Emma Dickinson of Wakenfield, Yorkshire, England, and they have seven children, all living, their names being: Bertha Lenora, Percy Brook, Florence Elizabeth, Harvey Earl, Geraldine Dickinson, Vivian Irene and Martha Isabel, all well known and popular in Columbus society circles.

In April, 1900, Mr. Cockell was appointed superintendent of the city waterworks, and the appointment could not have been more worthily or satisfactorily bestowed as, under his management, the service is being maintained upon the most efficient and satisfactory basis.

Mr. Cockell is prominent in fraternal circles, being a Master of the thirty-second degree, the Mysine Shrine and Commandery, and as a broad gauge business man and influential citizen he commands the esteem of the entire community.

of the legislative body, being chairman of the committee on public works and member of the committees on geology, mines and mining, enrollment and public printing. He was recognized leader in all measures advanced for the benefit of the laboring classes and worked indefatigably to promote the interests of the workman. A fact in which he takes great pride is that he had the honor of casting the first vote in the House for Marcus A. Hanna when the latter was chosen United States Senator.

On September 1, 1898, Mr. Allen was appointed confidential agent to United States Pension Agent General Jones at Washington, Ohio, which position of trust and responsibility he has retained.

On December 24, 1884, at Sodalia, now Glouster, Ohio, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Sarah L. Jones, a former pupil of his, and they have had two children, Elizabeth, now aged fourteen, and Francis B., aged twelve.

Mr. Allen is a member of the Church of Christ and also of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and in all the walks of life, both public and private, his personal worth is universally recognized.

JAMES ALEXANDER MILES.

A prominent member of the Franklin county bar, was born on September 21, 1811, in Eden township, Licking county, Ohio, on the farm of his parents, John D. Miles and Sarah (Gaines) Miles. His father was a son of Stephen Miles, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the early pioneers in Ohio. His mother was the descendant of Lady Evans, an adopted daughter of England, very prominent in her day. There were four sons and four daughters in the family, as follows: James Alexander; Stephen Jefferson; Rosanna Catherine, married to James Pace, who has two sons, both holding positions in the Columbus post-office; Sarcpta Matilda, who was married to Absolom Green of Columbus, and they have a son, Albert Green, holding an important position with the Robbins Dry Goods Company; Mary Lila, married to a prosperous Licking county farmer; Cornelius B., who died in his twenty-second year; Luella, married to Martin Groves of Delaware county; John W., a clergyman of the United Brethren in Christ, located in Marion county, where he has charge of three congregations.

James A. Miles obtained his early education in the common schools of Trenton township, Delaware county, Ohio, then studying for one year at Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, and afterward taking a two years' course at the Simlury Academy, under the tutelage of Colonel Frambes, in the study of languages and the higher mathematics. After leaving the Academy—1836—he immediately began reading law in the office of Jackson & Beer of Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, and on September 1, 1868, was admitted a member of the bar at the Bucyrus Circuit Court. On April 11, 1869, Mr. Miles located at Westerville, Ohio, and opened a law office in that town. In 1870 he was elected Mayor of Westerville and fulfilled his duties so satisfactorily that he was re-elected to the office and served until 1874. In 1875 Mr. Miles moved to Columbus and has since continued here in the successful practice of law. It may here be stated that during his student days he taught school during the winter seasons.

On March 1, 1869, Mr. Miles was married to Mary E. Longwell of Licking county, Ohio, and her death occurred on January 10, 1885. She had six children, three of whom are deceased. Those surviving are: Frank A., who is married and a clerk on the United States transport Warren; Bertha, single, who resides with her grandmother, Judith Longwell, at Johnston, Ohio; and Perry L. Miles, West Point graduate, now captain of the Fourteenth United States Cavalry and quartermaster on the United States transport ship Warren.

On July 1, 1869, Mr. Miles distinguished himself at the battle of Santa Araya, near Manila, Philippine Islands, on the fifth day of February, 1899. On a visit home, which he made in April, 1899, Captain Miles was tendered a rousing reception, and a banquet banquet by the Board of Trade, which was presided over by Governor Nash and attended by leading citizens of Columbus. The principal speech of the evening was made by Mr. Joseph H. Ourlwaite, through whose instrumentality Captain Miles had secured a West Point cadetship. The *German Weekly* of April 17, 1899, appeared a poem on

Captain Miles, eulogizing his heroism, and this was reproduced in the Columbus Press-Post a short time later.

On December 30, 1887, Mr. James A. Miles was united in marriage to Miss Lena Georgia Witter, a most estimable lady, and they have since made their home in a handsome residence on Oakwood avenue, this city.

WILLIAM HENRY RHOADES.

Son of Luther Rhoades, farmer, and Annie (Gray) Rhoades, was born in Shamateles, New York, on March 18, 1832, and was one of a family of three sons and four daughters, and of these two daughters and a son are deceased, also the parents, who came of old New York State families and died in Indiana.

William H. Rhoades first attended the common schools of his native town and, on leaving school, went to Buffalo, where he became an apprentice in a patternmaker's shop and thoroughly mastered all the details of this most useful craft, in which line he remained continuously for upward of twenty-six years. About a quarter of a century ago he came to Columbus to assume charge of the Columbus Machine Company's pattern shop, in which responsible position he continued for years. On resigning from that company he established business independently, under the title of the Rhoades Manufacturing Company, in which venture his experience and practical ability has enabled him to secure a marked success. He is assisted in the business by his son, Hal V. Rhoades, who is also connected with the Hocking Valley Machine works, and he has a finely equipped workshop at No. 113½ South Pearl street. He was inventor and organizer of the Columbus Cycle Company, also the Buckeye Bicycle Manufacturing Company, executed bicycle repairing of all kinds, also builds boats and conducts a general pattern making, nickel plating and machine shop.

On May 5, 1858, Mr. Rhoades was married to Dorothy J. Eaton, a lady born in Ohio, and they had born to them two children; their son, Hal V. Rhoades, and daughter, Maud A. Rhoades.

While not active in politics, still Mr. Rhoades takes a keen interest in the trend of local and national affairs and is a supporter of the Republican party. His reputation among his neighbors is that of a strictly honest man, a good citizen and a friend to all humanity. He is an officer in the First Baptist church and has been an earnest worker in the church for 27 years.

JOSEPH SEUFER.

Since 1884 the above-named gentleman has been a well-known resident of Columbus and a most useful and highly esteemed member of the community.

Joseph Seuffer was born in Rielingshausen, Germany, on January 12, 1866, his father being Johannes Seuffer, a successful wine merchant of that city, and his mother, Katherine (Wildermuth) Seuffer, who also came of a well-known family. Mr. Seuffer received his education in the common and High Schools of Germany, graduating from the High School in 1889 and, on leaving there, took a course in a technical architectural school at Oberstenfeld, where he underwent a most valuable tuition. Mr. Seuffer's father's family comprised seven sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, with the exception of one son.

In 1884, Mr. Seuffer emigrated to the United States and came to Columbus, Ohio, where he secured employment as a stone carver with Jacob Bleile and remained in this capacity until 1886, when, on account of failing health, he resigned and then followed various different vocations up to 1891, when he secured a position in the monument works of Cook, Grant & Co. In 1893 he resigned to establish business independently on Innis avenue and he directed this enterprise until the spring of 1900, when he became an employee with Cook, Grant & Co. as a stone carver, and this position he still continues to hold. During his absence on the road, Mrs. Seuffer, his wife, has charge of the office of his monument establishment on Innis avenue. Mr. Seuffer is a thoroughly skilled stonemason and his work evinces a most artistic finish and efficient workmanship.

On July 11, 1888, Mr. Seuffer was married to Miss Christina Jaeckle and they have had four children, three sons and a daughter, and all are living in a comfortable residence on Innis avenue, near High street.



WILLIAM D. DEUSCHLE

Among the medical fraternity of Columbus an honored position is occupied by William D. Deuschle, the city's present popular Director of Health, through whose strenuous and well directed efforts so much benefit is accruing to the community. Dr. Deuschle, since he was appointed superintendent of health and charities, in April, 1899, has directed special attention to the enforcement of the pure food laws, particularly as regards the sale of impure milk, and the many arrests that have been made have had a signal effect in serving as a caution to unscrupulous vendors. He has also bestirred himself in the matter of having the alleys and byways of the city properly cleaned, and, as a result, the sanitary condition of the city has been vastly improved.

William D. Deuschle was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, October 12, 1864, his parents being F. G. Deuschle and Caroline (Dill) Deuschle. Our subject attended the public schools of Chillicothe, became employed in a pharmacy in Chillicothe and graduated from the Philadelphia College of

Pharmacy in 1885, later entered Jefferson and Dartmouth Medical Colleges, graduating therefrom, he began the general practice of medicine in Chillicothe, in 1891, and in the year following removed to Columbus. Shortly afterward he was appointed assistant to Dr. A. D. Richardson, at the Columbus State Hospital, a position he retained five years, when he resumed general practice. In April, 1899, he was appointed Director of Health, and he was also elected successor to Dr. Richardson as lecturer on nervous and mental diseases in the Starling Medical College, State street, Columbus. In his efforts to improve conditions in his capacity as health director, he is receiving the warm encouragement of his fellow-citizens and well deserves their gratitude.

Dr. Deuschle was married in October, 1899, to Miss Jessie G. Field. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, Masonic Order, Columbus Academy of Medicine, Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is one of our most popular practitioners and citizens.

HENRY PAUSCH

There is no man more widely known in Columbus than Henry Pausch, and none who is more deservedly popular. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, January 6, 1840, and is the son of Henry Pausch, a tailor, who married Miss Katharine Luker, and to whom three sons were born, two of whom are living. Mr. Pausch has lived all his life in Columbus, and since 1871 has resided in his pleasant home at 907 South High street, where he dispenses his unaffected hospitalities to his many friends, whom he delights to meet and entertain. He was married November 3, 1864, to Miss Jennie E. McGarrison, and to them were born eight children, all of whom are living, with the exception of Frank M., who died April 17, 1901, being in his twenty-ninth year: Flora Louise, Henry, Jr., Frank M., Kathrine B., Walter L., Anna E., Mary G., and Alice G.

He attended the common schools of Columbus, and at the age of 14 years was apprenticed to learn the printer's art to John Geary & Son, editors and proprietors of the Capital City Fact, at that time a prominent Columbus daily newspaper. At 18 his apprenticeship was concluded and he then entered the employ of Hon. Richard Nevins, at that time the State Printer, and with that firm and its successors he remained for 30 years as one of its most trusted and efficient employees.

In 1889, when he was 48 years of age, the Democratic convention of Franklin county nominated him for County Treasurer, and in 1891 he was again nominated, serving as Treasurer for four years. Since that time he has served in different public and political positions, being at present a member of the City Sewer Commission, having been appointed by Mayor Swartz as one of the Democratic member of the board.

In politics Mr. Pausch has always been an unswerving and ardent Democrat, active in the management of his party's affairs and an untiring worker for the success of his party's ticket, local, State and National. His counsel and assistance have always been sought by his party's leaders in political campaigns ever since he reached man's estate, and these were always given ungrudgingly and unselfishly.

In 1874 he was elected to the Council of the city of Columbus from the Fourth ward, and from 1877 to 1879 he was president of that body, and both as a member and as presiding officer he acquitted himself with the highest honor, and the breath of suspicion never rested upon a single one of his official acts in any of the many official capacities in which he served.

After voluntarily leaving the City Council, he was elected to the office of Police Commissioner on the Democratic ticket and served for four years, up to 1884, and was largely instrumental in reforming, reorganizing and shaping into an efficient body of men the police force of the city of Columbus. A strong partisan, he was none the less a conscientious public official, and always insisted on efficiency in office as the first requisite, coupled with sound political principles.

Mr. Pausch is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a Knight of Pythias, of the Uniform Rank, an active member of the Columbus Maemerehor and of the Olentangy Club, as well as many other social organizations. In every relation in life he has won and still retains the highest esteem and respect of all with whom he is associated. His home is one of ideal happiness and content, where he is surrounded with an amplitude of comforts, the result of his own labors and the helpful assistance of his estimable wife, and their affectionate efforts are now devoted to the promotion of the welfare of their children.

FRANK H. NEER

A successful business man, a neighbor esteemed by all and an upright citizen of public spirit is found in Mr. Frank H. Neer of Galloway.

This gentleman was born in Prairie township, Franklin county, Ohio, on August 24, 1871, son of William H. Neer and Emma M. (Busbey) Neer. His mother was of a family prominent for its having produced so many great school teachers and newspaper men. In the field of journalism Mr. William H. Busbey holds the position of managing editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, while Mr. Hamilton Busbey, uncle of the subject of this sketch, is now editor of Turf, Field and Farm, the well known sporting journal published in New

York City.

Mr. Neer's grandfather was one of the pioneer school teachers of Clark county and also noted as one of the best educators that county had ever known. All the immediate members of his family are living, with the exception of his father, who died on April 10, 1881.

Mr. Neer was educated in the common schools of Prairie township, Galloway, Ohio, and, on leaving school, engaged with E. Courtwright, with whom he remained for seven years. After leaving his employ he entered into business on his own account by opening an exchange stable and engaging in general trading operations and met with the best of success.

On January 11, 1891, he purchased the business of A. C. Schordorff, and at the old stand conducts a general blacksmithing, carriage repairing, painting and harness shop, employing none but first-class help and executing none but first-class work. Mr. Neer also deals in horses and in farming implements, and in this respect, as in all others, is noted for his straightforward methods.

Mr. Neer has served as township clerk, is a splendid example of the self-made man, and is most popularly known all throughout the county.

Mr. Neer has two admirably educated sisters, both of whom are in charge of schools in Franklin county, in the management of which they have met with the best of success and have achieved most substantial results, some brilliant scholars having been graduated under their tuition. The names of these ladies are Mrs. Carrie Neer Goldsmith and Miss Nellie N. Neer, and both are most favorably known in educational and social circles.

DAVID A. EBINGER

One of the most successful managers in business and manufacturing lines in the city of Columbus is David A. Ebinger, who has charge and direction of the extensive Vogelgesang Furnace Company of South High street, and its marked success is largely due to his managerial ability.

He is the son of John J. and Katherine Ebinger and was born in Marietta, Ohio, December 9, 1856. To his parents six sons and three daughters were born, and of these, four sons and three daughters survive.

Mr. Ebinger was married August 15, 1885 to Miss Elizabeth Vogelgesang and five children were born to them: Leo J., aged 16; David H., aged 12; Hilda E., who died in February, 1900; Henrietta L., aged 3, and Clara Louise, aged 1 year. He is a Republican, but has never held a public office, and has resided in Columbus since 1884, and has a beautiful and pleasant home at 949 City Park avenue, where he enjoys the full measure of happiness, surrounded by his interesting family.

He received a thorough and practical education in the public schools of the city of Marietta and, after leaving school, he became a clerk in a large hardware store, where he received a complete training for a future business life. He remained in this position until he was 21 years of age, when he sought a wider field and came to Columbus in the autumn of 1877, and at once took charge of the extensive hardware store of Brown, Brown & Co., located at the corner of Rich and High streets.

Here he remained until July, 1884, when he resigned the position to take that of manager of the Vogelgesang Furnace Company, at 584-586 South High street. This arduous and responsible position he has filled with the highest measure of success ever since and has made it one of the most successful establishments in that line of business in the State.

His keen insight into the wants and requirements for the heating and ventilation of large buildings, both private and public, led him to the successful introduction of the heating apparatus of the firm into nearly or quite all the cities and considerable towns in the State, both for public and private use.

Mr. Ebinger is not only a successful manager, but a successful inventor as well, and is the originator and patentee of a number of the most valuable devices used in the business of practical heating and ventilating, among which may be named the furnace heaters for the larger as well as smaller public buildings and private residences, and the Imperial Furnace Heater, just completed and put on the market for the use of both gas or coal, or in combination. The latter meets and overcomes all the important objections which formerly existed in this line of heating.



ROLLA FORD

Rolla Ford was born in Athens county, Ohio, on the 16th day of December, in the year 1848. His father was John A. Ford, a successful superintendent of extensive salt and coal works at Saline, Athens county, Ohio. To his parents were born three sons and one daughter, one of them being deceased.

Mr. Ford received a good and practical education in the public schools of Saline, and then in his earliest manhood went in the coal mines, in which occupation he continued until the year 1876. He then entered a less laborious and more remunerative occupation, becoming connected with the construction department of the northern division of the Columbus and Hocking Valley railway, which division extends from Columbus to Toledo, and met every requirement of his employers.

After the construction of this division of Ohio's great coal road was completed, Mr. Ford was placed on the southern or river division of the road as a fireman and remained in that capacity until the year 1881, then, because of his efficiency and reliability, he was promoted to engineer, and ran a freight train from Logan, in Hocking county, to Pomeroy, in Meigs county, until the year 1883.

In that year he was transferred to the Hocking Valley Division, extending from Columbus to Athens. This was another promotion, and he continued the runs between the two points, until in March, 1894, when he engaged as engineer on the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking, as engineer, and made the run between Columbus and Sandusky, one of the important ports on Lake Erie.

He remained in this position until December 5, 1898, giving the highest satisfaction. Feeling, however, that he had served a full term as railway engineer, with the attendant dangers to life and limb, he resigned his position, and has since been engaged in running stationary engines in Columbus. He is now engaged as engineer for the extensive West-bote Printing and Publishing Company, on South High street.

He was married on the 28th of April, 1879, to Miss Rhoda Barker. Three children were born to them, two of whom are deceased. The survivor, Miss Bessie, aged 19, is a winning and exemplary young lady, being a natural born artist, many of her productions adorning the home.

Mr. Ford is a Republican; belongs to the Masonic Order, and to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He has resided with his family in Columbus since 1883, his present place of residence being 224 South Front street.

COLUMBUS STATE HOSPITAL.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

H. H. GREER, Mt. Vernon, *President*.
M. B. BUSHNELL, Mansfield.

F. H. SOUTHARD, Zanesville.
JOHN G. ROBERTS, Gomer.

THOMAS B. BLACK, Kenton.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

E. G. CARPENTER, M. D., Superintendent.
GEO. STOCKTON, M. D., Assistant Physician.
ROBERT C. TARBELL, M. D., " "
ERNEST SCOTT, M. D., " "
ISABELLA A. BRADLEY, M. D., " "

CYRIL HAWKINS, Steward.
O. L. ANDERSON, Storekeeper.
ROBERT E. RUCEDY, M.D., Pathologist.
MRS. E. G. CARPENTER, Matron.

The "Lunatic Asylum of Ohio" was organized by Act of the Thirty-Fourth General Assembly, passed March 5th, 1835, sixty-two years ago, and Samuel Parsons, William M. Aul and Samuel F. Macraeken were appointed directors.

These directors selected a tract of land about one mile east and north of the State House, comprising thirty acres. This tract fronted south on what is now East Broad street, and the western boundary was near Washington avenue.

During the next three years they erected a building on these grounds, at a cost of about sixty-one thousand (\$61,000) dollars.

The institution accommodated one hundred and twenty patients, and was the first institution for the treatment of the insane organized west of the Alleghenies. A very fair representation of the building is given on the second page, which is a copy of a painting made by an inmate of the asylum, and the original of which is still in the possession of the present hospital.

On May 21, 1838, William M. Aul, M. D., of Columbus, was elected medical superintendent by the trustees, and the first patient was received on November 30 of that year.

The building was two hundred and ninety-five feet in length, and contained one hundred and fifty-three single rooms. The directors apologized for the apparently extravagant size by saying that it would be required in a few years. Yet it was the only asylum the state then had. Now the state has accommodations for more than six thousand five hundred patients, and when the hospital at Massillon is completed will have a total accommodations for seven thousand and five hundred patients, and every institution is crowded to its full capacity.

Dr. Aul was in charge as superintendent until 1850, a period of twelve years, when he was succeeded by Samuel H. Smith, M. D. He was succeeded in 1852 by E. Kennedy, M. D., and he by George F. Eels, M. D., in June, 1854. On August 1, 1855, Dr. Richard Gundry, who later became so prominent in the care of the insane in Ohio and the United States, was appointed assistant physician.

In July, 1856, Dr. R. Tills, of Delaware, was appointed superintendent. He held the position for several years, and was succeeded by Dr. William L. Peck.

On the evening of November 18, 1868, the asylum caught fire, and was almost wholly destroyed. There were three hundred and fourteen patients in the asylum, and six were killed by the smoke before they could be rescued. The others were removed to the asylums at Cleveland, Dayton and Cincinnati, that had been built since this one was destroyed.

On April 24, 1869, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the rebuilding of the asylum on the old grounds,

and contracts were let September 23, 1869, and work was begun on the foundation October 24 of that year. Winter soon stopped the work, however, and during the ensuing session of the Legislature, on the 18th of April, 1870, a bill was passed authorizing the sale of the old tract and the purchase of a new site to contain three hundred acres of land.

Governor R. B. Hayes, State Treasurer S. S. Warner and Attorney General F. B. Pond were appointed a commission to sell the old site and to purchase a new one. They were required to sell the old site at a price not less than \$200,000, and to purchase a new site of not less than three hundred acres at a cost not to exceed \$100,000.

The commission reported in favor of the purchase of three hundred acres from William S. Sullivan, paying therefor two hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

The trustees took charge of this tract, which is the present site of the hospital, on May 5, 1870. The site of the building was determined upon, work was begun under the old contracts, which had been transferred to the new site, and the cornerstone was laid on July Fourth of that year.

On April 12, 1870, an act had been passed authorizing the enlargement of the asylum to accommodate six hundred patients, and limiting the cost to \$600,000. Plans were prepared under this act for two addition wings on each side, making four in all, on each side of an administration building. Contracts were let for these on November 2, 1870.

On March 25, 1872, an act was passed authorizing the erection of a rear central wing for boiler house, laundry, kitchen, employes' quarters, etc.; the entire cost of said wing to be \$150,000. Dr. Wm. L. Peck, superintendent of the old asylum when it burned, had been chosen assistant architect, and was active in the preparation of plans. He prepared those for this central wing, and on April 19, 1872, they were approved by joint resolution of the Legislature.

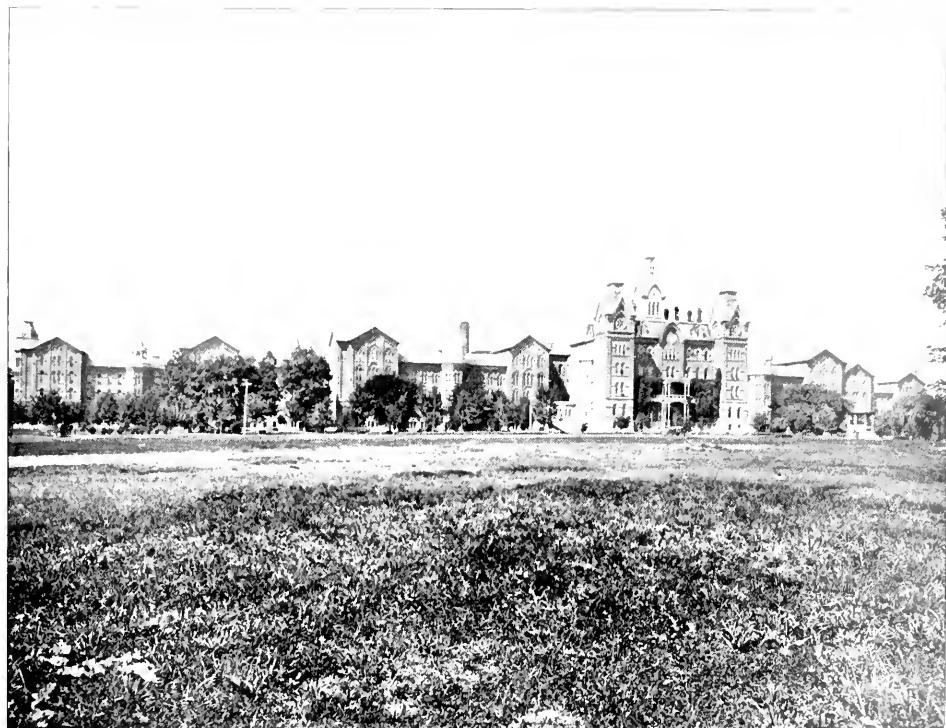
On May 3, 1873, the Legislature authorized the erection of a heating apparatus and a water supply at a cost of \$105,000.

On April 18, 1874, the name of the institution was changed to Central Ohio Hospital for the Insane.

On June 6, 1876, the name was again changed to Columbus Hospital for the Insane.

On May 15, 1872, Dr. Wm. L. Peck was chosen Superintendent of Construction and Resident Architect at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and the use of a furnished residence on the grounds. On August 19, 1873, this salary was reduced to \$4,500. On March 31, 1874, a bill was passed reorganizing the hospital, and Dr. Peck was dropped.

Levi T. Schofield's services as architect were discontinued September 15, 1873, and T. R. Tinsley was appointed to the position on March 31, 1874, at a salary of \$2,000 and the



COLUMBUS STATE HOSPITAL

of furnished rooms on the grounds. He was continued in this position until September 1, 1877.

On April 16, 1874, J. M. Davies was appointed Superintendent of Construction at a salary of \$2,000 and furnished rooms. He resigned June 1, 1876, and on June 20, 1876, J. L. Hillier was chosen to this place at the same salary. On April 15, 1877, the duties of the place were completed and all services were dispensed with. Several assistant superintendents were appointed during the progress of the work.

The institution was finally completed on July 4, 1877, just ten years from the laying of the corner-stone, on July 4, 1867.

On November 9, 1876, Dr. Richard Gundry, then Superintendent of the Athens Hospital for the Insane, was chosen second Superintendent, and he assumed charge in January, 1877.

The total cost of construction at the time of the opening was \$1,500,980.45.

The first patient was admitted into the new hospital on August 23, 1877, and this patient is still an inmate of the institution, twenty years later.

The hospital, as completed, stands on an elevated plateau about three miles west of High street, on the north side of Broad street, facing almost directly east. It consists of a central administration building and two wings, of four sections each, and a rear wing. The lateral wings and the administration building have a lineal frontage of about 1,200 feet, and the rear wing and administration building have a depth of about 800 feet. It is nearly all four stories in height, and the distance around the foundation walls is about one and one-quarter miles. The building, when opened, accommodated eight hundred and fifty-two patients. In the wings for the patients there were four hundred single rooms and one hundred and sixteen associated dormitories for the use of patients. There were twenty-eight wards from 120 to 180 feet in length, and each ward contained bath lavatory, water closet, clothing room and two rooms for attendants.

The whole building is of fireproof construction, and each section has two fireproof stairways. The rear wing contains the dispensary, supervisor's department, assorting room for clothing, kitchen, laundry, ironing room, engine room, boiler house, carpenter shop, upholsterer's shop, blacksmith shop, and all rooms for male and female help outside of the wards.

The officers' living rooms are on the second, third and fourth stories of the administration building, and the first story of this part is devoted to offices. On the second floor of the rear wing, adjoining the administration building, there is a large amusement hall. In the rear of this is the chapel, which contains a good-sized pipe organ and comfortably seats four hundred and fifty patients.

Since the opening the institution has been enlarged in many directions, and many improvements made. A general dining hall, seating one thousand patients, has been constructed in the rear of the south wing, with which it is connected by two corridors. Under this dining room a ward has been fitted up for male infirm patients, which accommodates one hundred patients. The old dining rooms in twenty-two wards have been converted into associated dormitories and accommodate one hundred and eighty-six patients.

Changes have been made in the sleeping rooms for attendants in the wards, and at present the capacity of the hospital has been increased to thirteen hundred and fifty patients.

An electric light plant has been installed and every part of the building is now lighted by this means.

A cold storage apparatus has also been instituted and the hospital now makes all its own ice, furnishing all parts of the building all required, and also providing cold storage room for twenty thousand pounds of butter, ten thousand pounds of lard, two hundred gallons of milk, ten or twelve tons of hay and all the fruit and vegetables requiring it.

Taken altogether, the state has spent on these buildings and grounds fully two million dollars, and for the maintenance of the patients more than two hundred thousand dollars annually, or a grand total for building, improvements

and maintenance during twenty years of six million dollars.

During the existence of the old asylum on East Broad street, there were under treatment a total of five thousand one hundred and seventeen cases. Of these, two thousand seven hundred and four were discharged as recovered, and six hundred and eighteen died.

From the opening of the new hospital in 1877 to November 15, 1896, there were under treatment a total of seven thousand one hundred and ninety-six cases, of which three thousand four hundred and fifty-six were females, and three thousand seven hundred and forty males. Of this number two thousand six hundred and fifty were discharged as recovered (one thousand four hundred and thirty-three males and one thousand two hundred and seventeen females), while one thousand two hundred and thirty-two (seven hundred and forty-one males and five hundred and forty-one females) died.

The grand total of cases treated during the sixty-one years from the opening of the old Ohio Lunatic Asylum in 1835 to November 15, 1896, is twelve thousand three hundred and thirteen, and of these five thousand three hundred and fifty-four recovered and one thousand eight hundred and forty-five died.

When it is considered that most of these cases represented much care and anxiety to friends, and oftentimes required extreme patience and much labor in their management, some idea can be formed of the benefit of this great charity of the state of Ohio.

In May, 1878, Dr. Gundry resigned the superintendency and Dr. L. Firestone, of Wooster, was appointed in his place.

On March 15, 1881, Dr. Firestone was relieved and Dr. H. C. Rutter, then Superintendent of the Athens Hospital for the Insane, was appointed.

Dr. Rutter resigned on November 15, 1883, and Dr. T. R. Potter, of Springfield, was chosen to succeed him.

Dr. Potter resigned on April 17, 1884, and Dr. C. M. Finch, of Portsmouth, O., was appointed his successor.

Dr. Finch served out his term of four years, and on May 3, 1888, Dr. J. W. McMillen, of Columbus, was appointed.

Dr. McMillen was removed in April, 1890, and Dr. D. A. Morse was appointed.

Dr. Morse died on March 10, 1891, and Dr. J. H. Ayres, of Urbana, was appointed to the vacancy.

On April 20, 1892, Dr. Ayres resigned and Dr. A. B. Richardson, of Cincinnati, was chosen to succeed him. On May 1, 1898, Dr. Richardson was succeeded by the present superintendent, Dr. E. G. Carpenter, of Cleveland, who still holds the position.

In 1890 the name of the institution was changed to Columbus Asylum for the Insane, and in February, 1894, it was again changed to Columbus State Hospital, the name it still retains.

The officers of the hospital are a medical superintendent, four assistant physicians, a pathologist, who is also a physician, a steward, a storekeeper and a matron.

There are about one hundred and seventy-five employees, and the monthly payroll of officers and employees amounts to over \$5,000.

There are more than one thousand five hundred people constantly in the hospital to feed and provide with rooms and bed.

Some idea of the cost of maintaining such a hospital can be obtained by noting that it requires five barrels of flour daily, and the services of three bakers constantly. One thousand pounds of butter are consumed each week. It requires six hundred and eighty pounds of beef for one meal. Eighty pounds of coffee are consumed daily, and about two hundred gallons of milk.

The hospital has this year bought and canned over two thousand gallons of black berries, and there are usually canned about three thousand gallons of tomatoes.

Last year there was raised on the hospital land over four thousand bushels of corn, and three hundred hogs were raised and killed, netting over thirty thousand pounds of pork and fifteen thousand pounds of lard.



CORPORAL GEORGE WASHINGTON BIGELOW.

George W. Bigelow of Groveport, Madison township, was born in a log cabin near Circleville, Ohio, January 9, 1843. His father was Nathan Bigelow, a native of Massachusetts, and his mother was Prudence Hathaway. Nathan Bigelow, his wife, four sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch and one sister survives.

The present Bigelow was educated at the little Leigh school house in Madison township. At the age of 17 he returned to the home of his uncle in Worcester, Massachusetts, and at the age of 18 enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and served three years and one month, being mustered out in 1864 at Worcester with rank of corporal.

He then returned to Madison township, and engaged in farming, and in 1870 ceased this occupation and engaged with Mr. L. S. Ayres, of Columbus, in running a supply wagon throughout the country districts, being thus engaged until 1875. In the meantime he entered into co-partnership with Mr. L. F. Powell, under the firm name of Bigelow & Powell, dealer in stoves and hardware, at Groveport, severing his engagement with Mr. Ayres to enter upon the business for himself.

The firm of Bigelow & Powell continued until 1881, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Powell and became sole proprietor. He has since made many improvements in his business, and now conducts the principal store in that line in Groveport, being justly proud of his success, and the fact that he is a self-made man. The building in which his business is carried on was erected by him in 1881, and is a two-story brick 21x60, containing a commodious hall used by

fraternal lodges and for entertainment, known as Bigelow hall.

On November 9, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Crosby, who is of New England descent, and whose ancestral line reaches back to the Mayflower. But one child was born to the union, and it passed away at an early age. In politics Mr. Bigelow is an ardent, conscientious and consistent Republican, has never held a public office and never sought for one. He is an Odd Fellow, being the first man initiated in the new hall in 1876. The Town Hall, in which the I. O. O. F. hall is located, was built through the efforts of the order. He is also a charter member of Jonathan Post 464, G. A. R., organized in 1884. He has long been an earnest and consistent member of the M. E. church, as is Mrs. Bigelow.

He has lived continuously at Groveport since 1870, and in connection with his other business, is, and has been, doing a considerable business, in fence posts, freighting them over the Ohio canal, which touches Groveport. In addition to this, he does hot-bed gardening, having the earliest vegetables at Groveport.

He traces his American genealogy back to the year 1616 at Watertown, Massachusetts, and in England back to William the Conqueror, and in a direct line back to the Saxon invasion of Germany and Italy. The authorities for this descent will be found in Burke's Peerage, Duncanson's Dukes of Normandy, Plerimus' History of England, and various encyclopaedias. The blood of the royal families of England, France, Germany and Italy flow through the veins of the Bigelows and Warrens.

The Bigelows are possessed of decided genius in the line

of quaint and expressive verse making, and the comprehensiveness of this poetic temperament will be seen in the appended which was recited at one of the family gatherings of the Bigelows, and on the occasion of his silver wedding, written by Allan G. Bigelow:

AMERICA, 1889.

Behold the third act of our family drama,
 "View three" of our domestic panorama?
 There has been much of "blood," though little "thunder;"
 No mystery, and very little wonder;
 No sulphurous flash of lycopodium lightnings,
 No gibbering ghosts, or other ghastly frightenings,
 Nor do I now propose to raise your hair,
 Or freeze your vitals, or your spirits scare;
 This play, whose first act gleamed with arms and armor,
 Whose second showed the forest-fighting farmer,
 Has in the third, reached the high plane of peace—
 Of anvil, plow and loom; of crop and fleece—
 In place of wizard's wand, and warlocks' scream
 The fairy electricity, the giant steam
 Now work their spells; while labor saving thought
 Does what before by weary toil was wrought,
 While turning from all abstract views of right
 Man ever keeps his brother man in sight;
 Rules not by sword and battle-axe and mace
 But by his love the whole human race,
 In this grand progress toward a higher plane,
 With all its triumphs, all its toil and pain—
 This hithing heavenward of the human heart—
 Our emigrants' descendants bear their part;
 John Biglo—'twas a homely name, I know;
 Nor Biglow, nor the longer Bigelow
 Is much improvement on the simple way
 They spelled it in that ruder, distant day,
 It matters not, so far as I can see,
 What the mere spelling of the name may be;
 For what would be the name without the blood?
 Some human flesh is clay, and some is mud!
 The pointed old-time maxim: "blood will tell,"
 Dispels the thought of magic in a "spell;"
 Eight hundred years of uncorrupted flow
 Have failed to taint the blood of Bigelow

With shame of any kind, or with the stain
 Of ignorant vice, or ill-gotten gain.
 Instead, our name, even as it stands today,
 Has ever stood—as stand it ever may—
 For honesty, for duty squarely done,
 For purity unsullied as the sun,
 For patriotism of the loftiest kind,
 For high intelligence and cultured mind,
 For industry that cannot idle sit,
 For serious wisdom and for ready wit.
 Among our ranks the Gentle often sees
 Doctors divinitatis and M. D.'s,
 Professors versed in all that is profound,
 Surgeons well skilled in tracture and in wound,
 Soldiers, to duty and to country true,
 Attorneys sticking to their clients, too,
 Prose writers, and to give us all fair show, it's
 Just as well right here to mention poets!
 Statesmen and diplomats of high renown,
 Officials, both of county and of town;
 And though our name appears once and again
 Among the lists of city aldermen,
 You'll never find (praise be to "Yankee Doodle!")
 The name of Bigelow mixed up with hoodle.

Besides these honored ones, a noble host,
 (I am not sure but I honor these the most)
 Who work at bench and anvil, till the soil,
 Honor our family with homely toil,
 And quietly, in shop and on the farm,
 Build that strong edifice of beam and arm,
 That bulwark of the state, hard, common sense,
 Found ever in strong-limbed intelligence.

Right well it is to gather once a year
 This pleasant self-laudation thus to hear,
 So shall we tell our children the shame
 'Twould be to smirch or sully such a name—
 A name that almost for a thousand years,
 Among the fairest of the race appears.
 Let this the lesson of our meeting be
 To every member of our spreading tree,
 From rugged trunk to tenderest baby bud;
 Keep pure our Norman, Saxon, Yankee blood!



JOHN JAMESON FERSON

The name of John Jameson Ferson is indissolubly linked with the history and progress of Columbus for a very large proportion of the last half of the nineteenth century.

He was born in Orange, Delaware county, Ohio, on the 6th of March, 1826, and died in Columbus on the 7th of January, 1879. His father was Samuel Ferson, who died on June 13, 1885, at his home, in Delaware county, at the age of 90 years. His mother was Miss Phoebe Jameson, who died May 11, 1869, at the age of 67 years. To the couple were born: Mary, wife of Frank Strong of Delaware; William, deceased; John Jameson; Daniel L. of Delaware; Rachael, who died in girlhood; Phoebe, wife of Durban Hyde of Indiana; Clara, wife of Milo Patterson of Delaware county, Ohio; Ellen, who died in girlhood; Jeannette, wife of John J. Past of Lewis Center, Ohio; James, of Delaware county, and Sarah, who died when a young woman.

Mr. Ferson was educated in the public schools of Delaware county, finishing at Central College, one of the leading academies in Central Ohio at that day. He was married January 19, 1854, to Miss Caroline M. Mather, the daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Mills) Mather, who was born in Windsor, Hartford county, Connecticut, May 20, 1829, and lived there until she was 14 years of age, when, her father dying, her mother removed to Columbus with her four children, where she lived the remainder of her life. Mrs. Ferson, who had attended the schools in Windsor, Connecticut, finished her education in a select school in Columbus.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ferson three children were born, but they all died in infancy. But despite the early deaths of their beloved ones, their home was not one of gloom and sorrow without hope, but, on the contrary, it was illumined with the joyousness of Christian faith and the hopes of the brighter and better life beyond.

A happier home than his could not be imagined. Perhaps few men have lived and died in Columbus so universally esteemed and beloved as Mr. Ferson. He was a man too modest to court public notice, but the places he filled in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men was one which the most ambitious might envy. His business integrity was of the highest stamp. Men instinctively trusted him, and many sought him as the safe and wise administrator of their sacred trusts. His benevolence was as widespread as it was inmostations. Many mourn today the loss of their benefactor, whose charities none knew but themselves and God. But even more than his gifts were his personal services to the sick, the afflicted and the families of the dead. He illustrated the ideal of the Apostle James: "Pure religion, and undefiled before God, and the Father, is this: To visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep him-

self unspotted from the world." To all such he was a wise counselor and a generous friend.

No one who knew him would doubt that the broad and deep foundations of his character as a citizen, a man of business and friend were laid in his religion. He believed God's revealed word, and aimed to shape his own life by the divine precept and example. He was here as in all things, modest and unpretentious, but firm as a rock. The key of his character was simply the idea of duty. Once satisfied as to what it was his duty to do, and no question of cost to himself was ever allowed to interfere. He would have gone to the stake as need be as a martyr. Yet no woman could be gentler than he.

He was a man of wise foresight and wide and intelligent business enterprise, and from his youth up he was noted for the excellence of his judgment in business affairs. When about 18 years of age, in April, 1844, he came to Columbus and entered in the service of Joseph Ridgeway, and then engaged in the general foundry business at the corner of Broad street and State avenue. He soon made himself master of all the details of the business, and so necessary to Mr. Ridgeway, that he placed his business interests chiefly in his hands and left at his death the settlement of his large estate to him.

Prior to his death Mr. Ferson had been engaged in various enterprises, chiefly manufacturing, and since 1860 has been a partner in the well-known firm of Dennig & Ferson, making a specialty of the manufacture of children's carriages. All of his business enterprises looked to the building up of the city of Columbus on a solid foundation and he left behind him fitting monuments of his excellent judgment and enterprising spirit. He was a man of deep religious convictions, free from all the unbecoming narrowness of inflexible creeds.

Before he came to Columbus he had united with the church of which his parents were members. In 1845 he united by letter with the Second Presbyterian church of this city, under the pastoral care of Rev. H. L. Hutchcock. With all the interests of the church he has been identified for thirty-four years. He was a trustee from 1864-1868, from 1868 to his death he held the office of ruling member. For twenty years, from 1859 to 1879, he was one of the superintendents of the Sunday school. A useful life ended when Death's messenger called John Jameson Ferson. A Christian man has "served his generation by the will of God." This city is the better for his having lived in it. To him we may apply the words of Revelation: "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."



CHARLES L. RESCH.

One of the best known young men-about-town is Charles L. Resch, the son of Henry and Katharine Becker Resch, who are more fully mentioned in the sketch of his older brother, John Resch.

He was born in Marion township, Franklin county, Ohio, September 20, 1871, and was educated in the common schools of that township. After leaving school he worked for his father at gardening until he reached the age of 23 years. When he left the farm and engaged himself with the Capital City Brewing Company, as a roll driver, in the year 1893, and remained with that establishment until 1896.

In that year he made up his mind to enter business on his own account, and accordingly fitted up and opened a first class restaurant and cafe at the corner of Livingston avenue and Third street, in which he has conducted a most successful and lucrative business, where he is still engaged supplying the wants of his numerous customers.

He was married to Miss Katherine Will on the 24th of October, 1894, but they have no children. He is, as regards his political affiliations, a Democrat. He is also a prominent

member of the Arbitrator Verem, a Knight of the Royal Arch, and a never-behind-member of Born's XX Club. He resides with his wife at 473 South Third street.

Among the "younger set" of sociable young men in the city, and especially in the South Side, he is regarded as the very genius of life and enjoyment on all social occasions, and never fails to contribute his full share of life and laughter at any merry-making.

He attributes his capacity to enjoy life and see the bright side of things largely to his experience on the old farm and about the garden, where both the useful and ornamental were grown—the useful products of the market garden to make things substantial and steady—and the flowers which bloomed in the nooks and corners to make them not only endurable, but enjoyable.

This philosophy he has imbibed largely into his life, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, it has been largely instilled into it, and the result is that he takes life as it comes, and after the manner of the old-time philosopher.



JOHN RESCH

John Resch was born in Franklin county, Ohio, July 16, 1865. His father was Mr. Henry Resch, a prominent market gardener, who married Miss Katharine Becker, and to whom were born seven sons and four daughters. Three sons and one daughter are deceased.

John Resch was educated in the public schools of Columbus, and, after leaving school, he worked at gardening with his father until he was 19 years of age. In 1884 he learned the painting business, engaging with Mr. John Gockenbach, with whom he remained six years, retiring at that time as a journeyman painter, and entered into the contracting business, in which he continued until 1897, when Mayor Cotton H. Allen appointed him as a member of the police force of Columbus, which position he filled with distinction and fidelity until May, 1899, when, for political reasons, he was relieved of the office, which he had filled so acceptably for nearly three years.

He then resumed his trade, at which he worked until October, 1900, when he entered into a co-partnership with Mr. Louis Rindfuss in a first-class cafe at No. 564 South High street, which has been so successfully managed that it has se-

cured a first-class and constantly growing patronage, and where he engages the highest respect and best wishes of his friends and patrons.

Mr. Resch is a thorough-going Democrat. He is a member of the Arlatter Verein, of the Woodmen of the World, of the Knights of the Royal Arch, and of the National Protective Society, in all of which he is a leading factor.

He was married on the 12th of September, 1892, to Miss Katharine Rindfuss, and they have a family of four children: Lucilia, aged 7 years; Alma, 5 years; Hilda, 3 years, and Karl, 2 years. He resides with his family at 1360 South Fifth street.

Mr. Resch's surviving sisters and brothers are: Mrs. Elizabeth Zimpler, Mrs. Katherine Fannert, George, Mrs. Margaret Zimpler, Peter and Charles L., the well known restaurateur.

He has a wide circle of friends throughout the city, and especially in the South End, where he is highly esteemed for his cause of his genial and companionable qualities and his enthusiasm in the progress and welfare of the social organizations in which he has always been a most prominent figure.



OLIVER DAVIE.

The greatest volume ever presented for perusal and study by mankind, yet one in which the production of which no mortal hand has taken part, is the "Book of Nature," and the author the Deity. To "hold the mirror up to nature" is a fascinating study and one that has engaged some of the brightest brains the world has ever known. The vocation of the naturalist is one of the most delightful that could be conceived. In the field or in the forest he is never alone, even though no fellow mortal be with him. He can find

"Tongues in trees,

Sermons in stones—

Books in the babbling brooks."

and every tree, leaf, flower, insect, bird or animal, each possesses its own peculiar interest and own inherent charms.

One of the most gifted naturalists of the age, one who has put to good use his "talents," is a well-known citizen of Columbus, Mr. Oliver Davie.

Mr. Davie was born in Xenia, Green county, on July 15, 1857, son of Robert and Helen (Collent) Davie, both natives of Scotland; was one of a family of four sons, all of whom are living. His youth found its keenest pleasure in the woods surrounding the Capital City and his education was gained by constant reading and observation. He is, in fact, a splendid exemplification of the "self-made man," one of the successful sort, and one who had made his "mark in the world," much to the world's betterment.

Mr. Davie's father, who is now retired from active business life, was one of the early pioneers of Franklin county, and a gentleman who has ever commanded the fullest esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Davie, who has resided in Columbus his entire life, studied taxidermy in his years of budding manhood and is today one of the acknowledged expert taxidermists of the United States. He is also an author of note and his works are veritable text books and recognized authority regarding the subjects upon which they dwell. The best known among the volumes which have emanated from his pen are the following: "Nests and Eggs of North American Birds," "Methods in the Art of Taxidermy," "Reveries and Recollections of a Naturalist," and "Life Histories of the Birds of Ohio." These works are written in a flowing, comprehensive style, show the author to be perfectly familiar with his pet subjects, and have a charm all their own. They have commanded extensive sales and are to be found in first-class libraries in all parts of the country and abroad.

Mr. Davie was united in marriage on April 10, 1882, to Miss Hattie A. Maxfield, a charming lady of Columbus, and they have had two children, both sons, and both living to brighten the home of their esteemed parents. Mr. Davie has his business office at No. 1 High Street Theater building and is at all times accessible to those who wish to have dealings with him.

It is worthy of note here that Mr. Davie sent a copy of his "Reveries and Recollections of a Naturalist" to Whitcomb Riley, the poet, a total stranger to him, and that Mr. Riley was so impressed with the work that he wrote a poem addressed to Mr. Davie, and which is now incorporated in the poet's works. Mr. Davie has written a poem in reply, which has already been published.



ANTON LEIBOLD

Anton Leibold, director of physical culture in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, is an author and writer, a well-known authority in this science, and a gentleman who has done much to advance the cause of physical education.

Mr. Leibold was born at Trier, Prussia, on October 1, 1850, and is a son of Peter Franz Leibold and Sybilla (Schmitz) Leibold, and one of a family of six children.

Like a number of Germans who were connected with the 1848-1849 revolutionary spirit in his Fatherland, Mr. Leibold's father was compelled to leave his old home and turned his face toward the free country of the Stars and Stripes, mother and son following a few years later, when Anton was about three years of age. The family lived a few years in New York City and Milwaukee, Wis., when they permanently located, in 1859, at New Ulm, Minn., a strong German settlement, composed mostly of the refugees of 1848. His father was engaged in a grocery store, barber shop and country store in general, such as the pioneer life of a frontier State will demand. In August, 1862, during the terrible Indian massacre, the family lost everything, except their lives. Anton, then a young boy of 12 years, can recall many of the incidents of those days. Nobody expected the terrible outbreak, as everybody had been on friendly terms with the redskins up to that date. In former peaceful days tribes of Indians frequently passed through the town, the red and white boys often playing together. What a change occurred on the 18th of August, 1862, when the children were told by their teacher that they should quickly and quietly make for their homes. Young Anton, with his brother and a boy friend, had been out the day before picking hazelnuts, and on their way home met an Indian, whom they greeted, which greeting was not accepted as pleasantly as on former occasions, so the frightened boys went home hurriedly to tell their mother of the occurrence. This incident came to his mind again when he was informed by his teacher to hasten home. In a short time he saw a recruiting committee for

the Southern war brought back from a trip, some dead, others terribly mutilated. Farmers poured in from all directions, telling of the terrible onslaught by the Indians, while mothers and sisters were crying for their murdered husbands and brothers. For a whole week the fighting lasted between the few hundred whites and the thousands of Indians. The women and children were packed in a few of the strongest houses, and during daytime Mr. Leibold's family crawled on hands and knees across the street to their house to look for a scanty meal. During the night the little town of about 300 inhabitants, now swelled to a thousand or more by the fleeing farmers, was illuminated by fires from burning houses. Every now and then the wild Indian war yell was heard. With delight Mr. Leibold noticed an Indian, who had mocked the citizen, receiving a white man's bullet, which brought him out from behind the chimney and sent him rolling down the road, but how heartrending was it for the boy when he saw a girl, an intimate school friend of his, shot, while attempting to cross the street. A little baby was found in the arms of the girl, which made it all the more touching. One night, when the siege reached its climax, the sturdy defenders placed powder under the houses, which contained their wives and children and, at a moment's warning, rather than let their beloved ones fall into the hands of the Indians, were ready to blow them up, but, fortunately, were not compelled to do so. It is difficult to describe the feelings of the mother and children when they were informed one day that very likely the father, who was then at the Upper Indian Agency trading with the Indians, would be found among the dead. That heartrending scene, when the mother and children cried and moaned for their father, has impressed itself forever in Anton's memory.

After the siege was raised, the whites were compelled to leave their old homes, at least, for awhile. The hundreds of families traveled in a long train of ox-carts. On nearing St. Peter, Anton was called by name by a familiar voice and,



THOMAS S. D. WELCH

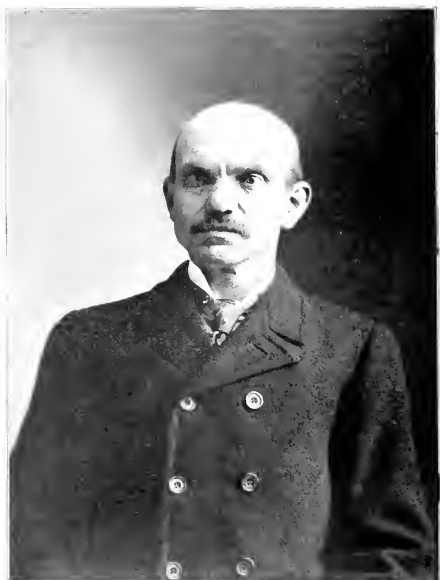
The rapid growth of Columbia has caused a steady increase in the value of realty in the city, and it is many, and some of our best known citizens, are engaged in the handling of realty. One of the most successful among the lot is Mr. Thomas S. D. Welch, who is also engaged in business as a produce commission merchant at No. 174 East Chapel street.

Mr. Welch was born in Stanstead, Canada, on March 29, 1843, son of Archibald and Margaret (Gibson) Welch, and was one of a family of fourteen children, of whom three sons and four daughters survive. When a child his parents went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and it was in that city, and in New Hampshire, that his education was obtained. When he left school he was in his eighteenth year, and the Civil War having broken out, he enlisted for three months' service in the First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. At the end of that time he was mustered out in Manchester, New Hampshire, and re-enlisted in the First New Hampshire Light Battery for three years. At the end of his term of service he was mustered out on the field, but at once re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. He was finally mustered

out on June 9, 1864, at Columbia, South Carolina, where he was wounded at the Battle of Andersonville. He was taken to the hospital at the siege of Peterburg, and after his recovery he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained a short time, retaining that position until he was called to New York for army duty, he being sent to the headquarters of the army, and continued in that position until he was discharged in 1874, when he came to Columbia, South Carolina, and continued in the management of real estate until 1875, when he was called to New York to take charge of the management of real estate in that city, and he has since that time resided in New York.

On October 3, 1879, Mr. Welch married a daughter of John C. Ford, a merchant in New York, and they have a pleasant home in Columbia, South Carolina.

In politics Mr. Welch is a Republican, and has been a member of the New York State Assembly.



VALENTINE SPOHN.

From a stranger coming to a strange land in 1881, with industry and determination almost his sole capital, Valentine Spohn, a boy of 19, has grown into one of the successful and highly respected business men, before his fortieth year.

He was born in Rockenhansen, Bavaria, Germany, April 21, 1862, being the son of Louis Spohn, a farmer, who married Miss Jacobine Ritzman, the daughter of a farmer near Rockenhansen, Bavaria, and to them were born seven children, namely: Elizabeth, Frederick, Ludwig, Philabena, Valentine, Caroline and Katherine (deceased).

Valentine came to the United States in 1881, after having received a good education in the public schools of his native place. Before coming to the United States he had learned the trade of tinsmith, and his thorough knowledge of it readily secured him lucrative employment in his new home.

For a time he worked at his trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, then went to Hamilton, later to Pomeroy, and in 1883 came to Columbus, where he located permanently and first worked for Mr. Philip J. Kromer. On the 15th of February, 1898, he began business on his own account, in which he succeeded, and has broadened out into a contractor, with a large circle of business patrons.

He began business for himself at 179 South Pearl street,

which has been constantly growing in extent and importance ever since. Tin, galvanized and copper work are included in the lines of his work. He makes heavy piece tinware to order a specialty, as well as all kinds of roofing and spouting and general repairing in tin, galvanized iron and copper. In fact, everything that comes under the general head of tinsmith is performed by his direction.

He has been a contractor for the work in his line on a large number of the largest and best buildings in the city, and is considered an artist in his line by all the builders and architects in the city. He has repaired and renovated the tin and galvanized work on a large number of the school and public buildings in the city, and in the execution of his contract, both private and public, has never had any of his work condemned for inefficiency or any other cause.

He was married to Miss Cora J. Kidwell, of Martinsburg, Knox county, Ohio, October 24, 1892, and to them one son was born, Walter V., who died in infancy. He is not affiliated with either of the political parties, but votes independently, and in such a way as in his judgment will best contribute to the public interests. He is a consistent and prominent member of the Protestant Lutheran Church of Columbus. He has been a citizen of the city since 1883, and resides at 38 Thurman street.



WILLIAM F. VOLK.

William F. Volk, son of Frederick K. Volk and a resident of Westerville, is one of the substantial citizens of that town. His father, who was a grocer there, determined upon fitting the son for assuming the many and great responsibilities of this life. He was given a course in the Columbus public schools, also the high school and a two years' course in college.

Mr. Volk has always been a man of large business affairs. He followed the grocery business for a while, and then went into the drug line. He has always adhered to correct business principles, and this has been the cornerstone of his success.

Besides acquiring large business interests there he is the owner of a fancy poultry farm. He sent some of his poultry to Europe, and judges of fancy poultry there were unmitigated in their praise of his stock. He is the owner of poultry

buildings costing \$3,500.

He was married to Emma D. Teter, and by this union there was one child. His domestic relations have always been most happy.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows, A. F. M., and F. M. C. His father has been prominent in the business affairs in Columbus for twenty-five years. The family is one of the most notable in the country. Mr. Volk's grandmother is still living at the age of 67. There were five members of his father's family, one boy and four girls. His union with Miss Caroline Schmidt having been a most happy continuation of an affection that the vicissitudes of life could not shake.

The subject of this sketch inherited all those qualities which has made the family one of the best known in the country's annals.



SANFORD X. HALLOCK

And the energetic and vigorous young men of Connecticut there are none more energetic and pushing than Sanford X. Hallock, and none who give greater promise of successful and useful life both in business pursuits and in social amenities.

He was born in Dunkirk, New York, August 5, 1880, and is the son of Sanford D. Hallock, a retired lumber merchant, who was married to Miss Adaline M. Wright September 14, 1874, at Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York. She is a daughter of the late David Wright, of Dunkirk, New York, who was one of the most prominent citizens of that city, and an extensive dealer in lumber, meeting with great success in his business, and commanding great respect. His mother, Adaline M. Wright, was born in 1842, and Mr. Hallock, Orange county, New York, December 11, 1880.

His four children were Leon, Charles A., is deceased, these being all; Harry G., state representative of the De Wolf-Scott company; Sanford X. and Miss Helen. He resides at home with his parents, and is a very well accomplished young lady.

Sanford X. attended the public schools of the city of Connecticut, which he secured a thoroughly practical education, so that, taken in connection with his natural intelligence and energy of character, fitted him for business.

He has only three living school friends, but in business he has established a general dairy supply store at 115 East Main street, and has recently added a complete stock of fresh produce, fruits, nuts and vegetables, to the list of his customers, who amply appre-

ciated the excellence of his goods. "Pure and perfect Jersey milk" from the Blooming Grove stock farm is dispensed daily at his store.

He is what is termed a "buster" in the parlance of the day, and comes up to the full definition of the term. He is one of the city's young business men who believes both in intrinsic merit and attractive appearance, and his delivery wagons, which are by all odds the finest seen on the streets of the city, are on the go from sun to sun. His tact and humanity comes in good play in securing customers, and his straightforward methods of dealing retains them.

Mr. Hallock is not married, but he has plenty of time and opportunity to select a life partner, before he is a quarter of a century old. Neither does he trouble himself about politics and political matters, devoting all his energies, for the present, to his business affairs.

The Blooming Grove Stock Farm, which is managed by his mother, Mrs. Adaline M. Hallock, is beautifully located on East Main street, one mile from Alum creek, is one of the best equipped dairy and stock farms anywhere in the central part of the state of Ohio.

On this well kept farm is a herd of something like 100 head of registered Jersey cattle, comprising the finest types of the breed to be found anywhere. A large number of fine bred horses of the best strains are also kept on the premises.

The Jerseys of the Blooming Grove Stock Farm have been exhibited at the State and leading fairs throughout Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan, and carried off more of the leading premiums than any other single herd of their class; it is in all respects a model dairy and stock farm and is so regarded by dairy and stockmen generally.



EDWARD HARRY ARCHER.

Edward Harry Archer, the well known chief clerk in the office of the State Railroad Commissioner, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Noble county, on July 2, 1856, on the farm of his parents, Joseph and Phoebe V. Archer, and he was one of a family of five sons and five daughters, of whom all are now living, with the exception of one daughter.

Mr. Archer's early life was passed on the old homestead, and his education was received in the public schools of Noble county. At the early age of seventeen he became a school teacher in his native county, and continued in this capacity for four years. At the same time, in all his leisure hours, he devoted himself assiduously to the study of law, and on April 3, 1877, was admitted a member of the bar at Marietta, Ohio. He at once began the practice of his profession at the county seat of Noble county, and continued there until January, 1886, when he received the appointment to a clerkship in the Adjutant's General's office at Columbus, and this position he retained up to January, 1890. In April, 1892, Mr. Archer was appointed, under the administration of Governor McKinley, to the position of chief clerk in the State Railroad Commissioner's office, and continued in this capacity until March, 1895. In the year following he was elected reading clerk of the Ohio Senate. In March, 1897, under the regime of Governor Bushnell, Mr. Archer was again appointed chief clerk of the Railroad Commis-

sioner's office, was reappointed in 1899, and still continues to efficiently fulfill the onerous duties of that responsible position. While practicing law at Caldwell, the county seat of Noble county, Mr. Archer was, in 1880, elected Mayor of that city, and in 1882 was again returned to that office.

Mr. Archer is a thorough Republican and an active worker in the interests of that party. He has served on all of the city, county and state committees, and from 1890 to 1896 was chairman of the speaker's bureau of the Republican State Committee, during which period more assignments and a greater number of successful meetings were held than at any previous time in the history of the party. He is also prominent in fraternal organizations, being a York Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, member of the Elks, and also of the Sons of Veterans, of which he is state commander.

On December 30, 1880, Mr. Archer was married to Miss Sadie Clay Shaw, daughter of John L. Shaw, editor and proprietor of the Noble County Republican, from 1856 to 1865, who afterwards was appointed to a position in the Pension Office at Washington, D. C., and remained there until his death which occurred in 1895. They now have an interesting family of four children, two sons and two daughters, David S., Harry E., Mabel and Margaret, and occupy an attractive residence in the Capital City.



WILLIAM TRAUTMAN.

William Trautman was born in Columbus, Ohio, November 1, 1861, and is the son of John Trautman, a painter and contractor, who married Miss Elizabeth Hertenstein, and to whom were born four sons and one daughter, of whom Edward, a grocer of Beek street, Columbus, and William are the only survivors.

The latter received a good education in the public schools of Columbus, and after leaving school was employed as a clerk in the book store of Synold & Son, at 126 North High street, where he remained for three years and then engaged with the M. C. Lilly Company, in the plating department of their extensive establishment. At the end of three years he was promoted to the position of foreman in this department, where he continued for 17 years.

In 1894 he resigned this position and entered the grocery business in partnership with his brother Edward, the style

of the firm being Trautman Brothers. In 1895 he purchased the interest of his brother Edward and is now sole owner of the establishment. He has been highly successful and rendered entire satisfaction to his large number of customers.

Mr. Trautman is a Republican in his affiliations, and while tolerant and liberal in his political views, is never laggard in supporting his party candidates. He belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows, the Bismarck and Stillwater clubs, and is a Knight of the Royal Arch, in all of which he is a prominent and active member.

He was married on the 9th of November, 1887, to Miss Emma Borchess, and they have three bright children—Hilda, aged 11 years; Edwin, 9, and Mildred, 3. He has been a citizen of Columbus all his life, and resides with his family at 329 East Livingston avenue.



SAMUEL SNIDER

This gentleman, president of the J. J. Snider Co., one of the foremost concerns of the kind in Columbus, and for years a well-known citizen here, was born in April, 1843, in Clayton township, Ohio, the son of Peter and Ellen (Dean) Snider, and spent his early life on their farm. The little schooling which he obtained was gained in the common schools of that township, after which he secured work at farming, and continued at that occupation until he entered the lumber manufacturing industry, in which he has since continued with uninterrupted success.

There were thirteen children in the family, of which Mr. Snider is a member, eight being boys and five girls, and of these four sons and one daughter are deceased.

Ten years ago the J. J. Snider Lumber Company was organized, and they operate a very extensive steam power plant located on Taylor avenue, the postoffice address being Leonard, Ohio. Here a full complement of the most mod-

ern lumber milling machinery is kept actively in operation, a large force of workmen employed, and the products of the mill comprise lumber, sash, doors, blinds, all kinds of turned work, and a complete line of inside oak finish and flooring, a leading specialty being made of the latter. The mill property is owned by the company, their splendid, perfected facilities enabling them to quickly meet the largest orders, and an active demand is supplied.

In 1865 Mr. Snider was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Reynolds, who has borne him six children, five of whom are living.

Mr. Snider has taken an active part in politics, being a strong supporter of the Democratic party, and he has held the position of County Commissioner with marked ability. To all movements advanced for the betterment of the community he has given a cordial endorsement.



WILLIS AINSWORTH MORRALL.

Proprietor of the Great Southern Drug Store, located on South High street, Columbus, was born on March 28, 1870, near Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, his parents being Mary A. (Ward) Morrall and Milton Morrall, the latter a prosperous grocer of that county. There was but one other in the family, a daughter, May L. Morrall, who resides with her parents.

Mr. Morrall's early education was obtained in the common schools of Pickaway county, and he next took a full course in the Ohio Normal University, from which he graduated most creditably in 1888. After leaving those "halls of learning," and having selected the pharmaceutical profession for a life vocation, he secured an acceptable position with Geo. T. Grand-Girard at Circleville, where he continued until 1890, when he removed to Columbus, and found congenial employment with City Hall Drug Store, remaining in their employ until 1898. On June 13, 1895, he enlisted in the First Artillery Regiment, O. N. G., as hospital steward, serving in that capacity until 1899.

In 1898, after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war,

he, imbued with the same patriotic ardor that stirred the hearts of all his fellow-countrymen, enlisted as a member of the Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and was appointed to the position of hospital steward, the duties of which he performed in the most creditable and painstaking manner. He served in this capacity for a year, during which he gained most valuable experience, and at the end of that period he received an honorable discharge, and returned to the duties of civil life.

On April 1, 1900, Mr. Morrall purchased the fine drug store so elegantly located in the Great Southern building, one of the finest specimens of architecture in the Capital City, and here he and his efficient assistants are kept busy meeting the demands of a first-class trade, a feature being made of the prescription department. Mr. Morrall is a practical druggist, and thoroughly proficient in his profession. Politically he gives his support to the Republican party, and socially he commands the popular good will and esteem of the entire community.



JOHN ALBERT WILSON, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born October 21, 1869, in Shelby county, Ohio, being a son of Robert and Sarah Jane Wilson. The former was a teacher by vocation, and his death occurred in February, 1900. Mrs. Wilson, who died in 1878, is descended from an old and honorable English family. Mr. Wilson's descendants are distinguished in the history of Britain, and his father, Jesse Hamilton Wilson, was Colonel of Volunteers in the late Rebellion, and his grandfather, Anthony Broderick, held the rank of Colonel under Gen. Washington, and his money was freely loaned to the government to aid the fight for independence. Ann Webb, mother of Colonel Jesse Hamilton Wilson, was one of the celebrated Webb family of Georgia. Of Dr. Wilson's sisters, those living are Edith Eleanor, married to the Rev. James H. Westerfelt; Mary A., a graduate physician located at Toledo, O.; Esther Roberta, Clara Inc., nee Mrs. D. Freedborn, at Akron, O.; Ethel G., nee Mrs. J. C. Johnson, owns a large farm at Custer, O.; Cassius Hamilton Wilson, Superintendent of Schools, the only brother, died in October, 1896.

Dr. Wilson obtained his early education from the common schools of Shelby county, graduated from the High School, and was a student at the National Normal University at Lebanon, O., afterward teaching school for eight years, when he took up the study of medicine, entering the Ohio Medical University, and was graduated from that institution in 1898. There have been prominent physicians in his family in the past. Dr. A. Wilson, a brother of his father, and now residing in Sidney, O., was a Surgeon Major during the Civil War, and Dr. Charles Broderick, his grand-uncle, who died in August, 1899, was a leading physician of New Paris, Indiana, and Dr. A. D. Wilson, a physician in Columbus, Kansas, died in June, 1899.

On June 3, 1896, Dr. Wilson was married to Miss Hattie M. Meade, of Columbus, O., and they reside at No. 282 West State street. He also owns a farm of 25 acres in Shelby county, Ohio.

Dr. Wilson is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias, Republican in politics, and conducts a general, steadily growing practice as a physician and surgeon.



Mr. F. S. Campbell.

Mr. F. S. Campbell, of Columbus, Ohio, is a young man of energy and enterprise, and is well known in the city and county as a successful business man. He was born in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the 12th of May, 1870.

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CHARLES L. IRELAND, M. D.

Among the prominent professional men of Columbus is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Dr. Ireland was born at Frederickstown, Ohio, February 1, 1872, son of Dr. George M. Ireland and Nantia (Stillwell) Ireland, the former a prominent physician of that city. The family was composed of two sons, Davis S. Ireland and the subject of this sketch. The latter was educated in the high school of Jeffersonville, and took a course at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, later graduating from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He then entered the Starling Medical University, and after graduating from that institution took a course in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio. It will thus be seen that his literary and medical education has been the most extended and liberal character. He is also a self-made man. He taught school for three years, and also worked for the Columbus Street Railroad Company to

gain means to pay for his medical education. He is now engaged in the pursuit of his profession, has an office at No. 942 North High street, where his residence also is, and has built up a large and influential practice. He is examining physician in the Maccabees of the World, is member of the Columbus Clinical Club, a member of the Homeopathic State Medical Society and the Hahnemann Medical Fraternity, and is ex physician of the Fraternal Insurance Order.

Dr. Ireland's mother is a prominently known lady, being treasurer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, is a member of the Crown Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, member of the Research Club, corresponding secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a graduate of the Chautauqua Circle, and is very fond of literary work.

Dr. Ireland's brother is now in the employ of the M. C. Lull Company, of Columbus. The doctor, himself, is most popularly known in the community, and commands the esteem of all with whom he has had dealings.



ISAAC CLARK EDWARDS, M. D.

Isaac Clark Edwards, who occupies an active position among the medical fraternity of Franklin county, was born in this county, July 25, 1852, on the farm of his parents, Sarah A. Edwards and Stephen S. Edwards, the latter of whom died on March 17, 1899. The mother's family was among the oldest in Delaware, and the father's in Franklin county, Ohio. The family was composed of four sons and two daughters, and of these all are living except Stephen Merrill Edwards, who died in infancy. The others are the Rev. John Edwards, of Tacoma, Washington; Albert, of Seattle; Mrs. Mary Sharp, who is engaged in the manufacture of yeast; Mrs. Sarah Whinn, who resides at her farm in Franklin county, and the subject of this sketch.

The latter was educated in the common and high schools of Columbus, afterward taking a course through the Bryant

Business College, and then entering the Starling Medical College, from which he graduated in 1882. For a term he occupied a position as a teacher in the public schools of the county. On graduating from his technical studies he at once began the practice of his profession, has gained a liberal patronage all throughout Franklin county, and is considered a high position in his responsible profession.

On December 27, 1882, Dr. Edwards was married to Miss Ida Twigg, of Columbus, a lady most favorably known to society. He is a member of the Republican party, a popular member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a gentleman held in the highest regard in both professional and social circles. His uncle, the Hon. John G. Edwards, served creditably as County Commissioner in 1866, and as a member of the Ohio Legislature.



SPENCER RANCK

Among the bright, energetic and capable business men of Columbus none stand higher or give greater promise of future success than Spencer Ranck, who was born on the 29th of January, 1877, near the village of Alton, Franklin county, Ohio. He is the son of Mr. Jefferson B. Ranck, by trade an engineer, who married Miss Eliza Brown, whose family came originally from Maryland to Franklin county, and who are among the leading agriculturists of this locality. Four children were born to them, namely: Elmer, Frank, Spencer and Mattie. Elmer is engineer in the Mantle Works of W. M. Taylor & Co.; Frank, an engineer, is engaged in his calling in the State of Kentucky; Clarence is perfecting his education in the public schools, and Mattie is the wife of Mr. John W. Bunte, car inspector for the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company at Valley Crossing, in the southern part of Franklin county.

Spencer received a thorough education in the schools of Columbus, passing through all the grades with much credit of himself. After completing his education he engaged with the firm of Mr. McAlister, Mohler & Co., of this city, to learn the upholstering business. This was several years ago, and his aptitude joined to his industry and general

abilities made him a master of the trade, and in 1896 he entered into business on his own account, and began to manufacture fine parlor furniture to order, including couches, lounges, chairs, etc., including the manufacture of light grade mattresses, as well as all lines of upholstering, the repair and renovation of fine furniture, and makes a specialty, and a successful specialty of the manufacture of Turkish couches and chairs, in which line he is doing a large and constantly increasing line of business.

For 19 years—in fact ever since his early boyhood days, he has been a resident of Columbus, and is well known throughout the city, his place of business being at 434 South Third street. He is unmarried. In politics he is a Democrat, is seeking for no official preferment, and takes an active interest in all affairs of his party. He is a Knight of Maccabees of the Uniform Rank.

It goes without saying that Mr. Ranck is a young man of push and energy, and that he has built up a fine business in his line of work by his skill, industry and ability, and through his fair and honest dealings with his customers, his wares, through their excellency and finish, finding their way into the best and most tastefully decorated homes of the city.



ROBERT Mc LAUGHLIN
Son of Judge John N. McLaughlin



SUE McLAUGHLIN
Daughter of Judge John N. McLaughlin



MRS. BARBARA Mc LAUGHLIN
Mother of Judge John N. McLaughlin



JOHN R. McLAUGHLIN,
Grandson of Judge John N. McLaughlin



MRS. JOHN R. McLAUGHLIN



EMILIE,
Daughter of John R. McLaughlin



JAMES B. McLAUGHLIN,
Grandson of Judge John X. McLaughlin



MRS. JAMES B. McLAUGHLIN



ROBERT,
Son of James B. McLaughlin



MRS. FREDERICK DUNCAN.
(nee McLaughlin)
Granddaughter of Judge John N. McLaughlin



WM. McLAUGHLIN.
Grandson of Judge John N. McLaughlin



MRS. HARRY C. MILLER.
(nee McLaughlin)
Granddaughter of Judge John N. McLaughlin



OPHA MOORE.

One of the bright and successful young men in Columbus is Opha Moore, who was born August 18, 1867, near the city of Parkersburg, West Virginia. His father, Rev. A. L. Moore, was a prominent United Brethren minister, who married Miss Mary Jane Baker, who bore him three children, two sons and a daughter, the latter of whom is deceased.

Mr. Opha Moore was educated in the public schools of Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and at Louisville and Navarre in Stark county, at which, among other points, his father had charge of congregations. Later he attended Ottenheim University, at Westerville, Franklin county, Ohio.

He left school in 1885 and came to Columbus and accepted a position as stenographer with the Columbus Buggy Company, he being an expert in that profession, and continued in the employ of the firm until 1887, when he resigned in the autumn of that year to assume the position of chief stenographer to the Republican State committee during the political campaigns of 1887 and 1888.

He was then appointed by Governor J. B. Foraker as stenographer in the executive office, in which capacity he remained until 1889, when he resigned the position to become one of the publishers of "Light," a spicy Republican cartoon weekly. This publication was removed to Chicago in 1890 and Mr. Moore accompanied it in the migration and continued to be connected with it until 1891, in the summer of which year he returned to Columbus and became associated with Mr. A. C. Armstrong, official court stenographer, in which relation he continued until January, 1892, the date of

the inauguration of William McKinley as Governor, when that distinguished gentleman named him as his official stenographer and later promoted him to the position of commission clerk.

When Governor Asa Bushnell was inaugurated, Mr. Moore was reappointed by him as commission clerk, and was later appointed by him as the clerk of the building commission having charge of the addition to the Statehouse. In 1889, when Governor Bushnell's private secretary, Colonel J. Lynn Rodgers, went to Europe, he had charge of all the affairs of the Governor's office, acting as the Governor's private secretary until Colonel Rodgers' return to his post.

During the National campaign of 1892, Mr. Moore held the position of private secretary to Hon. William M. Hahn, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Republican National committee, with headquarters in the city of New York.

It is needless to say that Mr. Moore is a Republican without any mental reservations. He is a member of Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M.; Ohio Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M.; Columbus Council, No. 8, R. S. M.; the Buckeye Republican Club, and a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church.

He was married to Miss Roberta L. Klotts, June 16, 1892, and they have one child, Ralph M., a bright and promising boy. Mr. Moore is at present clerk of the building commission, secretary of the heating and building commission, and a member of the state house furnishing commission. He resides with his family at 17 West Fourth avenue, Columbus, Ohio.



LOUIS BAUMAN.

Among the well-known and successful young business men of Columbus is Louis Bauman, the plumber. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, August 24, 1866, and is the son of Joseph Bauman, a well-known marble worker, who married Miss Katherine Heil, and to whom were born three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

Louis Bauman was educated in the public schools of Columbus and in a business college. Upon the completion of his education in 1880 he engaged with D. N. Kelly & Co. in the plumbing business, serving four years as an apprentice. After finishing his trade he went to Pittsburg, where he worked as a journeyman with Mr. Moler, the plumber, until 1886, when he returned to Columbus and engaged with the Schwartz Plumbing at 31 West State, where he remained until 1889, when he again engaged with D. N. Kelly & Co., remaining with that firm until it dissolved in 1892, and then he engaged with Charles A. Klie, remaining with him until he retired from the plumbing business in 1894, when he engaged with Sanders and Esswein, continuing with that well known firm until 1899, when he resigned his position and formed a partnership with George Kinnel and established a sanitary plumbing plant at 53 East Livingston avenue, at the corner of City Park avenue, where the firm is now conducting a prosperous and growing business.

During his career as a journeyman plumber he worked in that line in the installation of the plumbing of the government buildings at Ft. Thomas. He also had entire charge of the plumbing of the Great Southern hotel of Columbus, as well as in different public buildings in the city, and also many of the finest residences erected in Columbus in recent years. Nor was his superintendence confined to the city, but he was in demand throughout Central Ohio, and his work was always to the entire satisfaction of his employers.

Mr. Bauman is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Knights of St. John and also of the Journeymen Plumbers' Union, of which he was president five years. He was also president of Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly for one term; president of the Building Trades Council, and was a delegate to the ninth annual convention of the Master Plumbers' Association, of which he is a member, and which assembled in Columbus February 18-19, 1901.

He was married on the 4th of October, 1887, to Miss Cornelia Ranit, and to them three children have been born, Gertrude, aged 12 years; John L., 8, and Edward L., 10. He has lived in Columbus all his life except when absent working at his trade, and resides at 71 East Livingston avenue.



HARRY LANDIS MOOAR.

While not yet 25 years of age, Mr. Harry Landis Mooar has established an enviable and promising position in the business circles of Columbus, and there is every indication that in due time he will rank among its successful business men. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 10, 1877, and is the son of Mr. E. M. Mooar, who is well known by his connection with the Isaac Eberly Company. His mother's maiden name was Miss Anna H. Hull, and to the couple one son and two daughters were born. One of the latter is deceased, the survivors being Harry L. and Miss Edith A.

The younger Mooar was educated in the public schools of the city of Columbus, and graduated from the Ohio State University, and was distinguished for his aptitude and proficiency in his studies.

After finishing his education he engaged with the Isaac Eberly Company, one of the largest wholesale groceries in the Capital City, where he continued for three years.

In 1901 he was chiefly instrumental in the formation of the H. L. Mooar Lumber Company. This company incorporated in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day

of January, 1901, with a capital stock of \$10,000, and Mr. Mooar was elected president of the corporation by its board of directors, and is intrusted with the general management of its affairs. This corporation took the entire plant of the old Carlyle & Powell stand at 130 East Rich street. Immediately upon its incorporation it began business, and is engaged in handling and dealing in lumber, doors, sash shingles, and everything else in the line of house building and finishing in wood. The business of the firm is in a flourishing condition with a constant growth.

In his political affiliations Mr. Mooar is a Republican; he is unmarried. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi, Theta Sigma Epsilon and other college fraternities, in all of which he enjoys a high degree of popularity for his many genial and companionable traits.

He devotes himself assiduously to his business, but at the same time he neglected none of the gentler amenities of life. He has lived in Columbus his entire life, and now resides at 105 Hamilton avenue, one of the beautiful residence sections of this city.



TOBIAS RUHWEDEL

Among the energetic, pushing and successful young men of Columbus, Mr. Tobias Ruhwedel deservedly occupies a high position, which he has attained by reason of his own ability and industry. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, November 27, 1873, and is the son of Mr. Henry Ruhwedel, a well-known market gardener and farmer, who married Miss Katherine Hook, and to whom were born two sons and four daughters. One of the latter died in infancy.

He received an excellent education in the schools of Madison township, where he was born and reared. After leaving school he was engaged in the old Columbus Starch Factory, formerly located near the southern quarter of the city, where he continued until 1881. He was then appointed as an attendant at the Institution for the Education of Imbecile Youth in the western outskirts of the city, where he remained for a year, and until a change in the State administration. In 1882 he resigned the position to accept a more congenial and profitable one with the Peters Dash Company.

In 1883, he severed his connection with this company to take a contract with the United States Carriage Company to build carriage and vehicle bodies, where he continued until 1885, when he engaged with Futerer, Miller & Ziegler to learn the plumbing and gas fitting business. By 1888, and still a young man, he was master of the business and entered active business on his own account at 325 1/2 South High street, where, up to 1892, he did an extensive business. Be-

ing crowded for room at that place, he removed his plant to his own premises, 31 Mithoff street.

Mayor Samuel S. Black, in 1896, recognizing his eminent fitness for the place, appointed him inspector of plumbing for the city of Columbus, which position he held to the expiration of his term in 1898. He then devoted his entire energies to his private business and to meet the daily demands of his constantly increasing number of patrons and where he is still engaged. In addition to his well-equipped plant on Mithoff street, Mr. Ruhwedel has erected a beautiful residence at No. 31 Mithoff street, and is one of the best liked and one of the most popular business men on the South Side.

On the 30th of June, 1891, he was married to Miss Clara A. Schau, and they are the happy parents of two pretty and interesting daughters, Lena and Ida. In politics, Mr. Ruhwedel is an active and consistent Democrat. He is a member of Lodge 358, I. O. O. F., and of the Olentangy Club, one of the most widely known and popular social clubs in the city or State, and also of the South Side Democratic Club.

He has lived all his life in Columbus or its immediate vicinity and is widely and extensively known, and just as widely and extensively respected for his high character and many genial and unobdurate traits.



FRANK C. THOMAS.

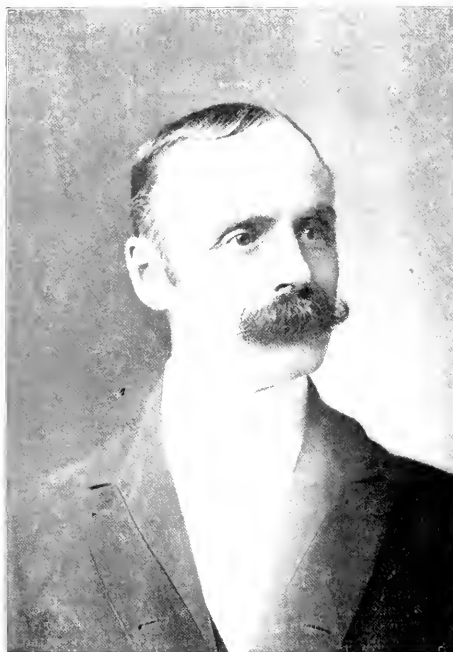
The above-named gentleman, one of the well-known citizens of Columbus, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, November 6, 1856, on the farm of his parents, Edward E. and Lucy (Shimer) Thomas. There was but one other in the family, Mrs. Lillie Taylor, a daughter, who is also still living.

Mr. Thomas was educated in the public schools of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and, on leaving school to begin the sterner duties of life, he became apprenticed with George D. Neal & Co., carriage blacksmiths of Mt. Vernon, and, on completing his apprenticeship, served as a journeyman for one year, when he resigned his position to take an extended trip through the West for the purpose of seeing and becoming acquainted with his native country. He traveled as far as the Pacific coast, visiting all the leading cities and working at his trade as he went. In 1879, returning to Mt. Vernon, Mr. Thomas formed a copartnership with George D. Neal, his former employer, under the firm name of Neal & Co., and they conducted a general carriage work business up to the fall of 1880, when their workshop was destroyed by fire, thus terminating the firm's existence. Mr. Thomas subsequently engaged with C. G. Cooper & Co., remaining in their employ three years, leaving them at the end of that period to accept a position as traveling salesman for Henry Michler & Son, dealers in stoneware, etc. After filling this position for five years he, in 1887, resigned and removed to Columbus, where he has since resided. Here he became employed with the Columbus Buggy Company and worked

at his trade for some ten years, when he left to take a position with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He resigned in 1900, on receiving an appointment from the Fraternal Mystic Circle as its special supreme deputy and organizer for the State of Ohio, with headquarters in Columbus. This order, whose supreme body is located in Philadelphia, is a beneficial and insurance organization, has 88 lodges in Ohio and a membership of 9000 in this State, and its interests are being actively promoted by Mr. Thomas.

On March 28, 1880, Mr. Thomas was married at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to Miss Sarah E. Nugent, and they have had three children, two daughters and a son, viz.: Luella, aged 20; Rose R., aged 18; and Edward O., aged 16 years. The family have a comfortable residence at No. 214 South Princeton avenue.

Politically Mr. Thomas is a Republican and he is actively prominent in fraternal orders. He is a charter member of Champion Lodge, No. 581, Knights of Pythias, and has been its official reporter since the lodge was organized. He is also a member of the Columbus Buggy Company, F. M. C., No. 210, of Damona Temple, No. 45, of Herron Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W.; of Ohio Castle, No. 1, A. O. K. of M. C., and Capital City Lodge, No. 2, F. of O. He also holds membership in the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club and is a citizen who commands the general esteem of the entire community.



ELLIOT H. GILKEY.

Mr. Elliot Howard Gilkey, the clerk of the State Board of Equalization, is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, February 8, 1857. He is a son of Mr. Sheldon Gilkey, who gave up his life in the service of his country in the famous battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1864, and his mother was Emma (Roberts) Gilkey. Early left fatherless by the war, the boy was sent to the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home at Xenia, Ohio, where he was reared and educated, and where he lived until 1873. In 1879 a committee of the State Legislature visited the home to examine it with a view to making it a state institution, and upon that occasion Master Gilkey was selected by the officials of the home to address the committee on behalf of the children of the institution. At the meeting, a public one held in the City Hall, young Gilkey made an able and spirited address, and one that is marked for special mention in Howe's Historical Collections. In 1873 he left the home to become a page in the Ohio Senate, and when nineteen years of age he was elected journal clerk of the Senate. At the conclusion of his term he became a salesman for Wilson L. Gill, in the hardware trade, and continued until 1882 when he went on the road for the Columbus Hollowware Company, where he remained until the company went into voluntary liquidation in 1887. In February, 1886, he was made assistant city editor of the Ohio

State Journal, and resigned in July of the same year to become steward of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, where he was educated. Two years' service here rendered a saving to the state of \$25,000 through his efficient management. In June, 1885, he resigned, the board accepting with the proviso that it take effect the following September. He left home ten days before the expiration of his term to take charge of the speakers' bureau of the Republican State Committee. In January, 1888, he became chief bookkeeper under State Auditor Poe, where he remained until 1896, when Mr. Poe retired and entered the insurance business, Mr. Gilkey accompanying him. In January, 1900, he became assistant clerk of the Ohio Senate, which office he now holds. During his incumbency he prepared the manuscript for the Ohio Manual of Legislative Practice, and the "Hundred Year Book of 1900." Mr. Gilkey was married January 21, 1884, to Miss Florence Virginia Reed, and has two charming daughters, the Misses Ethel and Helen, and one son, Earl Lincoln Gilkey. Mrs. Gilkey was a daughter of a veteran soldier who gave up his life in 1865, after four years' service in the Union army, and was educated in the home, where her husband received his early training. Mr. Gilkey is a member of and organized the Sons of Veterans in Ohio in 1881, being the first division commander in Ohio, and a life member of the commandery-in-Chief.



MRS. KATE C. FUSON.

Mrs. Kate C. Fuson, relict of the late Hon. W. W. Fuson of Worthington, Sharon township, in West Liberty, Logan, Ohio, was born May 7, 1854. Her father was DeWitt Cook, a grocer in Dublin, Franklin county, Ohio, and her mother was Miss Harriet White, of West Liberty, who was descended from one of the leading families of New England. Four children were born to them—Lyman B., James Edgar, Elizabeth and the subject of this sketch. The two sons are now deceased, Elizabeth, who married Franklin Graves, of Dublin, is also deceased.

Mrs. Fuson was educated in the public schools at Dublin, and at the Academy of St. Mary of the Springs. She is not only a woman of great energy, patience and persistence, but as pleasant, as gentle, as kind and considerate to others as she is energetic, and is deserving of the highest need of praise for her unswerving love for, and her fidelity to her father and mother-in-law. They are four score, and she has been their support since her husband's death, whose every want and comfort she has fully met.

She was married December 29, 1871, to W. W. Fuson, a Scotchman, who came to America in early life. He was postmaster at Worthington, and died during his term July

6, 1893, and Mrs. Fuson filled out his term under President Cleveland, a Democrat. Her husband was an ardent and consistent Republican all his life, a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and Mrs. Fuson was a daughter of Rebecca from the time of her marriage. She is the mother of three children by her marriage with Mr. Fuson—Harry, William and Grace. The first named, Harry, resides in Chicago, where he is in business.

Mrs. Fuson is postmistress in Worthington, having been reappointed under the second administration of President McKinley, and is an efficient and popular official, fully understanding and promptly discharging all the duties it involves. She served as a clerk under Pension Agent Gen. A. V. Rice, and was later matron of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Columbus, which position she resigned to take charge of the postoffice at Worthington. For eight years she has not lost a single day from her official responsibilities, nor has there been any interference in her official position during all that period. She is a real woman. Nothing more laudatory could be said of any of the sex. She is now married to Mr. Caleb Potter, who is retired and a wealthy farmer of Sharon township.





DANIEL WEBSTER GROFF.

The gentleman above named has had a long, active and highly interesting business career, and he is widely and most reputationally known throughout the country.

Daniel Webster Groff was born in Navarre, Stark county, Ohio, on February 26, 1841, son of Daniel and Susan (Foltz) Groff, the former a prosperous miller, and was one of a family of three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

Mr. Groff attended the public schools of Navarre, Dalton and Cleveland, Ohio, receiving a sound education, and graduated from the Cleveland High School in 1860. On leaving school he became a salesman in the establishment of Messrs. Childs, Groff & Co., wholesale shoe merchants in Cleveland, and continued in this capacity up to 1863, when the Civil War being in progress he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war in 1865, when he was mustered out at Cleveland as a corporal of Company E of the above-named regiment. He again became employed with Childs, Groff & Co. as traveling salesman, remaining in their service up to 1869, when he resigned to accept a position with Rockwell & Wells, wholesale shoe manufacturers of New York. He left them in 1871 to engage with Griffin Bros. & Kennard, wholesale shoe manufacturers of Cleveland, Ohio, this position being held by him until 1876, when he resigned to remove to Wooster,

Ohio, where he became interested in the operation of a stone quarry, under the firm name of Groff & Co. In 1878 Mr. Groff sold out this interest, removed to Columbus and established a general livery and boarding stable business at No. 571 East Main street. This enterprise was directed by him for fifteen years, or up to 1893, when he sold out, and became traveling salesman for the Midland Oil Company, which responsible position he still continues to efficiently fill.

Mr. Groff's father, the Hon. Daniel Groff, was one of the foremost members of the Republican party in Stark county, was Representative Senator to the Ohio Legislature from that county from 1841 to 1848, and a justice of the peace in Navarre for twenty years. He was an intimate friend of the great Daniel Webster, and to this circumstance is due the fact of his son being named after that celebrated statesman.

The subject of this sketch has also been an active worker in the Republican party, and was for thirteen years clerk and precinct judge, also holds membership in the Red Men and Order of Odd Fellows.

In the fall of 1868 Mr. Groff was married to Miss Josephine Weaver, whose death occurred in November, 1872, and has one child, a daughter, named after its mother. In July, 1876, he was united to his present estimable wife, Mrs. Mary Groff, nee Nodd. Their family residence is at No. 571 East Main street.



WALTER MARQUIS DAVIS.

Mr. Davis, who is noted as a manufacturer of artificial limbs, was born August 24, 1864, in Columbus, Ohio. His father, Joseph J. Davis, was a native of South Wales, who came to this city in 1859, and for 13 years was a shopkeeper at the Panhandle Railroad workshops. His mother, Mary M. (Park) Davis, born at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, came of an old and well-known family in that locality. They had eleven children, five of whom died in infancy, and six survive, including the subject of this sketch.

The latter attended the common and high schools of Columbus, and, in addition, received instruction in the higher mathematics from a private tutor. At the age of 15 he became a clerk in the grocery of C. W. Toy, with whom he remained about three years, when he left to become a time-keeper for the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad shops, and continued in this capacity until his twenty-first birthday, when his services were engaged by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as night clerk in their freight house, and he retained this position three years. He was now in his 24th year, and his next employment was in the position of book-keeper for the wholesale notion house of Schwartz & Schwenker. On resigning this position about a year later he entered into business independently as a manufacturer of artificial limbs, under the title of the Triumph Artificial Limb Company, and in this venture he has met with flat-

tering success, his energy and straightforward business methods securing for him a reputation of the most enviable character, while the superior make of his products have gained for them a name that stands as a trademark for reliability and general excellence. His artificial limbs, trusses and other surgical appliances are in use not only in all parts of Ohio, but also in many other sections of the country, and they have invariably given their purchasers the utmost satisfaction.

Mr. Davis has for many years been prominently identified with a number of fraternal organizations, including the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He has for over twenty-one years been a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and during that period has successively filled all the offices of the minor local and district lodges, and of the Grand Lodge he was for two years grand assistant secretary, grand secretary two years and grand councillor for four years. His services to the organization have been very widely and gratefully appreciated.

On July 10, 1893, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Clara B. Van-Houten, and they have two children, boys, Joseph Andrew and Loren Russell Davis, to brighten their attractive, cheerful home at No. 159 Chicago avenue, and they are most popularly known in the neighborhood.



EDDY J. DURHAM.

Mr. Eddy Jerry Durham, president of the Model Big Four Laundering Company, the largest enterprise of its kind in this city, and one of the best in the state, was born in Scotland, Brant county, Canada, December 13, 1864. His father was Rodolphus Durham, a pioneer settler in that part of the Dominion, and his mother was Elizabeth (Reeves) Durham, and his parents were successful agriculturists. Mr. Durham was the oldest of six children. He was born on a farm, and received his education in the public schools near his home. When he was fourteen years of age he started out to carve his fortune, and became a clerk in a general store, where he remained four years, when he came to the states and located at Detroit, where he engaged as a bookkeeper, and remained until 1884, when he came to Columbus, Ohio, and became bookkeeper for the Troy Laundry. Here he remained two years, when he resigned his position and started in the laundry business for himself and started the Famous Laundry. His practical business methods and perfect work soon won a high reputation, and he took in Mr.

Joseph Bott as a partner. After a year Mr. Durham withdrew and started the Model Laundry on East Town street. Shortly afterward Mr. Howard H. Zigler became a partner in the enterprise, and the firm continued until January 1, 1900, when a stock company was organized, which embraced a consolidation of the Model and the Big Four Laundries, under the style of the Model Big Four Laundering Company. Mr. Durham was made president of the enterprise, which is the representative and model laundering plant of the city, having one of the most modernly equipped plants in the state and employing seventy people. Mr. Durham is a thoroughly practiced man and a gentleman of rare administrative and executive ability. He was married February 28, 1888, to Miss Carry D. Rees, a daughter of Mr. Jacob Rees of Rees Station, Ohio, and has one daughter, Bessie, twelve years of age. Mr. Durham is a Knight of Pythias, and highly esteemed as a business man who has won deserved success and as a public-spirited citizen.



NIAL R. HYSSELL.

One of the most widely known men in political and labor circles throughout Ohio and a large number of other states is Hon. Nial R. Hysell, of Columbus, a former Speaker of the House of Representatives and State Senator, and now a prominent attorney at law in the capital city. He is a self-educated and a self-made man in the full and complete sense of the word.

He was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, October 10, 1854, and is the son of Henry F. and Lucretia Hysell. His father was a farmer, living in the vicinity of Pomeroy. There was seven sons and five daughters born to them, of whom five sons and two daughters survive.

Mr. Hysell is one of the recognized champions of the workingman, and earned the right to be by the long years of arduous toil, during which he fitted himself to become the more effective advocate of the cause of his fellow workers. In his boyhood he attended the public schools of Pomeroy, and in the summer worked either on the farm or in the neighboring coal mines, in which he became an expert miner. All his leisure hours were given to study. His laborious life continued until he was past 30 years of age.

At the age 29 he was elected vice-president of the Ohio Miners' Union, and served in that capacity for three years. He was then chosen president of the Ohio State Labor and Trades Assembly, in which position he served for two years. At the same time he served as a member of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers of America, and was looked upon as one of the wisest counsellors in that body.

In the autumn of the year 1887 he was elected as a Representative from Perry county to the General Assembly of the state, and was re-elected to the same body in 1889. He

was elected speaker of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly, and no man ever filled the position with greater dignity and firmness. During the Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth General Assemblies Mr. Hysell devoted himself to the work of amending and initiating measures for the protection of the working classes, and these two sessions mark an era in wise legislation in that direction. Some of the statutes then enacted in that regard have since been modified for the worse, but as a whole the best laws in that behalf date from Mr. Hysell's entrance into the State Legislature.

After leaving the Legislature at the close of 1891 he purchased an interest in the Paulding Democrat, and for a time had control of its management. He, however, disposed of his interest in the paper and removed his family to Columbus. In the meantime he had begun the reading of law with Hon. H. J. Booth, but his health becoming seriously impaired, he made a trip to and through the south, where he remained for some time. After regaining his health he returned to his home in Columbus, and was admitted to the practice of the law in 1893, since which time he has practiced his profession.

In 1895 he was elected as Senator in the General Assembly from the Tenth Senatorial district of the counties of Franklin and Pickaway, in which capacity he served for two years.

Mr. Hysell was married to Miss Armida R. Vining January 1, 1875. They have no children. He is an ardent, conservative and consistent Democrat, and stands high with the leaders as well as the rank and file of his party. He is a Knight of Pythias, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and an Elk. He has resided in Columbus since 1891, and resides at 194 Lexington avenue.



NATHAN YEAGER MUNSHOWER

Nathan Yeager Munshower was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1844. His father was Jacob Munshower, a farmer and blacksmith who married Miss Hannah Clancy, and six sons and six daughters were born to them. Three sons and three daughters are now living.

Mr. Munshower attended the public schools in Chester county, Pennsylvania, during his boyhood, and after securing an education, he worked on his father's farm until 1861. Then at the age of 16 he enlisted in the army, and took part in the Civil War. In June, 1861, in the company with 17 of his boyish companions he was at Historic Valley Forge, where a recruiting station was spontaneously opened with fife and drum. After listening a few moments to the martial strains young Munshower stepped forward and announced his enlistment. His 17 young companions followed him, and they all rendered splendid service in the war for the preservation of the Union. The enlistment en masse of these 18 young men was an event worthy the historic revolutionary spot, where they dedicated themselves to the service of their country.

He was enrolled to the service in the Thirty-first Regiment, P. V. I., and afterward transferred to Company H, Eighty-second P. V. I. The regiment to which he belonged was originally of the Fourth Army Corps, subsequently assigned to the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and took part in all the battles of that great army, among which may be named Warwick Creek, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Antietam, Williamsport, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Franklin Crossing, Marye's Heights, Salem, Banks' Ford, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Brandy Station, Culpepper, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Robertson's Tavern, Wilderness (December 29 and 31, 1862), Petersburg, Potomacy Creek, Hayes' Shop, Hanover Court House, Cold Harbor (June 1 to 2), Bermuda Hundred, Weldon Railroad, Decatur of Washington, Snicker's Gap, pursuit of Early to Strasburg, Charlestown and Halltown, Gettysburg, battle of Bull Run. He was mustered out of the service with the rank of private, at the age of 20, having served his full three years of enlistment. He again sought to enlist in the service, but was prevented by physical disability arising from wounds received in battle. The government then engaged him for the secret service, in which he continued until the end of the war. He was employed at the Phoenixville (Pa.) Rolling Mill until he was 25 years of age.

Later he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and engaged in the rolling mill there, remaining for a short time, and then accepted a more desirable position in the rolling mill

in Tronton, Ohio, in the year 1868, and remained with the firm until 1875, in which year he was elected marshal of the city of Tronton, and four times re-elected, serving in all for ten years, and resigned the position in 1885 to engage as traveling salesman with the Buckeye Cart Company of Columbus, and remained with that concern until its removal to West Virginia in 1887.

In 1889, under the administration of Governor Joseph B. Foraker, he was appointed to the position of Superintendent of Subsistence for the Ohio Penitentiary, and continued as such to the close of the administration. He then entered into business in several different lines on his own account, in which he continued until 1891.

In that year under the administration of Governor William McKinley he was reappointed to his old position of Superintendent of Subsistence of the Penitentiary, which he held for two successive terms. Then owing to a change in the state administration he retired from the position and engaged with Born & Co., of Columbus, as general agent in charge of their outside agencies, which he has successfully conducted since, and in which position he is still engaged.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Jennie Hopkins, and to them three children were born—Harry J., Mahel E., the wife of Dr. Sulzer, a prominent physician of Portsmouth, and leaving another dying in infancy. In his political affiliations Mr. Munshower is a Republican, and since his residence in Columbus has taken an active part in politics, having been chairman of the Republican Central Committee for two terms during the administration of Governor Asa S. Bushnell. He has been a prominent citizen of Columbus since 1888, and resides at 159 Cleveland avenue. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Shriner, belongs to the B. P. O. E., the Red Men, the G. A. R., of which he is a past senior vice commander, the Union Veteran Legion and the I. O. O. F.

During the period when Mr. Munshower was marshal of Tronton an epidemic of smallpox broke out and assumed a most virulent form. So fully did the city authorities rely on his judgment that he was given carte blanche to deal with the epidemic as he saw fit. He established a system of quarantine under which it was stamped out, and he was publicly thanked for his energy and good judgment. In 1881, when the great flood swept the Ohio valley, a part of the city of Tronton was submerged. Marshal Munshower, whose courage was equal to his cool judgment, saved a number of lives and a vast amount of property, for which he was again publicly thanked by the authorities and the citizens.



RICHARD H. OSGOOD

Richard H. Osgood, the well-known agent of the White Bronze Monumental Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was born in the town of Conway, Carroll county, New Hampshire, August 21, 1836. He is the son of Isaac Osgood, a New Hampshire carpenter, who married Miss Harriet Page, of Conway, the daughter of a prominent farmer. Three sons and five daughters were born to them: Almida, wife of Mr. Pearl Kimball, one of the original car builders in the firm of Ridgway & Kimball. Their car shop occupied the site of the present T. & O. C. depot, west of the river. Mrs. Kimball is deceased. Emily, wife of Oshes Fellows, also deceased. Phoebe, wife of Melville Samuels, residing at St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Samuels was a captain in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. Sarah, wife of Harry Barnett, of Columbus; Maria, wife of Eli Brooks, of Columbus, Ohio; Reuben, who died in infancy; and Richard H.

He attended school at Lynchburg, Oxford county, Maine, and also attended the academy, but the most of his education was secured in the common schools in that part of Maine, his parents having removed there when he was young. His first work was at the "timbers' trade," as the New England term goes. Later he became a car builder with Davenport & Bridges, at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, which was his chief occupation up to some ten years ago.

He came to Ohio in 1849, and since then was engaged in car building and mechanical pursuits until he entered the employ of the White Bronze Monumental Company a few years ago. He stocked the old Columbus & Xenia Railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, with its first cars. The track of the road was laid in the winter of 1849-1850, and it was the first railway to enter Columbus, in the latter part of February, 1850. The engines were wood burners, and many of the engines had what is called only one pair of drivers, which were small in comparison with those now in use. At that time there was not an engine in the State using coal, and but few people thought that coal could be used for the purpose of making steam on their land safely.

The round house had stalls for four engines. This was the first round house in Franklin until the bridge was built, which was built in 1851. At that time passengers boarded the trains in Franklin, and 20 and 25 miles an hour was considered extraordinarily good time. The rails were all iron in those days, and much shorter than now. There were no steel rails in existence in those days. The

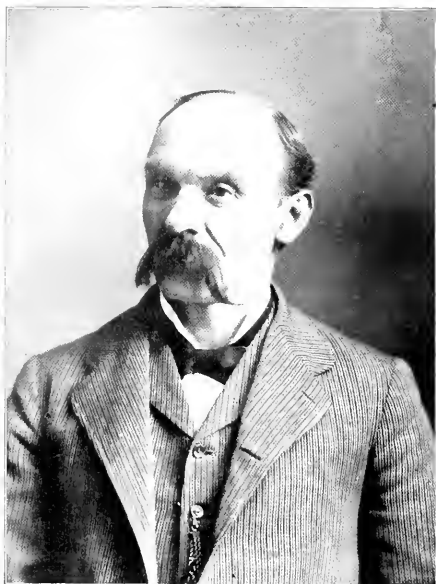
trains, two in number and running in the morning and evening, were made up of two coaches, a baggage car and engine. And yet the railroad was a big thing in that day, and Mr. Osgood, as an expert car builder, was a big factor in its equipment.

On July 15, 1863, he volunteered for service in the Civil War, in the cavalry arm of the service, in Company A, Fifth Independent Battalion, of which he was second lieutenant, and served eight months. In the winter of 1861-1865 he raised Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., in connection with Capt. Mills and Romes Gregg, and served until the end of the war, leaving for the front in February, 1865. After peace was declared he was ordered to Cumberland Gap to gather up government property, consisting of horses, mules, wagons and ordnance equipments and the like, and was mustered out in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1865.

After leaving the military service he resumed his trade. For the past ten years he has been engaged with the White Bronze Monumental Company, handling not only monumental work, but fine statuary and medallion work, for mural and intermarial ornamentation. This new style of monumental work is taking the place of both granite and marble, is a beautiful production, capable of the most graceful modulation, and most highly valued for its durability and immunity from disintegration. "If any human product, or nature's products can be called "everlasting" white bronze is to be so classed. There are many of these monuments in Green Lawn cemetery. Mr. Osgood's place of business and warehouse is at 1348 Oak street, and is a place of interest in an artistic sense.

Mr. Osgood was married November 20, 1848, in Fryeburg, Maine, to Miss Mary E. Buswell, of New Hampshire. Five children were born to them, of whom Ellen Maria died in 1851. The living children are Anna M., principal of the Avondale school; Mary E., in charge of a kindergarten at Pitsburg, Pennsylvania, and Frank L., engineer on the C. & C. Ry.

In politics Mr. Osgood is a Republican. He is a member and past commander of I. C. McCoy Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Columbus; and Odd Fellow Lodge, No. 9, since 1854; a Red Man, since 1852, being the oldest Red Man in Columbus. He is a consistent member of the First Congregational church, and among the most highly esteemed and respected citizens of Columbus. He resides at 1348 Oak street.



JULIUS H. GUSTAVE ROLKE.

One of the best-known citizens of Columbus and its immediate vicinity is Julius H. Gustave Rolke, who was born in Pransnitz Bezirk-Goldberg, Schlesien, Germany, April 30, 1852, who has been a resident of Columbus since 1872, and who has a pleasant and beautiful home at 168 Mithoff street, where he has resided since 1896.

He is the son of August Rolke, a miller, of Germany, and his mother was Miss Christina Schultz, of the same country. They reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are living.

Mr. Rolke received a good education in the German schools, and was apprenticed to the royal cook of King William I. of Prussia, of whom he learned his trade as a baker and confectioner, and in 1870, at the age of 19, he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York, and at once engaged in his trade, that of confectioner.

In 1872 he came to Columbus and engaged at the "Ambros" as chief confectioner, and where he remained until the beginning of 1876, at which time he engaged in business on his own account, on Cleveland avenue, as baker and confectioner. In the latter part of that year he disposed of the business, and engaged himself as pastry cook at the Park hotel, which was opened to the public at that time.

He remained there until the autumn of 1877, and then opened an extensive bakery and confectionery on the corner of High and Goodale streets. His business grew so steadily that it was necessary for him to secure more commodious quarters, and he removed to North High street, near the corner of University street, and here he remained until 1879, when he disposed of it, and purchased a farm in Liberty township, Delaware county, where he remained until the year 1882, when he returned to Columbus and took charge of the baking and confectionary department of the Busy Bee

Candy Kitchen as foreman, and successfully filled the position until 1891, and it is to his efficiency and devotion to the business that the reputation of the confectionery department of the house was so fully established.

For some years subsequently to 1891 he was not actively engaged in business, but in 1896 he established himself again as baker and confectioner at Nos. 166 and 168 Mithoff street, and this undertaking has proven a great and constantly progressive success, and he owns the premises on which the business was established. He keeps three wagons on the road, and does an extensive business in ice creams and general catering. His store is large and commodious, and his business is prosperous.

He was married May 6, 1875, to Miss Christine Ghron. They have no children. In politics he is an independent Democrat. He is a member of the Turn Verein and the Humboldt Verein. He became a member of the Turn Verein in 1872, and has always been considered as one of the pillars of that society.

In 1890 Mr. Rolke turned his attention in another direction and began the manufacture of the "Sure Drotte Ronch Powder," in which he has achieved a great success, his product finding sale in all quarters of the United States, and its possessions, having recently been introduced into the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Rolke is also an artist in oil, and devotes his leisure hours to the production of works of art, many of the results of his brush adorning his home and place of business. He has great taste in floriculture and maintains a beautiful flower garden on his premises, where his customers are wont to enjoy the dainties of his confectionary in the midst of bright flowers and under the delightful foliage.



ENOCH J. SALT

Among the new vocations of the latter half of the nineteenth century is that of the professional "ad" or advertisement writer. Each important business concern now has its permanently employed ad. writer, and very ingenious are some of the original methods which they employ in order to attract the attention of the public to the goods which their houses have to offer for sale.

A gentleman who has gained a national reputation in this vocation, and is a recognized leader among his contemporaries, is Mr. Enoch J. Salt, whose genius for the past six years has been employed in the interest of F. & R. Lazarus & Co., of Columbus. His style is entirely original and peculiar to himself, and has had many imitators.

Mr. Salt was born in Covington, Kentucky, where he lived until his twenty-first year, when he, with his parents, Enoch and Elizabeth Salt, removed to Portsmouth, Ohio. The family consisted of three sons and two daughters, and of these three are now living, including the subject of this sketch. The latter received a public school education, also took a course in and graduated from a business college in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Portsmouth, he was associated with his father in the wooden manufacturing business. Previous to that he had been employed in a wholesale grocery. From Portsmouth he removed to the west, remained away for some five years and then returned to Ohio. While in Portsmouth he served as president of the City Council, and was also chairman of the fire department. He is a member of a number of fraternal orders, including the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World.

On June 16, 1889, Mr. Salt was married to Miss Ella Green, daughter of C. S. Grene, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and they have had five children, one of whom is deceased. Mr. Salt is a born writer, and we quote the following deserved commendatory remarks, printed regarding him in a Columbus publication, some time ago:

"From boyhood he has been a gifted writer, his originalities

in all his writings stand out in bold relief from the ordinary run of literary work. He holds personal letters of commendation from such men as ex-Presidents Grant, Cleveland, Harrison; also from Blaine, Logan, ex-Vice President Morton, ex-Governor of Ohio, ex-Secretary of State Robinson, and other prominent men of the country, high in official life. He is also a musician of fine ability, the composer of many beautiful ballads, has directed some of the best choruses in that and other cities, and is at present the organist of the Third Street M. E. Church in this city. He is the author of "Helped Over Rough Places," an advertising work which has received the highest commendation from the best authorities, and has found its way all over this and foreign countries. His latest work, "Nuggets," now in the hands of the publishers, will shortly appear, and will be eagerly sought for by merchants and advertisers everywhere. As an original ad. writer he undoubtedly stands at the head of his profession. His mastery of the English language and his splendid word painting is at times nothing short of marvellous. He has a way peculiar to himself in presenting to the public the absolute truthfulness of his ads, and through all of them runs a spicy vein of humor which holds the reader to the end. His arguments are logical, his statements clear and concise and put in such a manner that there's no getting around it. During the late war times his ads were a regular text book on matters pertaining to the scenes and localities which were concerned. He is a great reader on all matters of importance, and no local or national event takes place but that some mention of it is made in Lazarus' ads; so much so that it is a common saying that if there is anything now going on you'll find it in Lazarus' ads. Mr. Salt is comparatively a young man yet, very unassuming, a splendid conversationalist and well versed on all matters of the day. His style of writing has introduced in Columbus a new manner of advertising, which is attractive and enjoyed by the thousands of patrons of the great concern which he represents in this line."



HOWARD H. ZIGLER.

A successful business man and well-known citizen of Columbus is Mr Howard H. Zigler, secretary of the Model Big Four Laundering Company.

Mr. Zigler is a native of this city, having been born on December 27, 1864, his parents being James M. and Margaret (Goodman) Zigler. His father was chief bookkeeper for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a gentleman held high in the estimation of the community of which he was a useful member. There were but two in the family, both sons, Edward Wade Zigler, who is connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg, Pa., and Howard H. Zigler, the subject of this sketch.

The latter was educated in the public schools of Columbus, and while attending school in the day time, devoted the evenings to learning the telegraph operators' art. At the age of fifteen he had become an expert operator, and he secured employment in the Columbus office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and remained there for two years, when he was offered and accepted a position in the Cincinnati office of the Associated Press. At the expiration of six months he returned to Columbus and became night telegraph operator for the Ohio State Journal. After receiving dispatches for that paper for five years, a flattering offer was made him by the United Press Association. He engaged with them and became their representative in Columbus, which important position he held for nine years. Mr Zigler was the first operator in Columbus to take tele-

graph messages direct from the wire and typewrite the same; in fact, reading the communications of the clicking keys is as easy to Mr. Zigler as reading a newspaper. In 1893 he resigned this position to undertake special newspaper work on the road for some of the leading newspapers of the country, and he continued in this capacity until 1895, when he gave up traveling work and associated himself with Mr. E. J. Durham, and together they conducted the Model Steam Laundry, under the firm name of Durham & Zigler, at Nos. 37-39-41 East Town street. On January 1, 1900, a stock company was formed, the object embracing the consolidation of the Model and Big Four Laundries, and the new company conduct operations under the name of the Model Big Four Laundering Company, with headquarters in the Hartman building, corner Main and Fourth streets. The plant is the best equipped in the state, over seventy hands are employed and the finest work is turned out. Mr. Zigler is the secretary of this company.

In 1893 Mr. Zigler was elected president of the Interstate Baseball Association, and served in that capacity until 1899. At present he is secretary of the Columbus Launderers' club, secretary of the Hub Board of Trade and member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Republican.

On December 31, 1895, Mr. Zigler was married to Miss Ella Alice Patton, and they had one child, Raymond Patton Zigler.



WALTER HOPPOE MARTIN.

There is no more energetic, pushing and successful young business man in Columbus than Walter Hoppoe Martin, who was born in Keneewa, Henry county, Illinois, where his parents then resided. He is the son of Mr. Peter F. Martin, who is one of the largest and most prosperous farmers of Athens county, Ohio, where he owns and operates a farm of about 400 acres at what is known as Wolf's Plains, and who married Miss Mary Ann Hoppoe. To them were born six children, as follows: Mrs. Isabella Gaston, residing in Athens county, Ohio; John H., a successful grocer at Beantown, Athens county; Curtis, who lives on the home farm with his father at Wolf's Plains, engaged in raising stock and fine horses; Leslie, who is in college at the Ohio University at Athens; Walter H., and George, deceased.

Walter H. was educated in the common schools and at the Ohio University, Athens. He is a Democrat and belongs to the Masonic Order, being a Shriner. After completing his education, he worked for his brother for a time in Athens county. On the 13th of September, 1891, he was married to Miss Affie Robinson, who was reared in Ancestown, Athens county. Two children were born to them—a son and a daughter. Neil R., the daughter, died in infancy.

In 1892 he came to Columbus to enter into business in his own behalf and has been pre-eminently successful in the

management of his undertakings. He engaged in the baking business at 64 East Long street, and from a small beginning has built up an immense trade, which is constantly growing. He produces and furnishes to both the wholesale and retail trade breads, cakes, pies and everything else that is produced in first-class bakeries, and has one of the most completely equipped establishments in his line in the city of Columbus.

He controls and operates six market stands and runs four wagons for market and store deliveries. The present capacity of his establishment is from 125 to 130 barrels of flour per week, but the demand for his products is so great that he finds it necessary to largely increase the present capacity, preparations for which are now being made.

He makes a specialty of fine cakes, and in all the lines and departments of the trade does as large a business as any baker in the city. The secret of his success lies largely in the fact that he purchases only the finest and purest brands of flour and makes it a point that all of his goods shall be exactly what he represents them to be—of first quality. Mr. Martin is a firm believer in labor organizations, and of the 15 or more men who are constantly in his employ, they are invariably members of the Bakers' Union.



J. NICHOLAS KOERNER

One of the prominent and promising young men of Columbus is Mr. J. Nicholas Koerner, who was born in Frank-
lin county on the 14th of February, 1862. He is the son of
Mr. Veni Koerner, a grocer who conducted business for
many years at the corner of Broad and Front streets under
the firm name of J. M. & V. Koerner. His mother was Miss
Rachel Silvernagel, and to them were born one son and
three daughters. One of the latter died in infancy and an-
other in 1891. The only survivors of the family are the
mother, a daughter, A. Mary, and the subject of this sketch.

The latter was educated in the schools of Columbus and
graduated from the High School in 1881, and afterward
from the Columbus Business College. After leaving the lat-
ter institution he was engaged as messenger of the South
End Bank of Columbus in which he continued until the time
of its failure in 1888. During the period of his services in
this bank he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper.

When the bank went out of business he became bookkeeper
for the well known firm of Schwartz & Swenker, where he
continued for a short time until he was tendered and accepted
the position of assistant superintendent of the money order
department of the Columbus postoffice by Postmaster
DeWitt C. Jones, which he held until 1890. In that year he
was elected a member of the City Council from the Twelfth
ward. This ward was largely Republican, but he was elected
as a Democrat and has the distinction of being the only
Democrat ever elected from the ward up to the present time.

After 22 months' service in Council, where he was noted
for ability and sound practical ideas, he resigned to accept
the assistant secretaryship of the police commission of the
city, tendered him by Mr. George W. Dunn, the secretary of
the board at that time. He served in that capacity for some
18 months, when he was tendered and accepted the position
of clerk in the pension office for the district of Ohio, ten-
dered by General Americus V. Rice, the pension agent, and
continued there until 1898.

In the latter year he sought the nomination for County
Treasurer on the Democratic ticket. Under a ruling of the pen-
sion department he was required to resign from the pen-

sion office to stand as a candidate. He failed to secure the
nomination for treasurer at the primaries, by a small mar-
gin, and since that time he has acted as an expert account-
ant. He is recognized as one of the foremost experts in that
line in the city or State, in all of its branches, including in-
surance and all involved and complicated financial and busi-
ness affairs, his training and natural abilities giving him the
first rank.

At present he is engaged in the management, settlement
and adjustment of a number of large estates, involving sev-
eral hundred thousands of dollars, as well as directing other
matters of more than ordinary importance.

While engaging in other important matters during the
past 10 or 15 years, he has also been a director and the
treasurer of the Mutual Savings and Loan Association since
its organization in 1886, and likewise a director of the Cen-
tral Ohio Savings Bank and Trust Company from the time
of its organization until 1891, when he asked to be relieved
on account of the pressure of other business affairs that he
could not lay down.

Mr. Koerner is still unmarried and devotes himself to the
care and comfort of his mother and sister, and has lived all
his life at the place of his birth, 55½ West Broad street.

Mr. Koerner is a Democrat in the fullest sense of the word
and takes great interest in the organization, policy and suc-
cess of his party. He is grand foreman of the Grand Lodge
of A. O. U., having been treasurer of the local lodge for the
last ten years; a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, K.
T.; P. M. of Humboldt Lodge; P. T. I. M. Columbus Com-
mittee, No. 8, R. A. M.; a member of the Columbus Macmer-
chorn; past president of the Thurman Club, and member of
the South Side Democratic Club, and an officer of the State
League of Democratic Clubs, having been the first secretary
of that organization, declining to be a candidate for the office
a second time.

He is one of the most affable and genial of men and has a
host of warm and devoted friends, not only in Columbus,
but in all parts of the State.



JOSEPH A. PETERS.

A well-known citizen of Franklin county and life-long resident here is Mr. Joseph A. Peters, whose home is at Groveport.

Mr. Peters was born in this county on September 16, 1845, the son of James N. Peters and Elizabeth (Powell) Peters, and was one of a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom five are now living. His father was a successful farmer and a gentleman of the highest probity and reputation. Mr. Peters' early life was passed on the old homestead, where he gained a lasting love for the pursuit of agriculture and farm life, and his education was obtained in the common schools of Franklin county.

Mr. Peters engaged in farming up to 1872, when he established business as a butcher in Columbus, and occupied stall No. 51 in the Central Market House, continuing in this line up to 1875. In this year he retired from the meat business, returned to his farm, and became a general contractor for the county. He entered into numerous contracts for the County Commissioners and County Surveyor, all of whom can certify to his efficiency, his upright business methods, and the very satisfactory manner in which he carried to completion all undertakings entered into by him. He now resides at Groveport, where he is the owner of a valu-

able farm of 220 acres, in a high state of cultivation, and conducted upon the most approved modern principles.

Mr. Peters took an active part in the War of the Rebellion, serving for three years and three months as a member of the First Ohio Cavalry, and greatly distinguishing himself by his gallant and meritorious conduct.

In his political belief and affiliations, Mr. Peters is a Democrat, and has ever been an active supporter of that party. For the past three years he has been a member of the Board of Education of Groveport, and was also a delegate to the convention of the State Institute, held in Columbus in 1899, again serving with credit in that capacity in 1900.

Mr. Peters has twice entered the nuptial state. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Baird, who bore him three children, and whose death occurred in September, 1881. In October, 1883, he was married to Miss Martha Campbell, by whom he has also had three children, and all the members of his family consisting of three sons and three daughters, are living.

Mr. Peters is a member of John Watson Post, No. 164, G. A. R. of Groveport, also of Lodge No. 415, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a gentleman held in the highest esteem by all his numerous friends and neighbors.



WILLIAM F. SAUER.

One of the Capital City's representative citizens and most successful business men, was born on September 11, 1858, at Westphalia, Germany. His father, Ludwig Sauer, was a prosperous merchant, and the family of his mother, Elizabeth Sauer, were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Both are deceased, the former having died in 1882, the latter in 1890. They had a family of three sons and two daughters: Ludwig, Jr., Charles, William F., Wilhelmina and Amalia, the two latter married and residents of Germany. Charles Sauer lives in Louisville, Kentucky, and is proprietor of a large cannery there.

William F. Sauer was educated in the common and High Schools of Westphalia and graduated from the latter. After leaving school he entered the world famous Krupp's Works at Essen, Germany, where he learned the trade of machinist, becoming thoroughly proficient in that craft.

Mr. Sauer served for four years in the German army, and, in 1882, quitting the monarchy for a republic, he came to the United States, settling in Louisville, Kentucky. He did not remain there long, however, coming to Columbus, Ohio, in the fall of 1882, and here for eight years he held the position of foreman of the Columbus Watch Company's factory. On leaving that position he opened a grocery and meat market, which he conducted for seven years. In April, 1895, occurred the most important event in his business career. This was when he secured the agency for the Schlitz Brewing Com-

pany of Milwaukee, whose lager beer has long been ^{unofficially} celebrated, both for its superior quality and as "the beer that made Milwaukee famous." Mr. Sauer's enterprise, public energy and honorable methods of dealing have resulted in his having built up a very extensive trade in all parts of Columbus and the tributary territory. He received his beer in car-load lots at his business quarters on West State street, near Starling, where he had a magnificently equipped ice plant and bottling works, large stables and all facilities for the handling of an enormous trade. At this address, too, he also has one of the handsomest cafes in the city, which was opened by him on July 12, 1899, and is liberally patronized. Mr. Sauer is also Columbus agent for the Standard Brewing Company of Rochester, N. Y., brewers of high grade ales.

On March 11, 1886, Mr. Sauer was married to Nettie Becker of Columbus, a most estimably known lady, and they have a family of three charming children—Gertrude, Doris and Lillian.

Mr. Sauer is a Republican in politics and actively prominent in fraternal and social organizations. He is president of the Columbus Machine Co. in 1894, a position he filled with much credit. He is an excellent degree Master and secretary of Humboldt Lodge, F. & A. M., H. L. S., has served as secretary of National Lodge, I. O. O. F., and in both business and social circles is held in high regard as a popular citizen.



HENRY A. BRIDGE.

On the Franklin county citizens who have achieved prominence, probably none is better known throughout the country at large than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article.

Mr. Henry A. Bridge is noted as one of the world's greatest experts in his knowledge of poultry and all of the smaller of domestic pet and useful animals. For more than a score of years he has been called upon, being called from Maine to California, and Toronto, Canada, to New Orleans, to preside as judge at all the leading poultry shows of the United States and, on January 1, 1891, he was appointed judge of the fifth annual exhibition of the National Fanciers' Association, whose meeting took place in the Coliseum, in Chicago, on January 21 to 26, 1901. This is the event of the year among the fanciers of the United States, none but the highest grade specimens of stock being allowed to be entered for exhibition, and the expectation of the promoters that over 2000 chickens, 1000 pigeons, 200 dogs and 300 Belgian hares would be on exhibition was more than realized. The awarding of the prizes was a matter of much difficulty, owing to the excellence of the exhibits shown, and it is, therefore, all the more to the honor of Mr. Bridge that he acquitted himself in such a creditable manner in his arduous duties.

Henry A. Bridge was born in Columbus, Ohio, on May 23, 1859, son of Joseph C. and Susan Bechtold, being one of a family of four sons, his brothers being: B. Frederick Bridge, cashier and assistant manager of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Syndicate of Chicago; John E. Bridge, who conducts a fruit store on Mt. Vernon avenue, and Marion A. Bridge, the present chief clerk in the Ohio State Dairy and Food Commissioner's office.

Mr. Bridge was educated in the common and High schools of Columbus, and afterwards took a full course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College. During the Saturdays and evenings of his school days Mr. Bridge put in all his time

and attention to learning the trade of carpenter and, on leaving school, became apprenticed as carpenter and cabinet-maker in the employ of Japhet Hughes, with whom he completed his mechanical education and continued with him for six years. After leaving Mr. Hughes' employ he remained in the trade with various contractors up to 1880, when he secured a position with the Columbus Buggy Company, and was not with them more than two years before he was promoted to the responsible post of foreman of his department. In 1886 he tendered his resignation to engage as an expert in poultry, in the breeding of which he has taken delight from childhood, and in this vocation he has made remarkable success. At No. 97 North Princeton avenue, he has one of the most valuable poultry yards in the country and has refused almost fabulous sums for specimens of his breeding stock.

Mr. Bridge has also achieved distinction as the superintendent of the Columbus Municipal Potato Patch Plan, originally started by Governor Pingree of Michigan. The relief afforded the poor families of the city was of inestimable benefit and cannot be collated in figures simply, but it is mostly due to Mr. Bridge's efforts that this great philanthropic scheme proved so successful here.

On October 1, 1871, Mr. Bridge was married to Miss Elizabeth H. Cook and they have had six children, four of whom are now living, these being: Mrs. Almira Sheridan, Emma, Joseph L. and Henry A. Bridge, Jr.

Mr. Bridge has ever been a front-rank working Republican, is president of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club, and has been judge in the ward ever since it was organized. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, also of the Elks, and commands the highest respect of all his fellow citizens. He has been secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association for three years, was vice president for eleven years, and a member of the executive committee for seven years.



WILLIAM V. DECKER

William V. Decker, of Groveport, was born on the farm he now owns in Madison township, on the 19th of July, 1811. He was the son of William Thornton Decker, one of the early settlers of Madison township, and who was an extensive farmer and stock raiser. His mother was Miss Rachel Vaut; there was born to the two four sons and two daughters; two sons and two daughters are living.

William V. Decker was educated in the Groveport public schools, and after completing his education he returned to his father's farm where he worked until he was 21 years old. Then he rented a farm and entered upon the business of live stock raising, principally Poland China, Berkshire and Chester White hogs, for some ten years, at which time the demand for Poland Chinas became so great that he ceased the propagation of the other breeds and continued to raise exclusively Poland China, which from time to time he exhibited at all the principal county as well as the state fairs, taking many of the higher premiums. He also has a fine herd of Jersey cows, having as many as thirty head, and formerly run a dairy. He is also interested in fancy stock, having a fine line of Plymouth Rock and other fine chickens, and also Belgian hares with first-class pedigrees.

He has long been in demand by the directors of county fairs, on account of his fine poultry and other stock, and took many first premiums on his exhibits.

He has an annual sale regularly of his stock, comprising fine Jersey cows and Poland China hogs in the spring and autumn, affording the lovers of fine cattle an opportunity to buy at their own figures. He has done more than any other resident of Madison township to elevate the standard of cattle and other fine stock.

He was married on the 14th of June, 1863, to Miss Mary Woodring, and they have been blessed with an interesting family of five children, two sons and three daughters, all of

whom are living.

Mrs. Annie, nee Rarey, who resides at Groveport, and is quite talented as a musician, an artist in painting and in wood carving.

William Delbert is a farmer, and Alphons L., who was raised as a farmer and horseman, but now he is with Denton Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, both being good musicians.

Mrs. Ettie Maud Gillette has quite a talent as an artist, having done some paintings in oil which are of high merit. She is a teacher in painting, drawing and wood carving. She is the wife of Rev. Merton Gillette, a Presbyterian minister of Garden City, Kansas.

Miss Nellie C. is a school teacher at Westerville, Ohio, having taught for the last six years, being the only one unmarried. All of the children have fine artistic inclinations.

Mr. Decker is a prominent Republican with no desire to hold office. He is a charter member of the Ohio Jersey Cattle Club.

His fine stock farm comprises 130 acres of as good land as there is in the Walnut Creek valley, raising principally fine potatoes, corn, melons and garden truck, but for the last ten years he has rented his farm out on shares. On his farm there is a commodious eight-room residence, a commodious barn and ample stabling facilities, about one-fourth of a mile southeast of the corporation line of Groveport.

During the time of the Civil War Mr. Decker was a member of an independent military company, serving as a drummer in the Ohio State Guards for five years.

He and his family all have fine literary tastes, keeping fully up to the times in literature, news and general reading, and all the principle papers, periodicals, magazines and latest books and works with reference to his line of business are to be found on his parlor table.



URIAH A. WILSON

Franklin county is one of the richest garden spots of the great state of Ohio, and some of the leading experts have claimed that in no part of the country are richer arable grounds to be found.

Galloway and vicinity is a fine farming section, and one of the most successful of our pioneer agriculturists, who is now deceased, was Mr. U. A. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson was born on February 8, 1827, in Fairfield county, son of John and Mary Wilson. The family comprised three sons and a daughter, whose respective names were: Caroline, Samuel, Sylvester and Uriah. Of these all are now deceased, with the exception of the daughter, a lady well known and commanding the respect of her host of friends.

Mr. Wilson received his education in the common schools, and always was engaged in farm life, a vocation in which he took keen delight. He was an authority in all matters concerning crops and farm affairs in general, and his opinion was always considered worthy of consideration, and his advice well worth following. In politics he was ever a strong supporter of the Democratic party, and an ardent advocate of the principles exemplified by that party, and which have formed the foundation of the great American Republic of today. In all the dealings of life he followed an honest,

straightforward policy, and his integrity earned the respect of all with whom he had dealings. When his lamentable death occurred it was an event that caused a decided loss to the community of which he had so long been a most useful member.

Mr. Wilson was the owner of a splendid farm property of 195 acres, situated in Prairie township, and about half a mile from Galloway, this county.

On this land are the handsome homestead and numerous outbuildings. In addition there is also an adjacent farm of 160 acres, under cultivation, belonging to the estate.

On December 29, 1853, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Elizabeth Kile, of Ross county, and the union resulted in the birth of eight children, of whom six are living. The names of the children were: Mary E., Harriet C., Francis M., Samuel M., Charles B., William O., Isaac E. and Florence E. Wilson. Isaac and Florence are deceased.

Two sons, Samuel and Charles Wilson, have achieved commercial success, being now prominent furniture merchants in Butte City, Montana.

Mr. Wilson's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, owns and resides on the fine old homestead near Galloway, and is a lady held by all the country round in the greatest respect.



EUGENE WILLIAM MUTH.

When our grandfathers and our fathers built their houses they calculated that they would stay in one particular spot until a tornado overturned, a fire destroyed, or the lapse of time and years and the elements leveled them. If the house did not happen to be built in the right spot on the farm or lot, or it was desirable to erect a more modern one on the same site, the original edifice was torn down, and the bulk of the material discarded, or used for "filling in."

But all this has been changed in modern times. If it is desirable to change the location of a frame, brick or stone building from one side or end of the premises to the other, or to the other side of the street, or to the other side of the square, or to some point further distant, or to reverse it and make it change front, it is quietly picked up by the appliances of modern engineering and set down at the most desirable location, and that, too, without as much as disturbing the household arrangements.

The subject of this sketch is one of the young men who has helped to inaugurate this innovation in the economy of our every day life. He was born in Richmond, Indiana, February, 1869, and is the son of Mr. Peter P. Muth, a professional house mover, of Dayton, Ohio, who married Miss Sophia Baumstork, and to whom nine children, seven

sons and two daughters were born, of whom six sons and one daughter are living.

He received his education in the common schools of Richmond, Indiana, and after leaving school, with a good education, he engaged with his father in the business of house moving. In 1892 his father transferred an interest in the business to him and also to a brother, the firm name being Peter P. Muth & Sons, Mr. Jerome C. Muth being the junior member of the firm.

This firm is extensively engaged in the business, which is constantly growing and spreading out, and the firm has met with great success in its prosecution, having all the work it can do.

Mr. Muth was married June 6, 1894, to Miss Laura Zeisler, and they have two bright and intelligent children, Edna and Richard. With his family he has resided in Columbus since 1894, their pretty and comfortable home being located at 907 East Main street.

In politics Mr. Muth is an Independent, and quite naturally does considerable scratching when he goes to the polls in his desire to select the man whom he deems the best fitted for the offices. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Knights of St. George.



WILLIAM GARRETT STONE

Among the foremost medical practitioners of Columbus, whose names are familiarly known to the public, is William Garrett Stone, M. D., D. O.

The birthplace of this gentleman was in Greensboro, N. C., where he was born June 26, 1855, the son of William T. and Mary (Simpson) Stone, the latter being a descendant of one of the voyagers in the Mayflower. Seven children comprised their family; of these, three were sons and four daughters, all of whom were living, and their names are as follows: Napoleon Beauregard Stone, merchant, of Hollywood, Ark.; Burgess W. Stone, horticulturist; Mrs. Mary Lowce; Mrs. Blanche Arabella Moorhead; Mrs. Belle Talbot, and Mrs. Maggie Stevenson.

William G. received a most thorough and complete literary, medical and general education. He first attended the common schools of Watervalley, Miss., next taking a two years' literary course at Oxford University of Mississippi, followed by two courses at the Toulane (Medical) University of Louisiana. He next attended and graduated in turn from the Vanderbilt Medical University, Nashville, Tenn.; the practicing school of the S. and T. Institute, Cleveland, Ohio (October, 1899), and the Columbus Osteopathic Institute (June, 1900). He is now president, manager and principal professor of the Columbus Osteopathic Institute; is a general physician and surgeon, and fully conversant with alopathy, suggestive therapeutics and osteopathy.

On June 26, 1883, Dr. Stone was married to Miss Laura K. Kittrel of Alabama, who bore him five children—four girls

and a boy—and their names are: Catherine Craig Stone, Helen Hunt Stone, Elizabeth Kittrel Stone, Blanche Stone, and Norman Stone. The oldest of these, Miss Catherine Craig Stone, is a member of the senior class in the Cincinnati High School, over which Miss Nourse presides.

In politics Dr. Stone leans to the Democratic faith, and in fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the Knights of the Maccabees.

Dr. W. G. Stone is one of our most successful physicians. Although he has not been in Columbus very long, he has demonstrated the efficiency of osteopathy in the hands of a regular, experienced practitioner of medicine. Dr. Stone removed to Columbus from New Cumberland, W. Va., after having practiced medicine for over twenty years. Though being of the regular school of medicine, having been graduated from the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., he long ago became convinced that he did not possess in allopathy a monopoly of means of curing human ailments. Liberal-minded, open to conviction, a hard student and a close observer, he endeavored to gather in the best fruits of the various schools and is not blinded by the prejudices of any. He finds in osteopathy a very powerful and founded upon principles true and demonstrable. In his skillful hands, backed as he is by more than twenty years of successful practice, this science of osteopathy becomes an efficient and eminently successful means of healing.

Dr. Stone's office is at No. 12 South Third street, where he treats satisfactorily a great number of patients, who universally recommend him to the public.



CAPTAIN THOMAS GEORGE BARON INSPECTOR
OF POLICE

One of the most creditable appointments ever made in connection with the Columbus Police Department was that which occurred in November, 1899, when Captain Thomas George Baron was appointed Inspector of Police, a position next in command to that of the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

"Tom Baron," as he is popularly known, and almost everyone knows him, is a genial, big-hearted officer, but yet is firm as steel itself when searching for, or handling, offenders against the law, being, in fact, a "terror to evil-doers," the conscientious fulfillment of his duty being a matter of much moment to him. He is an expert physiognomist and a close student of penology and all matters connected directly or indirectly with criminal classes, and it is well known that once a face has been seen by him he never forgets its owner, though years should intervene. Since assuming his present office he has achieved a record and name that have made Director of Public Safety Evans feel justly proud at the selection made by him, for the city's force is now thoroughly officered and properly safeguarded in every respect, and fully up to the highest standard maintained by the foremost cities of the Union.

Inspector Baron was born in Bellaire, Ohio, February 10, 1865, and is therefore a young man yet, with a possible lengthy career of further usefulness still before him. His mother was Mrs. Kate (McGrew) Baron, his father Charles S. S. Baron, manufacturer at Bellaire of lanterns, stamped tinware and patented novelties, in which line he was very successful, accumulating a large fortune. There was a family

of six children, of whom Thomas G., Carl S. and Gertrude are the survivors. Captain Baron was educated in the common and High Schools of Bellaire, after which he, in turn, learned the tinner's trade, and that of typesetting. The latter unloading him with a taste for the newspaper business, he secured a position as police reporter on the Toledo Bee, remaining there over two years, when he took up a similar position on the Detroit Journal, having full charge of the reporting of criminal matters, and it was during this period that he made a study of criminal law. In 1890 he came to Columbus and was appointed police reporter on the Columbus Press-Post, remaining with it three years, when he resigned to accept a similar position on the Evening Dispatch. This latter position occupied him three and a half years, when he became penitentiary reporter for the Ohio State Journal.

On May 1, 1899, Mr. Baron was appointed a patrolman on the Columbus Police Department, but his experience and knowledge quickly gained him promotion and he was made secretary to the chief, his next promotion following in November of the same year, when he was appointed Inspector of Police, and many clever rogues have been brought to justice through his efforts. On August 28, 1891, Captain Baron was married to Miss Katherine Shankland, daughter of William Pitt Shankland, one of the leading merchants of Barnesville, Ohio. Mrs. Baron is a practical printer and expert proofreader, a member of the Typographical Union, and enjoys the estimation of a host of friends. Captain Baron is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias.



RAY D. WOODMANSEE.

Of the more successful of the younger physicians of Columbus and Franklin county, the name of Ray D. Woodmansee, D. O., must necessarily be included among the first.

Dr. Woodmansee was born in Highland county, Ohio, being the son of Frank and Mary E. (Stretch) Woodmansee, whose immediate ancestors were among the early or pioneer settlers of the Buckeye State. He was one of a family of four children, his brothers being Burch and Ernest Woodmansee, and sister, now Mrs. James Earl, a resident of Fort Worth, Texas.

His education was early given attention and has been of the most thorough character, such as would be most valuable in the prosecution of his responsible profession. After attending the common and High School of New Lexington, Ohio, his native town, he took a course in the Ohio West-

lexan University, Delaware, Ohio, following with a special course in the Ohio State University.

While attending the Ohio State University, Dr. Woodmansee became impressed with the new science of osteopathy and, conceiving the idea that the study of it would be congenial to his tastes, he entered the Ohio Institute of Osteopathy, where he graduated with the degree of D. O. After his graduation he immediately began practice by settling in Columbus and opening an office in the Grand Opera Block, where, success upon success attending his cases, he soon built up an active and remunerative practice.

Dr. Woodmansee is a supporter of the Republican party; is a member of the M. E. church; is not affiliated with any secret organization, but is thoroughly devoted to his profession, and he has every prospect of a notable career before him.



HARDIN THOMAS.

Hardin Thomas was born in the city of Columbus, May 9, 1836. He is the son of Talton Thomas, a plaster by trade, who married Miss Susan Thomas, and to them were born three sons and four daughters; one son and one daughter are deceased.

He was educated in the public schools of Columbus. After completing his education he was engaged for three years in a cigar store. He then engaged in work in a slaughter house as packer, and remained in this business for two years, and then went into the business of farming and slaughtering cattle for retail butchers. After prosecuting this business for 18 months he disposed of his farm interest to Mr. John Kennedy and returned to the city.

He was engaged in the Columbus Gas Company's service for the next seven years, and being an expert in his line of the business commanded a remunerative salary during the entire time of his engagement. Then he resumed farming near Shadesville, where he remained for some three years, and in 1861 returned to Columbus, and entered the City Fire Department as a fireman, holding the position of engine fireman for a period of 12 years.

In 1873 he resigned his position in the fire department and engaged with the Gilblam Boiler Works as blacksmith's

helper for one year, and then secured the contract of trimming and keeping in order and repair the lamps of the city lighting department, which contract he held for six years. In 1880 he was selected to the position of janitor of the East Main street school buildings, which position he held for 16 years.

When he left this position he engaged in the trade of varnisher, which he had learned thoroughly, and he is engaged in it at this time. Mr. Thomas was industrious, never afraid of labor, nearly, or quite always had employment at good wages, was a man of economical ideas and did not waste his accumulations. The result is that he owns a goodly amount of valuable real estate in the southern portion of the city of Columbus.

Mr. Thomas was twice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Sheaf, whom he married in 1881, and who died in 1897. In 1899 he married Miss Ellen White. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Democrat, and while not an office-seeker, has always been an active man in his party. He is a member of the Hocking Valley Insurance Association. He has lived in Columbus and its immediate vicinity, his present place of residence being 662 Mt. Vernon avenue. No man is more highly respected by his friends and associates.



CAPTAIN JACOB V. CONKLIN.

Captain Jacob V. Conklin of Groveport was born August 31, in Warren county, New Jersey. His father was Nathaniel Conklin, a farmer, who married Elsie Van Anken, and to them was born a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom one son, besides the subject of this sketch, is living.

Captain Conklin received a good education in the public schools of Warren county, New Jersey, and came to Morrow county, Ohio, after reaching manhood's estate, where he engaged in the livery business and served four years as deputy sheriff. After this he enlisted, at Kenton, Ohio, in Company B of the gallant Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private in August, 1862, and was at once commissioned second lieutenant; later first lieutenant, and captain in 1864. He acted in command of three different companies before being promoted to the captaincy. His military services covered a period of three years, including the entire Atlantic campaign, and he was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn.

He was in command of 400 men returning from a furlough to the seat of military activity, took them to Knoxville, Tenn., and reported them to Commander-in-Chief Burnside, afterward reporting for duty at Loudon, Tennessee. He was granted a 30 days' leave of absence, at the end of which he returned to take command of his company at Bean Station, Tenn. On the same day he was ordered to command of an important outpost, with orders to hold it at all hazards. He succeeded in holding the post during three hours of hot fighting and was captured, but later managed to escape from his captors, and on Christmas eve reported to the commander of the post at the mouth of the Buffalo in East Tennessee. He was then ordered to take command of 400 men at Tazewell Mills, and also went to Needham Mills, holding

Carter's rebel brigade in check so that the mills could be run to supply the Union army. Having fully succeeded in his movement and executed the design of the commanding officer, he reported to the commanding officer near Cumberland Gap. The Confederate commander, Frazer, surrendered at Cumberland Gap to Tacos, that being the last surrender.

After his muster out he went to Columbus, Ohio, and for three years was engaged in running a hack line between that city and Lithopolis. He disposed of his interest in the line in 1869 and removed to Groveport, which has since mostly been his place of residence. There he entered upon the business of a commercial traveler, selling his own wares, consisting of Yankee notions, glassware, etc.

In 1874 he engaged in the lumber business, shipping logs and lumber and giving employment to a number of men in its prosecution. At the same time he had a portable saw mill in Franklin county. He then removed to Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, where he sold his mill. His lumber business proved successful, and in the 80's he closed it out and engaged in the livery business at Groveport, resuming his residence there. He is also known as an able and competent auctioneer and has met with great success along that line. He is one of the extensive property owners in Groveport, possessing several fine properties in the town.

He was married on the 24th of October, 1851, to Miss Martha M. Shaw, but they have no children. In politics he is a Republican, and strong and popular with his party. The only public office he ever held was that of constable, which he filled acceptably for seven years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and filled many offices satisfactorily to his brother members. He was a splendid soldier and he is a good citizen.



WM. H. LICHTENBERG

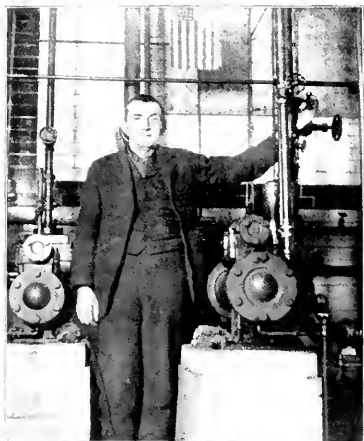
Among the leading contractors of Columbus today none are more widely known than Wm. H. Lichtenberg. He was born in this city on December 19, 1865, and is the eldest son of Julius Lichtenberg, one of the old residents.

He attended the public schools of Columbus, and later the Columbus Business College, from which he graduated in 1882. For two years he was engaged in different kinds of labor, at the expiration of which time he entered the office of County Auditor of Franklin county, Ohio, as a clerk. His marriage to Miss Louise Biddlingmeyer took place several years later, and they have one son, Master Dewey, aged 3 years. After having served the county for four years, he entered a new field of labor, that of furnishing sand for street improvements, and this very naturally led up to the wider and more important work in which he is now engaged. In 1890 he began his career as a general contractor, his work including street paving, the construction of underground subways with conduits for the installments of telephone and electric wires, the construction of electric railways, and in fact municipal work of all kinds. In this capacity he has accomplished some notable achievements. Among these may be mentioned the construction of five miles of underground subway and the installation of the necessary conduits for the wires of the Columbus Citizens' Telephone Company. With a force of about 350 workmen, the

labor was completed in the incredibly short space of 62 days and the streets left in perfect condition.

Another one of his important contracts was the trench work for laying the large gas mains of the Federal Gas and Fuel Company, on which work about 800 men were employed at one time. By far the most noteworthy of all his achievements, and which has become history, was the construction of the famous Columbus, London and Springfield Electric Railway loop, comprising about a mile and a half of tracks traversing Gay, Third, Rich, Scioto and Water streets. All unknown to the citizens of Columbus, and the property owners on the line of the loop, who threatened injunction proceedings, this work was begun at midnight of Saturday, August 19, 1900, with a well organized army of 619 men and teams, and continued practically without interruption for 42 hours, when the streets were in readiness for the ties and rails. At this point injunction proceedings were brought, which were subsequently dismissed and the "loop" completed in short order.

Mr. Lichtenberg has justly deserved his reputation as one of the leading contractors of Columbus, having employed as high as 1200 men at one time. His energetic manner of pushing work rapidly and doing it thoroughly is the keynote to his success.



BENJAMIN PRIEST.

One of the well-known figures about the State House is Ben Priest, as his friends and intimates delight to address him. He was born in Muskingum county, July 1, 1843, and is the son of Jesse Priest, a carpenter, who followed his trade at Zanesville and in that vicinity for many years. His mother was Miss Jane Coates. To them were born two sons and four daughters, of whom only Mr. Priest and a sister are living.

He received his education in the public schools of Zanesville, and after leaving school was engaged as a newspaper courier for four years, and then engaged in a printing office, had charge of running the engine and the like. About 1859 he left this employment and engaged as fireman in the Zanesville Gas Works, where he continued until early in the year 1861, when he enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and was mustered out June 13 1864.

After his muster out he engaged as a machinist in the well known Zanesville establishment of Griffith & Wedge, where he continued until 1885. At that time he was ap-

pointed as engineer of the State House by Governor J. B. Foraker, holding the position until 1890, when the political campaign of the state administration was changed, and he was retired on account of his politics, which of course he naturally expected and acquiesced philosophically.

He then engaged with the Hocking Valley Railroad shops as a machinist, where he continued until the election of Hon. Asa S. Bushnell as Governor of the state, when he was recalled to his old position of engineer of the State House, in which capacity he is still engaged. In this office he has acquitted himself most admirably, being not only competent, but prompt, reliable and in every way satisfactory.

He was married on the 1st of February, 1876, to Miss Harriet Spangler, of Zanesville, and to them was born one son, Jesse, Jr., who is now 18 years of age. He has been an ardent Republican all his life. He is a member of Hazlett Post, No. 81, Zanesville, Ohio, and has been a citizen of Columbus since 1886, and resides with his family at 24 North Bell street.



MARION F. SANDY.

Marion F. Sandy, of Groveport, Madison township, was born in that village on the 29th day of September, 1857. His father, Albert Sandy, was a cooper when that trade was a leading one in all the wheat growing and salt producing regions, especially along the canals and other waterways, and in the vicinity of the mills and salt works, and at the points where hogs were slaughtered, cured and packed for transportation to the markets. In its time, and before present methods came into vogue it was a lucrative trade and furnished opportunities for securing a comfortable living and an eventual competence to thousands of independent proprietors in all parts of the great state of Ohio.

His mother was Miss Mary Mansfield before marriage. There was one son and two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sandy, one of the latter being deceased.

He was educated in the schools of Groveport. After attaining manhood's estate and fitting himself for it, he be-

came a contractor and builder, which he followed successfully, and in which he is still engaged. He occasionally executes contracts for the county.

In all his dealings and transactions with private individuals and the public he has sought to give a fair equivalent for what he receives believing in that principle rather than in the greedy maxim: "Take care of the first and also of the second."

Mr. Sandy is unmarried. He is a Democrat from the strongest and sincerest conviction, and a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and has been for five years the financial secretary of Gordon Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The Sandy family is well known and widely esteemed throughout the lower part of Franklin county and across the Fairfield border, and the subject of this sketch is no less highly and generally esteemed by all who know him.



LOUIS HIRSCH

This gentleman, one of the prominent business men of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Germany, October 15, 1814, at Berncastel an der Mosel, Germany, his father being Jacob Hirsch, a successful business man, and his mother, Miss. Weil Hirsch. There were nine children, namely seven daughters and two sons, and of these nine daughters and a son are deceased.

Louisa Hirsch was educated in the high school at Berncastel an der Mosel, Germany, and upon completing her studies, became an apprentice in the office of the "Staats-Zeitung" in Berncastel an der Mosel. After he finished this apprenticeship he traveled on foot through the whole of Germany, and settled in Frankfurt am Main, where he became the proprietor of a great printing establishment, and also proprietor and editor of a paper on the political, literary and scientific subjects, and on the entry of the Prussians into the Frankfort in 1848, he was compelled to leave. He went to London, England, where he engaged with the "London Morning Herald," owned by Frazer & Knebel, which paper he became the manager, remaining in that capacity for five years. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States, arriving at New York, where he had some business connections, and then went to a German newspaper office. During the war of 1861 he was engaged in the printing of the "National Union," a German newspaper, and after the war he came to St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged in the printing of the "Westliche Post." In 1872 Mr. Hirsch established the "Staats-Zeitung," a German newspaper, and in 1874 he established the "St. Louis Staats-Zeitung," a daily German newspaper, in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Hirsch, in 1874, established the "St. Louis Staats-Zeitung," a daily German newspaper, in St. Louis, Mo. In 1874 he established in St. Louis the first house in America for the production of German newspaper stereotype plates. He had a partner in this venture who proved dishonest, and the result was the business closed by the sheriff. Coming to Columbus he engaged with the "Westbote" in July, 1876, working on that paper for ten months, when on April 8, 1878, he resigned and established "Der Ohio Sonntags-gast," the only German Sunday paper in Central Ohio, and about the same time he also started a weekly newspaper, issued every Saturday, which papers he conducted until 1890, when he resigned and incorporated the German-American Printing and Publishing Company. This company publishes the "Columbus Daily Express," of which Mr. Hirsch is the chief editor and general manager.

In May, 1871, Mr. Hirsch was married to Miss Charlotte Meyer, who has borne him a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Of these Max, Edward and Gustav are married, while Minnie and Joseph are deceased. His son Gustav is a second lieutenant in the United States Signal Service, during the Spanish-American war, and is now stationed in the Fourteenth Regiment, Signal Service Corps, U. S. Army, and is constructing engineer of the Citizens' Electric Company.

Mr. Hirsch has for twelve years State Supervisor of Publications, and holds this office. He is a member of the American Order of United Workmen, and his place of residence in this city is located at No. 1090 South Broadway.



BENJAMIN F. ELLIOTT

Benjamin F. Elliott was born in Madison county, Ohio, on the 7th day of July, 1845. His father was David S. Elliott, an extensive farmer and hotel keeper of Madison county, Ohio, who married Miss M. Stacey O'Harra, and to whom were born six sons and two daughters. Three of the sons are deceased.

Mr. B. F. Elliott, while a boy attended the public schools at Alton, Franklin county, Ohio, and worked on the farm with his brothers, when school was not in session, and succeeded in obtaining a good practical education.

He comes of a truly patriotic family, and like his ancestors before him, was ready to respond to the call for duty when his country called for his services, and after he had responded he was true and steadfast to every duty imposed on him by his superior officers.

In 1862, when the shadow of the great Civil War had fallen athwart the country, the Elliott family, thorough-breds in the principles of self-government and human liberty, running back through two centuries of struggles for the rights of manhood, did its full duty.

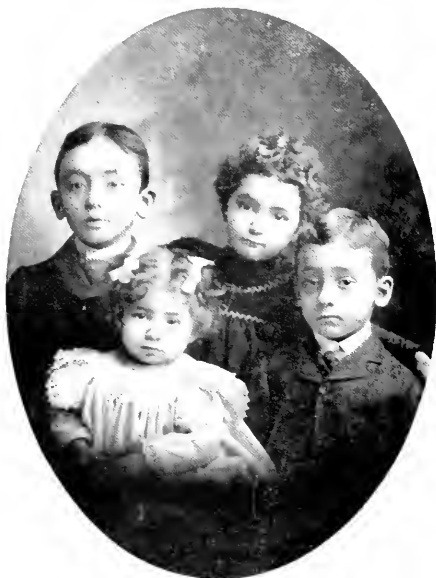
One day early in that year Benjamin F. and three of

his brothers enlisted in the ranks of the 95th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and followed its gallant flag that never fell behind in the onset, through the whole of that historic period of sacrifice on the altar of country.

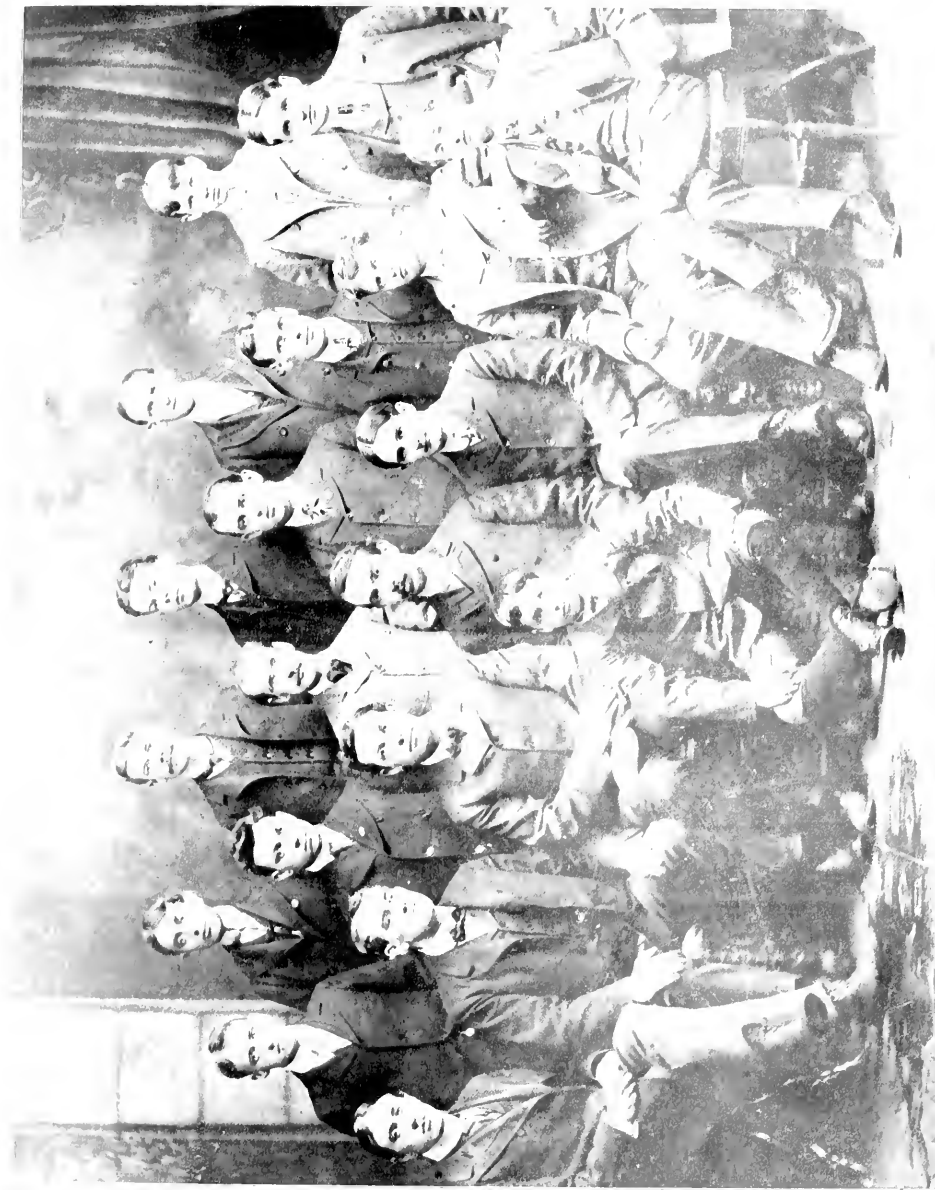
After passing through all the dangers incident to more than three years of active campaigning, he was mustered out of the service on the 20th of August, 1865, returned to his home, resumed work on his farm, in which he is still engaged and proved himself as worthy and as reliable a citizen in peace as he had been a soldier in war.

He was married on the 20th of January, 1868, to Miss Caroline Clover, a daughter of the prominent Clover family who were among the early pioneers of this country. To them were born nine children, of whom eight are living.

In his political beliefs he is an ardent Democrat and served for nine years as a Township Trustee. He is a member of the W. H. Elliott Post, No. 129, of Alton. He has lived near the place of his birth all his life, except when in the military service, and now resides in the midst of comfortable surroundings and a host of friends, near Alton Station.



Children of P. C. Krause the Jeweler
Raymond Peter. Dorothy M.,
Hilda L. Peter C., Jr.



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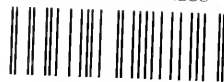
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